66a-1945

Africa

Along The Colour Line

Bantu World

(By Wayfarer)

N.M.C. PRAISED

A tribute in glowing terms has been paid to members of the Native Military Corps by the S.A. Air Force in the Middle-East. "In our eagerness to read everything at once in our home newspapers, though they be months old," says a magazine of the 25th squadron called "Old Stooges," "We cast only a cursory glance at the article by a War correspondent, praising the work of the Native Military Corps. Yet we among whom they live should be the first to offer the tribute due to them. 2-24-45

"These soldiers, still imbued with the fighting spirit of their forefathers, who go to war without weapons. These warriors urged to defend their homeland with pick and shovel, perhaps their bare hands, not understanding why they cannot join battle, yet serving with unwavering loyalty. These men who dress as we do, eat the same food, drink the same drink; who, while in foreign lands live on terms of equality with the white man, freed of any repression, yet never taking advantage of their new freedom. These unsung heroes who carrying stretchers, not guns, have saved lives and given their own."

"Most do not know the joy of receiving letters from wife or sweetheart, a parcel from home or the thrill in its association with history of travelling in foreign lands. They see daily their counterparts in American uniforms, still not understanding, but not questioning."

"In spite of all they labour on cheerfully without complaint, asking no praise and receiving little. When we again live in peace let us not forget that they were soldiers. South African Soldiers. We salute the men of the Native Military Corps."

NON-EUROPEAN P.O.W.

Recently ships, bringing home Non-European prisoners of war, arrived at Durban and they were met by Col. the Hon. E. T. Stubbs, O.B.E., Director of Non-European Army Services.

Addressing the men of the Non-European Army Services in English, Afrikaans, Sesotho and Xhosa, Colonel Stubbs said:

"I thank God that you have all been spared, and that you have had a safe journey across the seas. Your capture and the welfare of your families have been a great concern to me, but with the help of the Almighty, you have all returned, and I hope that so you will all be fully restored to health, ready to take up your positions where you left off when you were captured."

The men were obviously moved at this direct appeal and murmured assent. The Colonel then walked among them, and many interesting tales were related.

Along The Colour Line

(By Wayfarer)

COLOUR BAR UNDERMINED

Bantu World

Commenting on the fact that there are 95 non-European students at the Cape Town University, 113 at Witwatersrand and 148 at N.U.C., the Transvaaler says no one will deny the non-European the right to education. The question, however, is whether it is necessary that this should be done at institutions designed for Europeans, and whether the non-European who does so is not being led astray from the ideal of serving his own people. 4-10-45

When European and non-European students share the same bench this can lead only to clashes or greater intimacy. Such intimacy will not be limited to student life—and the non-European students will, in later life, demand equality in all spheres.

This means that the whole of the colour bar policy is being undermined in a few English-orientated universities. The State is not subsidising them with the taxpayers' money to destroy the very foundation of White civilisation in South Africa. 4-10 45

I must confess that I fail to see how the education of non-Europeans in European Universities will "destroy the very foundation of White civilisation in South Africa," unless by the word civilisation, "Die Transvaaler" means domination. Between the two words there is vast difference. In short, the words are not synonymous. It is not my intention to define what civilisation is, because all civilised human beings ought to know its meaning. But I would like to point out that civilisation is not a monopoly of white skinned peoples: it has its roots in Asia and Africa. To bring the non-Europeans, therefore, within the pale of civilisation will not spell its destruction, but will strengthen it by the infusion of news ideas new philosophy of life and new human qualities, which the present war has proved that they are lacking in the peoples of European descent.

ABOLITION OF COLOUR BAR URGED

Bantu World

While in South Africa some politicians are trying to keep the world as they found it for their own ends, men of vision the world over are working hard for the improvement of the world. They realise that all races of mankind were created in the image of God to bring their gifts into the gathering achievement of the human race. 4-10-45

The other day, I read that some delegates to the World Trade Union Conference which is being held in London, have demanded "the abolition of racial restrictions against the admittance of African and Coloured workers in existing white trade unions." 4-10-45

Other immediate demands are the abolition of the colour bar and all racial discrimination in public and private employment and equal pay for equal work, irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex. Humanity has struck its tents, and is on the march in spite of the angry protests of men who are incapable of understanding the purpose of God's scheme of creation. There is no going back. The caravan of human progress moves on to destiny.

SOWING SEEDS OF HATRED

The other day I read in one of the "Dailies" that friezes will be used in the Voortrekker monument in Pretoria, showing how the Voortrekkers, their women folk and children, suffered at the hands of Dingaan's hordes. Every intelligent African, no doubt, deeply deplores the attack on the defenceless Voortrekkers and the massacre of innocent women and children at Weenen. But it must be admitted that this tragedy shows one side of the picture of the relations between the Voortrekkers and Africans. Not all the tribes were hostile. There were those who helped the Voortrekkers in their struggle. Are those also to be shown on the monument?

I am glad, however, that already certain Europeans have protested against friezes which are "likely to foster racial and political animosity." 4-11-45

The Pretoria branch of the South African League of Women Voters has objected to the use of friezes in the Voortrekker Monument if they are "likely to foster racial and political animosty."

The League has passed a resolution deprecating the use of such friezes, and pointing out that they should not be allowed since the Government was contributing to the cost of the monument.

ROOM ENOUGH FOR WHITE AND BLACK, SAYS SMUTS

Bantu World 7-28-45

Johannesburg, South Africa

"There is room for white and black side by side," declared General Smuts in a speech at a State banquet at the residency of the Governor-General of Mozambique in Lourenco Marques on Monday night. "Neither is independent of the other, and each is making his indispensible contribution to the welfare of the whole."

There is one field in particular in which I believe that the States and territories of Southern Africa can make a significant contribution to human progress. I am thinking of that great complex of problems which concern the relationship between white and black in the sub-continent.

White civilisation in this region has been justified and can bear the scrutiny of history. Of that I am profoundly convinced. But our very success has brought its problems with it. The black peoples in every territory are being irresistibly drawn into the orbit of the white man's industry. In the process, the structure of their indigenous institutions is crumbling away. What is their future to be?

By their labour they have provided the material foundation of the great progress which, in the space of a generation, has transformed the face of this vast area. Our schools are opening to them a new vista of ideas and opportunity, our literature affords them a training in the political ideas of our western civilisation. In the long run, the stability of the white man's place in Africa will depend on a **modus vivendi** based on justice, granting to the African peoples of this continent opportunities for development within their capacities. 7-28-45

There is room for white and black side by side. Neither is independent of the other, and each is making his indispensable contribution to the welfare of the whole.

We are in process here, in Southern Africa, of evolving a new synthesis in which the interests of both will find expression. Success in that undertaking, slow and even painful though its fulfilment must be, would be a notable victory for the co-operative spirit over the forces of division and conflict.

Upon the outcome of that constructive effort the ultimate welfare and prosperity of this great region will depend.

Along The Colour Line

Banto ~~World~~

(By Wayfarer)

WHITE MAN'S FEAR

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Commenting on General Smuts's speech at Lourenco Marques, the "Suiderstem" of Cape Town, says: 8-18-45

Now Gen. Smuts had made it clear that the stability of the White's position in Africa depended in the long run on a modus vivendi based on justice and according the African all facilities within his power.

If the White succeeded in doing this it would not only be in his own interests, in the interests of the African and in the interests of the whole of Africa, but it would also be a noteworthy victory for the spirit of co-operation over the forces of discord and animosity.

When the whole problem of the African was seen in this light it would not only eliminate the African's fear of suppression, but also the White man's fear of being overwhelmed by the African, a feeling that was more and more gaining ground. 8-18-45

It was this element of fear in both sections, something which was constantly being exploited and roused by both sections, which was giving rise to bitterness and distrust and which would eventually result in clashes which would be fatal to the White man and the African alike.

FOUNDATION OF FASCISM

Speaking recently in Durban, Mr. J. R. Sullivan, M.P., said "The advocacy of extreme racialism, narrow segregation and repression by many members of Parliament is the foundation of fascism and is inimical to the interests of the people. We can no longer think in terms of two million people but that eleven million must have work, homes, clothes and food."

The racialists do not seem to understand that there is no security in oppression, and that the law of justice binds the oppressor with the oppressed.

THROUGH JAPANESE SPECTACLES

The bravery of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland African troops has surprised a Japanese who fought against them in the jungles of Burma. He writes: "Fighting against Rhodesian troops is somewhat troublesome. They are very brave, with an excellent physique, and because of their beliefs they are not afraid to die. So even if their comrades have fallen they keep on advancing as if nothing had happened."

SEGREGATION DOOMED

Mr. J. Z. Sawambu, General Secretary of the Southern Rhodesia Bantu Congress, has written a pamphlet in which he inter alia says: "Perhaps no country in the world has put into operation a more thorough segregation policy than the Union, and yet on the Reef and Johannesburg, where the greatest attempts have been made to enforce it rigidly, is where the Africans are making the most progress. Destiny mocks the protagonists of segregation." 8-18-45

WHITE MAN'S FORTRESS

Mr. N. J. Nempare, writing in the "Bantu Mirror," says inter alia:

We are glad to see some white men and women who are coming out of their fortress unarmed to be neighbours with us in rights. They are also being condemned as traitors and defeatists and yet they are heroes of our time. We plead for unconditional withdrawal of the bar and its pillars. White man, conquer your fear and come out of your fortress and let us shake hands in brotherhood! Long live the coloured race.

PLEA FOR BETTER RACE RELATIONS

The Bantu World Johannesburg Africa

8-18-45

An appeal for the promotion of better relations between Europeans and Non-Europeans in Africa was made by Sir Evelyn Baring, the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa, when he delivered an adress at the winter graduation ceremony of the Witwatersrand University recently.

"If you take Africa south of the Equator you cannot but conclude that the primary problem of the future is the organisation of living together by people of different races," he said.

"The Union has that problem, and it seems, to an outside observer like myself, to be in a very difficult form, where the politically dominant section is both permanently resident in the country and numerically in the minority. This problem, being both difficult and important, makes a call to South Africans, and especially to young South Africans.

"The first call is to learn something of the nature of the efforts that have been made in other parts to grapple with the difficulties. The second is the contribution to the solution which must be made by the best brains of the country and which should demand a contribution from everyone.

"We British can learn from you, and you can learn from us. Our ideas might not be the same, and perhaps we should frankly admit it, but circumstances are very different in South Africa from territories controlled from the United Kingdom. But we should get to know about the methods used in other countries.

CANNOT REMAIN UNAFFECTED

"Events in the Union in the long story of the relationship between European and Non-European have repercussions, and you in the Union cannot remain unaffected by what happens elsewhere." 8-18-45

After Sir Evelyn's address, degrees were conferred on more than 100 students.

A degree of Master of Science was conferred on Mr. C. J. J. van Rensberg, the well-known lecturer and demonstrator of the Division of Soil and Veld Conservation, for his dissertation: "Veld and Soil Reclamation and Utilisation in the Transvaal Bushveld." Mr. van Rensburg has not matriculated, but had to write a thesis and comply with other conditions.

66a-1945 Africa-

London Africans Protest Against Film Putting The Negro Race To Ridicule

West African Pilot

4-20-45

Compatriot Actors Are Reprimanded

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON (By Air Mail).—The filming of "Men of Two Worlds" continues and it has aroused bitter resentment among Africans here.

Mr Koi Larbi, Barrister-at-Law, with another African has made a strong protest to the Colonial Office at the way the African is being depicted.

Africans here are, however, criticising Africans like Orlando Martins, Ayinde Gomes, A. O. Karunwi, Tunji Williams and a host of others for having lent themselves to the prostitution of their race because of anything up to 10 guineas a day.

The "stars" are being fitted with elongated artificial ears so as to give the African the appearance of an antelope or a hare.

The costume is an outrage o African manhood and womanhood.

They are looking for an African woman now who will go practically nude for three hours to play a part at £10 an hour.

4-20-45

The lips of the "stars" are being artificially inflated so as to give the Africans the appearance of a hippopotamus.

The West African Students' Union was assured by the Colonial Office that the whole story would be re-written, but alas, it has not changed its essential character by one jot.

A protest meeting was held by the Africans at Tulado Club but the very educated ones among those taking part in the film hadn't the guts to stand by those who constitute the "crowd" and this educated class betrayed the uneducated class, with the result that the latter had to yield.

Some African women from Nigeria particularly and well-known and connected are taking part in this film.

We are waiting to see whether any of them would, because of £10 an hour, agree to go nude (practically).

No one has been found to take this part yet.

It is felt that the aim of this film appears to be to tell the world that in spite of our university education we live in "two worlds," that is, the world of the whiteman and the world of the barbarous blackman and that, it is no use anyone trying to think a mighty lot about the colonial peoples.

If true, then the reasons for this vicious propaganda are obvious.

But for educated and decent Africans to lend themselves to the prostitution of their race because of money is unpardonable and very challenging indeed.

4-20-45

Economic condition cannot be pleaded now as the reason.

The only reason is the lure of gold, regardless of the damage being done to a whole race and continent by some actors who may have lost every sense of race pride and decency.

Portrayal Of The African On The Screen

West African Pilot

AT a time when the world is becoming conscience-stricken to realise the fate of the African under-dog, imperialists and their satellites have begun to unleash upon an innocent world public, their studied propaganda in order to portray the African as a cannibal, savage, clown, idiot, coward, quidnunc, servant, happy go-lucky Sambo, etc.

4-21-45

Hollywood, for a long time now, has been responsible for this gross libel on a race which had contributed, and is still contributing, its fair share to the sum-total of what makes up the by-products of contemporary world culture and civilization. Hollywood had delighted itself in painting Africans as inkly-black, thick-lipped, flat-footed, walrus-like jackanapes. Whilst the world laughed us to scorn.

Elstree and other film centres of the United Kingdom are now following suit. Neither the Colonial Office nor the Ministry of Information, in London, appears capable of bringing healthy pressure to bear upon these trouble-and war-makers to cease from insulting millions of blacks in the world. And now, due to economic insecurity or a perverted notion of aesthetics, some Africans are aiding in libelling their own race by acting in such highly insulting films.

4-21-45

Under the camouflage of art or literature, the world is being told that the black race is backward and ignorant. We should not resent being told the truth, but when such truths are gilded with tissues of lies and exaggerations, then we have a right to complain. Unless Hollywood and Elstree and other filming organisations desist from provoking the black race, there is bound to be trouble of global proportions, when the time comes.

"COLOUR BAR IN AFRICA

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Missionary Societies in Britain and Ireland in association with the British Council of Churches have issued a statement urging the removal of colour bar in the Colonies. The statement inter alia says: "The Conference of Missionary Societies urges that the British people who, through Parliament, are ultimately responsible for the administration of British Colonies overseas, should not tolerate in those Colonies any artificial barriers to the progress and prosperity of the Native inhabitants and should support all Government efforts to remove them." 6-19-45 Bantu World

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East Indian Girls Resent Color Bar In Nursing Field

8-25-45

Informer, Houston, Texas

CAPETOWN, S. Africa—(ANP)—East Indian girls resent the current color bar in the nursing profession in South Africa.

Miss Irene Godfrey, a Durban girl, is training at the Somerset hospital here because she found no facilities at Durban. East Indian girls, who resent color bars more than their menfolk, face several factors against them in taking up in nursing profession.

One is the question of education and the other is the unsympathetic attitude of European nurses against them. The question of caste or religion does not arise but there is a definite question of color. The Natal Indian congress recently urged the Federation of Women's Institutes to encourage East Indian girls to become nurses by provising the same opportunities and facilities for them as are provided for European girls.

WELCOME MADAME EBOUE

New York Age

NEW YORK will play host this week to a distinguished visitor, Madame Eugenia Eboue, widow of Felix Eboue, France's great Governor General of Equatorical Africa who died last year. Madame Eboue plans to stop here for only a few days before she continues on to Guadeloupe (West Indies) where she will run as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly in Paris this fall.

"Next to General deGaulle himself," says the French Press and Information Service in announcing her visit, "perhaps no other Frenchman contributed as much to the Resistance movement as did Felix Eboue, the Negro governor of France's Equatorial Africa. During the black days of 1940, when deGaulle was first beginning his campaign and many bewildered French colonial governors were hesitating upon the Vichy threshold, it was Eboue, then governor of the Chad region, who turned the tide — who did not hesitate — who marched his people into the columns of the Free — and Fighting — French. He journeyed to every part of his colony uniting native chieftans to his cause. Through his unceasing efforts, the Allies gained much-needed resources and British possessions were saved from Germany penetration.

60

9-8-45 N.Y., N.Y.

"He is also revered as the most brilliant administrator in the recent history of the French colonies and as a great humanitarian, a man who self-lessly dedicated his life to the welfare and progress of his people. His name has already gone down in history as a great Frenchman, a great partisan of the Allies, and a great fighter for freedom."

Madame Eboue, now about fifty years old, was born in French Guiana, the daughter of an important government official. An amateur musician of great talent and deep feeling, she refused to touch her piano for the duration of the war, devoting the hours she used to spend upon her music to working with the Red Cross in Brazzaville.

Madame Eboue's love of music was completely shared by her illustrious husband. This mutual interest led them to a study of the African method of communicating by drums and eventually they discovered the secret of it. Their success astonished many who had thought that this "speech of the drums" co[illegible]e understood only by the natives them[illegible]es. Much attracted by its strange rhythms, Madame Eboue transposed some of the themes into a modern musical score. They also studied the Ubangi dialects together, and Eboue published several works on the subject, among them a grammar, which has become a classic. 9-8-45

A Disillusioned People

The Bantu World Johannesburg

(Continued from last issue)

7-14-45

South Africa, like many a State, claims to be a democratic country. But what is democracy? It has been defined as "the government's attitude through people, for the people." But in Christian democratic South Africa, can it be positively averred that the principles of democracy are followed to the letter in dealing with the Africans? Is it democracy when the African has no say in the formulation of the laws which govern him? Is it democracy when, by reason of his colour, he has to carry a pass wherever he goes?

Just two more instances. We have Native Representatives in parliament. I know all of them to be well-meaning and sincere in their work. They present Native grievances with force and cogency, and many of them have already been stigmatised as agitators because they do not subscribe to the oppressive policy of the government. But now-a-days, and especially in South Africa, it is not facts or oratorical powers that are essential in fashioning and modifying policies. It is the vote that counts. It is therefore expecting the Native Representatives to do the impossible if we expect them to change the government's attitude, through their speeches, towards the African people. Had they the oratorical powers of Beelzebub, they could not do it. No matter what they say and how they say it, the vote will always go against them.

Members of the Native Representative Council have for seven years been placing before the authorities the grievances of the Africans; but with what effect? Their decisions and recommendations have always been gently and politely brushed aside with a "we shall try our best to see them through," and there ends the ditty. They are always told by the authorities to hasten slowly. Once again I ask: Is this democracy?

In conclusion, I would like to state very emphatically that, if white South Africa wishes to gain the confidence of the Protectorates and lead them to realise the beneficial results that would emanate from their incorporation in the Union, she must abandon her restrictive Native Policy, and generally the lot of Africans improve even a half-hearted attempt could be made in this direction, the fears and misgivings the Protectorates have entertained heretofore would be exorcised, and incorporation would come about as naturally as summer follows spring. White South Africa would not need to ask for it, but its most insistent and ardent advocates would be the Protectorates themselves, for they would be realising that by keeping out of the Union they would be losing tremendously. But at present what is it they are losing? Instead they are able to escape the unjustifiable, odious pass law system and other mummified systems that have long lost their usefulness if ever they had any.

11 66a-1945 Africa Back to Africa Discussion Bilbo

2,800,000 Say Back to Africa?

People's Voice

N.Y.

6-9-45

Senator Theodore Bilbo's statement on the floor of the Senate two weeks ago that he had a petition signed by 2½ million Negroes supporting his back-to-Africa bill was verified in part by B. Gibbons, president of the Garvey Club, Inc., of New York City, in an interview this week.

Mr. Gibbons, interviewed at the offices of the club, 100 W 116th st, said that his club, composed of about 300 members, is affiliated with the Universal Negro Improvement Association, chartered in Jamaica, B.W.I., which has branches all over the United States and in the West Indies. The organization is a carry-over of the popular Garvey movement, headed by Marcus Garvey some 20-odd years ago.

Mrs. A. Jacques Garvey, widow of Marcus Garvey, who lives in Jamaica B.W.I. is the collaborator of the clubs and local branches of the UNIA. The Peace Movement for Ethiopia, headed by Mrs. Mittie Gordon, of Chicago, while not directly affiliated with the UNIA, has the same aim, Mr. Gibbons said—the establishment of an independent Negro country in Africa.

WANT RESPECT, DIGNITY

There are approximately 2,800,000 members of the various clubs and branches, he declared, and they support Bilbo's bill calling for the US government to finance the repatriation of Negroes in some section of Africa, and enable them to build an independent nation there.

6-9-45

"There are many people who do not understand the aim of those supporting the back-to-Africa plan," asserted Mr Gibbons. "We feel that a national homeland by black people, for black people and of black people on the continent of Africa will give those of us who desire to return to Africa representation, dignity and the respect of all other peoples.

"We feel that black people should have an independent nation to protect them. Negroes in America do not have the proper understanding of national dignity. If governments are good for Englishmen, Americans, Irishmen, and others, they are also good for us."

NOT COMPULSORY

Provisions of Bilbo's back-to-Africa bill are not compulsory, he pointed out. In answer to a question on their stand on Bilbo and his ideas of separation of racial groups and his prejudices toward the Negro, Gibbons replied that his sympathizers did not condone Bilbo's actions in this country, but said that they would not let the character of the man stand in the way of carrying out their desire. His motives do not make any difference, he inferred.

The first bill of this sort by Bilbo was introduced in the Senate about eight years ago, It was called the Greater Liberia Act, because it provided for the Negro country to be set up somewhere in Liberian territory. It died in committee.

6-9-45

At the time of its introduction several busloads of Negroes, mainly from Chicago, led by Mrs. Gordon, came to Washington and were seated in the Senate galleries with the aid of Senator Bilbo. Mrs. Gordon, with several other leaders of the Peace Movement for Ethiopia, was convicted in 1943 and sentenced to two years for sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition for encouraging Negroes to sympathize with the Japanese.

66a-1945

Africa Race Problem

Of Cabbages & Kings

Public Opinion

BY THE WALRUS

Thus far in this series of articles I have attempted shew, along with a slight picture of things as they are today in Africa, how these things came about. The big fact that stands out is this — race prejudice against Africans grew out of slavery, it did not produce it. Also the "scramble" by European powers for land in Africa was caused by the vast industrial expansion of these powers. And because this "scramble" was undertaken in the very mistaken spirit of commercialism, it never took the Natives into account as anything other than commerical articles. I say mistaken because even today there are capitalists who do not realize that better and more sure pofits can be produced by Labour if that Labour is treated, as human, and a decent, comfortable standard of living afforded it.

4-23-45

But our biggest headache is South Africa. Natives have no vote, no personality in the eyes of the law, cannot go about freely after right fall, have as good as no educational facilities.

Naturally there is very great hate for the police, who are trained by the authorities in the gentle art of repressing their own Kindred The constant challenging of police, asking for passes produces a feeling of nervousness, irritation, but the native can do nothing; he has to swallow his sense of injustice and his feeling of hopelessness and frustration grows. The regular prisons cannot hold these native "criminals", camps have to be established for them where the treatment threatens to out Nazi the German atrocity stories. Sanitation therea are is heard of. These natives, say some Boers, have no souls.

Even white traders, in the interests of their trade, sometimes complain that the authorities hinder commerce by their preventing the Natives from going freely about. But let us imagine that the Native has to go to law, This is the situation that arises. He is illiterate, he cannot understand the written forms of a law that must look stupid to him, he does not like them. The proceedings are like a foreign tongue—he does not understand. The judge is European, is not interested in a Native case. The jury is European, (if there is a jury) and is frankly prejudiced. If it a case where Europeans and Natives are concerned the Attorney-General (Now we Know!) has the power to order that the case be tried by a judge alone or with the help of two assessors. This Court, if it likes, can call to its assistance the help of such native assessors as it considers necessary, but these natives only advise. And the white authorities regard this as a big favour, even if the case has to do only with native interests. And the brand of justice can be understood from the record of the Witwatersrand judge who dealt with 500 native cases in a single day!

THE CAPE FRANCHISE

In last Saturday's column the Cape Franchise was mentioned. It existed in Cape Colony, had no distinction of colour. Cecil Rhodes restricted it by imposing a property and wages test. Even so it worked well, and "although exercised by only 16000 people came to be regarded as something almost sacrosanct by progressive Bantu in the Union." When the constitution for the Union was endorsed in 1909, the franchise was not extended to Natal, nor to the previous Boer republics of the Orange Free State and Transvaal. In these countries the Cape franchise was watched jealously, the Dutch, Boers, or Africanders, call them what you will felt that it was a very dangerous example. For sooner or later Bantu in other parts of the Union would demand the right to vote.

The repressionits made an attempt to abolish it in 1925—failed. Eleven years later they returned to the attack, and on Monday, 6th April, 1936 the Union Parliament finally abolished the Cape franchise by 169 votes to 11. It was vigorously opposed even in South Africa, for the predominating English element in the Cape at last realized that they had been wrong to compromise with the reactionary Dutch elements of the other States, as they had been doing. Thousands of Dutch flocked back to Cape Colony, Natal, and settled — the progressive English element was helpless against these at the polls. London protested against the abolition, but conld do nothing.

Today, three white S African M. Ps. represent 6,000,000 natives — 4 white Senators are also elected by a highly complicated collegiate system which defies understanding. The Native Affairs Commission may contain one Bantu member; the 22 members of the Native Representative Council may contain 4 Bantu: but these are advisory bodies, have no legislative force.

I shall deal with this in more detail later on. South Africa wants the three British High Commission territories of Swaziland, Bechunaland, Basutoland, given over to her administration. Natives here say they'd fight if that were done. The Rhodesias other neighbouring British states have followed the Union's example, and today it seems in the eyes of the law of these ceuntries almost a crime to be a native. And that in the land where these people were born!

4-23-45

Near the beginning of this century the great Dutchman Jan Hofmeyer warned—"With a European population of only a million (then) at the southern extremity of a continent occupied by some 200,000,000 mostly barbarians and semi-barbians, I cannot help feeling, whatever my own prejudices of colour and race may be, that the political and social security of white South Africa would be none the worse for retaining the good will of the 5,000,000 . . : . oboriginal inhabitants with whom we live interspersed, and for rreconciling them with our own political institutions." The warning has been ignored. And so South Africa, with a social economy based on hate and fear, [illegible] cannot help but be a stumbling block in the path of those who are working to ensure world peace. For she is, today, the last classic surviving example besides Spain, of a wide open Fascist State.

Africans Object To Word 'Native'; Prefer 'Coloured'

Chicago Defender

4-23-45

ATHLONE, Cape South Africa—What to call the colored people here has developed into quite a problem for adherents to the "white supremacy" policy of Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts.

The Dutch-speaking whites often refer to the colored man as "Hotnot," a shortened form of Hottentot. This has caused many a colored man to lose his temper and blood has been shed over the use of such words.

Such words as "Kafir" or even "Native" have caused the Basuto, Xosa and other Bantu races to rise up in arms.

The name "African" was recently suggested by Llewellyn B. Mchlomakulu (pronounced M'Klom-a-kooloo).

4-23-45

A short time ago there was a controversy during which "Eurafrican" was suggested. However, the majority of the people here prefer to be called "Coloured."

Soviet Newspaper Attacks Two MPs For Reference To Darker Races Of USSR

West African Pilot

Calls Their Ignorance "Scandalous"

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent and Africa.

2-6-45

2-6-45

LONDON — With the Red Army fighting on German soil, Soviet leaders have let it be known that they will no longer silently tolerate Tory back-chat and abuse.

This was made clear to the British Parliamentary delegation on their visit to Moscow under the leadership of Colonel Walter Elliot, chairman of the West African Commission on Higher Education.

The colonel recently returned to London from West Africa and was selected by Mr Churchill to head a group of Members of Parliament — consisting of Tories, Liberals and Labourites — invited by the Soviet government to contact Soviet political leaders.

A group of the Soviet leaders from the former colonial territories of Central Asia, which since the revolution, have been granted self-government and elevated to full-fledged republics, have published a statement objecting to derogatory remarks made about the coloured races of the Soviet Union by Captain A. C. Graham, a British Tory M P.

"SMALL ASIATIC TRIBES"

Speaking at a Conservative meeting in England, Captain Graham is quoted as saying that "the Russians must not treat Poland, a great civilized, Christian nation like if she was an insignificant Asiatic tribe like the Uzbeks or Tadjiks."

Commenting on this remark, the statement which is signed by Academician Vedeneyev, President of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, and Radjab Ali Jalilov, Staff Scientist of the Tadjik Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, both of whom are deputies representing their republics in the Supreme Soviet or Parliament of the U S.S R. says:

"We do not intend to start an argument with Captain Graham concerning the attitude towards various nations of Europe and Asia and Africa, nor shall we argue with him about the independence of Poland or the independence of India

"We think that we shall not find a common language with Graham who speaks about 'Asiatic tribes,'" the letter goes on to say, "with such derision as if he shared the anti-racial theories of the Hitlerites about the superiority of some nations over others — a theory needed to vindicate the worst forms of domination of some nations over other nations.

"Like the Hitlerites, Graham's theory justifies all and every form of national oppression, colonial slavery and racial discrimination."

"SCANDALOUS IGNORANCE"

The statement which appeared in "Izvestia," the official newspaper of the Kremlin, and broadcast over the Russian broadcasting networks and quoted in London by Tass, the Soviet news agency, also criticises British Members of Parliament.

It says:

"We cannot fail to note the scandalous ignorance of the member of the British Parliament.

"He does not know that Uzbeks and Tadjiks are peoples of ancient and high culture.

"He is not familiar with the heroic history of these peoples.

"He does not know that in the Soviet State these peoples have attained successes in their cultural development and certainly stand on a higher level than some European peoples.

"Neither does Captain Graham know that in the Soviet Union the Uzbeks and Tadjiks enjoy not only complete equality but also the deep respect of all other peoples of the Soviet Union, as that an insult to the Uzbeks and Tadjiks is taken by the Soviet people as an insult to the entire Soviet people.

"We should not call the attention of the Soviet people to the dirty and undignified attacks of certain British reactionaries were it not for the fact that the latter bear the title of Members of the British Parliament.

"We know that in certain Conservative circles there are overt and covert enemies of the Soviet people and of the common cause of the freedom-loving peoples."

The letter which also attacks Commander Bower, another Tory M.P., for his insulting remarks about the Soviet darker races, concludes by saying that "We are not surprised by the rabidness of this or that British obscurantist sitting in Parliament, but by the fact that his colleagues in Parliament have become so accustomed to these obscurantists that they do not notice how this reflects on the prestige and honour of that high institution."

'White Supremacy' Still S. African Policy: Smuts

Chicago Defender

ATHLONE, Cape South Africa—Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, recently returned from the World Security Conference at San Francisco, reaffirmed the "white supremacy" policy of South Africa in a speech before the House of Assembly last week.

Smuts made it clear that "it was a fixed policy to maintain white supremacy in South Africa." It had been so for the past 300 years, during which the whites had kept their race pure, he added, and this was something of which the country had reason to be proud.

He further stated that "in neither the Free State, Tranvaal nor Natal do we have the problem we have in the Western Province as a result of laxity in the past. Smuts was referring to the comparatively freer condition of colored people in Cape.

Jim Crow Housing

Segregated housing was advanced by Smuts as a solution to the color question. "The kernel of the whole question lays in mixed residential areas," he declared. "What we must not do is to force things unnecessarily, or take steps that will do more harm than good, but we should, through our housing schemes, so arrange matters that the whole question is brought into order naturally."

Smuts' speech was in answer to a speech made by Dr. Malan, Opposition leader and all-out anti-democrat, on the color question. Smuts said there was no difference of opinion in the House about the seriousness or importance of the issue, but that he did not view the future with such pessimism as the leader of the opposition.

The Cape Standard, militant colored newspaper, commenting on Dr. Malan's speech, wrote, "The Government which makes the rather extravagant claim of being democratic. and which boasts of fighting a war in favor of it, is anything but a bulwark against fascist tendencies and anti-democratic moves.

Government "Weak-Kneed"

"The Government is as weak-kneed as ever, and given to a policy of appeasement on color questions."

Another colored publication, The Watchman, declared, "While Smuts, Malan and other upholders of the color bar were trying to explain why they believe in their herrenvolk policy, it was encouraging to learn that, in other parts of the world there are signs that democracy was being extended to those on whom accident had not conferred a white skin.

"The French have extended the franchise to the Algerian Moslems and the governor of New York State has signed a bill prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color or religion. These victories for democracy should be an encouragement to the anti-fascists in South Africa."

Native Superior to European.

Mochochonono

1-30-45

Research has shown, says SAPA report from Stellenbosch, that Natives were actually superior to Eurapeans in physical abilities and also that the Bantu labour capacity was higher than that of all the other races in South Africa, said Mr E E. Locke, senior lecturer in Physical education at the Rhodes University College, addressing the South African for physical education here to day.

Mr Locke, who was speaking on "physical education and the Africans,' said that everyone was saying that the labour capacity of the Africans was unsatisfactory, but this had been disproved by a research carried out by Dr Jokl, Dr E H Cluver and Dr J. W. de Jongh, who had tested Bantu, Chinese, European Coloured and Indian children between the ages of six and eighteen.

They found that in spite of environmental handicaps the Natives were actually superior to European in physical abilities and also that the Bantu labour capacity was higher than that of all the other races in South Africa so far studied.

It was also found that their physical efficiency was higher, especially under high temperatures and humidity.

1-[illegible]-45

The biological strength of the African, Mr Locke continued, was at present being wasted by constant losses of adaptation energy mainly owing to a very high birt-rate, infantile mortality, endemic and epidemic illnesses, malnutrition, deficiency of housing and clothing, and superstition.

He thought that the gigantic task of rehabilitation of the African was one which called for concerted efforts on the part of Africans themselves. "To us falls the responsibility of giving what help we can through education along with the co operation of all available forces, namely economic hygienic, spiritual and political.

66a-1945 Council of African Affairs

U.S. Establishes Department To Study Affairs Of Dependent Areas & Africa

West African Pilot

Paul Robeson's Letter Acknowledged

NEW YORK.—In another letter to Mr Paul Robeson acknowledging the communication of the Council on African Affairs, Mr Henry S. Villard, Chief, Division of African Affairs, Department of State, wrote in part, as follows: 3-21-45

"The department is glad to have this expression of opinion with regard to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the advancement of the dependent peoples of the world and the particular application of social and economic policies to the African territories.

"I can assure you that the views expressed in your letter and the attached communication will receive the most careful consideration."

As evidence of "increased attention in the department" to this problem, Mr Villard referred to the recent establishment of a new branch of the State Department, the Division of Dependent Areas Affairs, which will be concerned with "the formulation and co-ordination of policy and action regarding activities of the proposed United Nations Organization affecting dependent areas."

Chief of this new division is Mr Benjamin Gerig.

The recommendations which the Council on African Affairs urged the American Government to support as a United Nations colonial policy were:

(1) Effective international policies and procedures for rapid and uniform economic and social advancement of non-self-governing peoples of Africa and other dependent areas, full democratic rights; and 3-21-45

(2) Political self-determination within a specified time to be agreed upon as the goal and guide of all colonial and semi-colonial administrations;

(3) Responsibility centred in the United Nations Organization for the abolition of all economic, social or political discrimination based on race, creed, or colour;

(4) Industrialization of undeveloped areas, with the indigenous inhabitants of those areas as the principal beneficiaries and with equitable trade opportunities for all nations. 3-21-45

Yergan Protests African Post on UNO Committee

Washington Tribune

Washington, D.C.

Objection to the inclusion of the Union of South Africa as a member of the temporary trusteeship committee of the United Nations Organization was voiced by the Council on African Affairs in a letter sent recently by Dr. Max Yergan to Mr. Stettinius, American Delegate to the United Nations Organization

According to a recommendation made to the Executive Committee of the UNO, Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, South Africa and the Netherlands, together with the Big Five will have places on the temporary trusteeship committee.

In his letter to Mr. Stettinius, Dr. Yergan pointed out that South Africa's "established policy of racial discrimination" disqualified that state from serving as a trustee over any dependent territory or as a member of the trusteeship committee of the U. N. O. 10-30-45

Smuts, for White Supremacy

The letter cited the statement made by Prime Minister Smuts to the General Assembly of South Africa last March—"There were certain things about which South Africans of all sections and all parties — except those who were quite mad — were egreed. The first was our fixed policy to maintain white supremacy in South Africa."

Other reasons upon which the Council based its objection were the strong presence of fascist organizations in the political and social life of South Africa and the fact that the recommendation of the makeup of the temporary trusteeship committee gives the British Empire four votes out of a total of ten—a decidedly disproportionate and unfair advantage.

66a-1945 Social Council on African Affairs

Council On African Affairs Hails War Against Colour Bar

NEW YORK.—According to the Council on African Affairs, the strong demand for the end of the colour bar and other forms of racial discrimination in Britain's African colonies voiced by the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and supported by the executive committee of the British Council of Churches, has been hailed by Dr Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, as further evidence that the democratic majority of the British people are opposed to maintenance of the colonial status quo.

5-12-45

The British Labour Party, it was pointed out, has repeatedly demanded the abolition of the colour bar in the territories for which Parliament is responsible.

In its statement on colonial policy, issued two years ago, the Labour Party went on record as "absolutely opposed to the colour bar operating in political or economic spheres," declaring that "the laws and administrative practices upon which it rests must be immediately abolished."

The British church has now joined British labour in this demand.

5-12-45

The missionary conference in its statement cited specific conditions of arbitrary racial discrimination against Africans in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

The white settlers in these British territories have adopted the same methods whereby the European minority in the Union of South Africa compel the eight million Africans to remain in a subservient status.

5-12-45

In what may be interpreted as rejection of Prime Minister Smuts' aspirations for the annexation of the Parliament-controlled territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, and the mandate territory of Southwest Africa, the missionary conference declared its opposition to "any changes in the existing political status of African territories at present under British control which would impair or limit in any way the power of the British government to give the fullest effect to this policy (of non-discrimination)."

"It is noticeable," Dr Yergan stated, "that in the many statements currently being made in defense of the British colonial system, no mention is made of this colour discrimination question in the colonies.

"It appears that the Colonial Office having once issued a statement of principle on African rights, is either unable or unwilling to enforce the principle.

5-12-45

"This circumstance is another indication of the need for the establishment, as part of our projected world security organization, of means whereby agreed upon standards of democratic colonial administration can be universally achieved and enforced."

66a-1945

E. A rica

African Puppet Prime Minister Killed in Uprising

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
11-17-43

KAMPALA, Uganda, East Africa — (ANP) — Martin Luther Nsibiraw, konwn as the "native strong man," was shot to death here recently by an "unknown party" while leaving a cathedral. Nsibirwa's death was attributed to a native uprising following his appointment to the office of prime minister of Uganda by the British governor. 11-17-43

His death has resulted in the banishment of many prominent native leaders by the governor, who rules indirectly through native chiefs, and the appearance of an anti-British pamphlet in which the natives point out that some of their tribesmen have been reduced to "Quislings" by the British.

They fear the coming of the white man and charge that although Britain has outlawed chattle slavery, a worse form of slavery has been introduced.

"The slave trade was abolished in one way," the anti-British pamphlet said, "and then it was reduced in another. But the old slave trade was better because only a few were taken away and those who remained at home lived in peace. But the modern slave trade includes children and women, and English laws put yokes around our necks, even though we think we are in our native homes."

African Puppet Minister Slain

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
11-28-43

KAMPALA, Uganda, East Africa--(ANP) — Martin Luther Nsibirwa, known as the "native strong man," was shot to death here recently by an "unknown party" while leaving a cathedral. Nsibirwa's death was attributed to a native uprising following his appointment to the office of prime minister of Uganda by the British government.

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FEAR COMING

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ANTI-BRITISH MOVE

The anti-British movement is backed by young educated nationalist elements of Bagundans and native soldiers who served in Burma and endorse the Jap policy of "Asia for the Asiatics" and "Africa for the Africans."

A report on the situation by Gov Sir Charles Dundas, formerly governor of the Bahamas, states that prominent natives have been deported "because the evidence of the commission of investigation into the disturbance and riots" is such that "it is not considered safe in the interests of public peace and good order that they should yet be allowed to be at large in Buganda." 11-18-43

The governor and pre-British forces are still trying to uncover Nsibirwa's slayer.

66a-1945 Belgian Congo

DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS
Cir. D. 340,022 — S. 404,142

JUN 2 - 1945

Public Letter Box

Readers of The Detroit News are invited to send their thoughts on questions of public interest for use in The Public Letter Box. Please be brief. The writer's name and address must accompany each letter, but will be withheld on request. Unsigned communications are not read.

Deserve a Country

To the Editor: Now is the time to demand of our Senators and Representatives that they see to it that we keep the Italian colonies or try to purchase the Belgian Congo or Portuguese colonies to establish a home and country for the Negroes throughout the world.

America owes this respect to the Negroes who have fought and died for world democracy. Now we have a chance; let's give it to them —a place where they can have a home and country free from the white man's will. J. C. D.

Clinton Township.

66a-1945 Dakar, FEA

RACE RIOTS IN AFRICA

40 Black Colonials Slain In Bloody Dakar Massacre

ILL.

Chicago Defender Dakar A.E.F.

(Last Of A Series)

By RENE MARAN

PARIS.—The Camp Tiaroye incident is an infamous event in French history that will long be a black mark about this nation's colonial rule.

It was back on December 5, 1944, in French East Africa that the incident occurred.

7-7-45

This is the story: Colored riflemen coming home from France after four years of uninterrupted war on all fronts got off an English boat at Dakar on November 21.

The highest civil and military authorities of the African capital assisted at their reception. Nothing was left undone for the glory of the homecomers. Bands and a guard of honor were there to salute them. Unfortunately this detachment consisted of not only soldiers who had participated in the battle of France in June, 1940, and later the famous campaigns of Generals Leclerc, and DeLattre de Tassigny but it also had within its ranks certain doubtful elements, former prisoners who, while in captivity, had worked with the Germans. It is highly possible that these liberated prisoners had been contaminated by German propaganda.

But the fault lay with the Department of Colonies and the War Department under Vichy. These two departments should never have left those poor Negroes to themselves, that is to say, to all the temptations of hunger and misery. All they had to do was to use some of the large and repeated contributions which the French colonies persistently made to France from June, 1940, to August, 1944.

England and the United States both managed to find ways and means to provide those of their colored subjects whom war had surprised in France with enough money to permit them to live in decency and dignity and this even during the period when those people had been interned by the Germans. I have this information from my old friend Russel, colored journalist from Jamaica who died last July at the American hospital in Paris after having worked there for 23 years as correspondent for several English and American newspapers.

Machine Gun Rule

Let us come back to the subject. According to the official account given the men stationed at Camp Tiaroye showed a very bad spirit. But this was not the only thing that they were accused of. It is said that their pockets and canteens overflowed with money, jewelry and other objects, the "corpus delicti" of their pillaging. They had also brought with them hidden stores of weapons and ammunition. And above all, they were absolutely undisciplined showing little or no respect towards their career officers, many of whom had succeeded in evading combat duty at Dakar and other places for more than five years.

It was a matter of supreme importance to bring reason back to these bad elements who had posed everywhere as "heroes" and their suppression was necesary. And so on the morning of December 1, machine guns opened up and the result was forty dead and a higher number of more or less seriously wounded on the side of the "terrorists." No casualties on the side of the suppression squad.

This certainly seems somewhat strange considering the official reports that had the rebels armed to the teeth and disposing of more ammunition than they could use. But what was the real reason for this "busman's holiday?" Here it is: Tired of always being cheated out of the right total of their pay by clerks who always succeeded in getting part of it as a just percentage of their work, the men about to be discharged had asked to cash right then and there, their mustering-out pay and other allotments that were due them before returning to their villages. When the local administration refused to consider their claims they insisted and protested violently. This was enough to break loose a bloody race riot which certainly did not hold up France's honor.

Fire All Colored

Two other facts that happened in Paris show clearly to which point France is impregnated with Nazi doctrines. On January 16 of this year, the director of the Colonial Broadcasting Department of the French Broadcasting System (which is of course, government owned and controlled) and who of course knows nothing about colonies and colonial questions fired bluntly from their office all colored people who held important positions in his service.

This action was taken with the consent of the Ministry of Information. The official reason given was that most of the victims had collaborated with Vichy.

RENE MARAN

So much implacability seems strange (to put it mildly); for to have worked in the Vichy administration is considered a crime without a remedy for colored people. It is most amusing and one wonders why are there to be found everywhere in France, in every French administration, in every large French Ministry important a ndpowerful personalities who yesterday still were the most faithful disciples of Vichy and the Nazis.

7-7-45

Why are those same places full of notorious robbers, notorious henchmen and agents of the Gestapo in spite of newspapers and magazines making it their duty to point at them with their finger to brand them? Why are those personalities who all contributed more or less to establish the list of our victims, our political deported prisoners and our dead kept in key positions, confidential jobs and given advancement instead of punishment.

Color A Crime

It is easy to see that being a colored man is now not only considered a crime in France but one with aggravating circumstances. This probably explains that among the colored people fired from the National Radio System was Monadou Racine Kane, Senegal Negro, lieutenant in the Colonial infantry who has participated in Southern France in all Resistance Missions of 1943 and 1944 under the command of my friend Colonel Pierre Descaves and always fought with exemplary efficiency. Actually Monadou Racine Kane never regained the position he had before the war.

The reason for these racial ostracisms are very easy to explain. It was incompetence and passion for money that decided the branches of the colonial missions to do without the knowledge and services of the colored people formerly installed there.

7-7-45

And while England kept the doors wide open for their colored citizens and had offered them key positions both in London and in the colonies, the French Radio only thought of sharing the appointments of those they had eliminated. Thus no intruders to the family affair. Friends of one race and one party, they were free now to exploit and to compete in incompetence of colonial propaganda.

The other fact that deserves mentioning has the same fascist, race-hating origin. An old friend of mine, Albert Darnal and myself have founded, this last December, a political colonial weekly that was to be named Continents. Darnal, who would have been political editor of this weekly, is a delegate of French Guiana at the Assemble Consultative. As managing editor, I shall be myself what I have always been, a colored Frenchman, foreseeing and unselfish, having but contempt for eyewash, medals and honors and consequently difficult to deceive, especially in colonial questions.

Refused Paper

7-7-45

Well, despite the favorable visa (official and in writing) of the Ministry of Colonies, despite the constant and insisting demands to get the necessary authorization to come out in print, the Ministry of Information has obstinately refused to give us this authorization to start the paper and to stir up French opinion.

It seems (so at least they say) that France is the only country in the world where colored people are treated on a basis of complete equality. This is why I was glad to write after six months of imposed silence this story that the correspondent of the Chicago Defender requested. I have given it to him because France in true Nazi fashion is actually inclined to forbid all real liberty of thought and writing.

66a-1945

Ethiopia

Pictures, Inc.

Times Vol. XLV Jan-1945

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE & FAMILY

He wanted less help.

Jan. 1-1945

ETHIOPIA

The Negus Negotiates

In his porticoed *Gebbi* (Imperial Palace) overlooking Addis Ababa, bearded Haile Selassie, King of Kings, Lion of Judah, Emperor of Ethiopia, looked upon his savage subjects with satisfaction. In his hands after twelve long months was a new agreement, signed & sealed by the British Minister. For the first time since the Italians swooped on Ethiopia like a buzzing, deadly locust swarm nine years ago, his country was again independent or close to it.

The sensitive, spirited Negus was grateful to Britain for sheltering him in his exile, for reconquering his craggy kingdom for him. But for a long time Haile Selassie, a proud man, had longed for the absolute authority he once had. In the interim, Britain had guided his affairs of state, protected his frontiers, helped restore his war-torn towns, even put down tribal rebellions. There were also disturbing whispers that Britain was planning to mold a Greater Somaliland out of British and Italian Somaliland, with a slice of Ethiopia included. Haile Selassie wanted less help in managing his own affairs.

Last January the Negus himself opened negotiations with London. Last week Foreign Minister Anthony Eden announced the outcome in the House of Commons: under a new two-year agreement Britain would voluntarily restrict her rights in Ethiopia. Specifically Britain would: 1) remove her garrisons, except from Ogaden province bordering British Somaliland where the tribesmen were still restless; 2) open Ethiopia's airfields (heretofore restricted to British traffic) to all Allied aircraft; 3) give up operations of the Ethiopian section of the 486-mile Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad, the country's only rail link with the sea. Politically, the Ethiopian Government could now choose foreign advisers "wherever it wishes." Presumably this referred to the U.S., which has sent missions to Addis Ababa.

Since Ethiopia is surrounded by British and British-controlled territories, the changes were mainly gestures to Ethiopia's sovereignty. Henceforth, at the Emperor's courts, the British Minister will take his place in the diplomatic line instead of heading it.

Daily Worker N.Y. Daily Worker

Ethiopia's Honorable Place in War on Fascism

Daily Worker

by James W. Ford

THE Negro people rightfully look to the treatment of Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti as the acid test of the new world security organization towards colonial peoples. Ten years ago at the 16th session of the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, in an interview with the Ethiopian ambassador, Bedjironde Tecle Hawariate and Ephrem Tewolde Medhen, who was at that time Ethiopian minister to France, the writer of this article put the question in the following words: 5-9-45

"The ideals which motivate the Negro masses to stand solidly behind Ethiopia are the desire to aid a small nation whose independence and national and economic existence are threatened by big powers and megalomaniac fascism; and this is seen not only in the case of Ethiopia and Liberia but in the case of a great nation like China, nations like Czechoslovakia and the central and Latin American countries, Cuba, Haiti, etc."

To this question Tecle Hawariate replied:

"This is an unsolved question. The case of Ethiopia and Italy brings before the whole world the question of a big nation against a small nation. It is a question of justice or might. The hour has come when it must be known once and for all: Ethiopia has the right to maintain its independence; or is she to be condemned for being colored!"

When we examine what has transpired in the last 25 years, what has taken place in the course of the war against fascism and the plans laid down by the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods proposals, the strength of the position of Ethiopia in the new world organization is noted. The Dumbarton Oaks plan provides that "the organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all States loving peace." The General Assembly has been entrusted with the responsibility of "creating the world conditions of stability and well-being" and of facilitating "the solutions of international economic and social problems." 5-9-45

But it is still necessary that the San Francisco Conference shall provide for the adherence of all participating governments to the principle of granting the same economic, social, cultural, legal and political rights and benefits to all persons regardless of race, creed, or color.

* * *

IF THE interest of Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti are to be further sought, let us look at their relations in the world and with the big powers in the course of the war.

A Jewish Colony in Ethiopia?

Richmond-Times-Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

On Oct. 30, 1945, at the third session of the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems, a message was read from H. M. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia. I call attention to these significant words: "One of the most serious problems of today is that of the homeless and displaced families. Ethiopia has afforded refuge to many homeless from Southern Europe, particularly from Greece, and is prepared to continue her contribution."

Here is clear indication of Ethiopia's readiness to admit a considerable number of displaced persons. Inquiry by those interested in the rescue of Jews from Europe might prove profitable.

11-29-45 JACOB HELLER.

Boston, Mass.

Forum Of The People

B'ham, Ala. Age-Herald

A JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN ETHIOPIA?

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

On Oct. 30, 1945, at the third session of The New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems, a message was ready from Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. I call attention to these significant words: "One of the most serious problems of today is that of the homeless and displaced families. Ethiopia has afforded refuge to many homeless from Southern Europe, particularly from Greece, and is prepared to continue her contribution." 11-29-45

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Boston, Mass. JACOB HELLER.

66a-1945 Ethiopia Race Relations

Selassie Answers Truman's Cable

AFRO-AMERICAN

WASHINGTON

President Truman has received from His Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, the following reply to the message the President sent upon the opening of direct telegraph communications between the United States and Ethiopia on May 17:

"Great and Good Friend:

"I received with great pleasure your message of greetings, the first to be transmitted by direct radiotelegraph between our two countries.

6-2-45

Hopes for Rule of Justice

"I thank you for your kind personal wishes which I sincerely reciprocate and I join with you in hoping that this new link by promoting the exchange of knowledge and ideas may lead to closer understanding between our two peoples of each other's ways of thought and approach to the common ideals of freedom and justice.

"I and my people wish you, Mr. President, long life and happiness and the great and true-hearted American people prosperity and peace."

Sparks From My Anvil

Public Opinion

ETHOPIA'S FUTURE

3-20-45

A large number of the people of this island have shown on many occasions that that believe in self-government, which means that they believe in democracy, and as I assume that they agree with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, I make no apology in directing attention to an important event which has just occurred.

Public Opinion

It was Livinov who used to repeat in the Councils of the defunct League of Nations that peace is indivisible. I am sure most people will agree with the oft-repeated statement that the world cannot remain indifinitely half free and half unfree. For that reason there should be rejoicing over the fact that the ancient Kingdom of Ethiopia, as a result of the clever diplomacy of the Emperor, has regained freedom of action in practically all of its internal and external affairs.

In 1942 Hale Selassie, under pressure, signed a treaty with England which compromised the independence of Ethiopia to a great extent. The treaty obligated Ethiopia to employ British financial, judicial and technical "advisers." British troops were to police parts of Ethiopian territory while various kinds of political pressures were exerted from London upon Ethiopia, according to Sylvia Pankhurst and other friends of the African nation.

All this is now changed. The Emperor denounced the Treaty and sought a new one As a consequence. a new Treaty was recently signed.

SELASSIE WINS

3-20-45

Among the things secured by the astute maneouvring of Selassie, his is right to appoint American, Russian and other United Nations citizens as advisers. The terms of the Treaty provide, according to a news dispatch, that "Selassie may appoint Afro-American technicans, doctors, teachers and other specialists to help carry out plans for the country's industrial and social reconstruction without first obtaining permission from Great Britain. Henceforth Ethiopian youth can be sent to America Universities instead of to Oxford and Cambridge, as was formerly the case."

It is significant that Selassie refused to accept financial assistance from the British Treasury amounting to three million pounds. Wall Street, it is suggested, will supply the needed money. The reason given for this action on the part of Selassie is his ealization that a loan from Wall Street, in contrast to one from London, will not have political conditions attached to it.

England also agrees in the Treaty to return Diredwa to Ethiopia. Important is the fact that the Treaty provides that the Emperor is free to give air rights, such as airfields, to any nation meeting the requirements set by him.

On the whole, the new Treaty is regarded abroad as a personal triumph for the Emperor, a Bill of Rights ensuring the independence of the nation, and a milestone on the road of democratic relationship between nations, whethe they be strong or weak, big or small.

WE LIVE LONGER

The Census Office, under the direction of Mr. A.J. Pelletiér, has more than justified the money spent on it. In the past it was virtually impossible to obtain dependable figures on matters relating to the country and its people. Now, thanks to the Census Office, we are in a position to speak with the authority which figures alone give.

BY

W. A. DOMINGO

For a number of years I was interested in finding out the life expectancy of Jamaicans, meaning how long can a child born in this country be expected to live. Statistics of the kind are commonplace in the world and it is a pleasure to have one's own country join the army of progress—insofar as authentic statistics are concerned.

The leaflet just published by the Census Office giving comparative tables of life expectancy in Jamaica is instructive and encouraging. It takes such matters out of the realm of guess work and puts them in the realm of fact.

Jamaica has not done badly in increasing the life span when the poverty of the country, ignorance of the people, insufficiency of sanitation and other matters connected with health are considered. The life span of a people, in these days, depends largely upon health which in turn hinges on good and adequate food, satisfactory public and personal sanitation and the intelligence of the people.

The tables show that while in 1921 the life expectancy of a Jamaican man and woman was 36.6 and 39.7 years, respectively, the average Ja maican man and woman of 1943 had a life expectancy of 51.7 and 54.5 years respectively.

The leaflet provides figures showing a life expectancy in England and Wales in 1922 of 55.6 years for men and 59.6 for women, in India in 1931, males 26.9 and women 26.6, and for coloured people in the State of New York in 1931, 44.6 for men and 48.3 for women. It is a pity that the latest figures on the United States were not available as they would show that the life expectancy of coloured Americans is now 59 years for men and 61 years for women. On the whole, the information furnished is of value as it shows a rise in the average longevity of the people of Jamaica.

66a-1945 Freetown, BWA

Segregation and Color Bar Threaten British W. Africa

Balt., Md.

Afro-American

(Special to the AFRO)

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, British W. Africa — Segregation and the hateful color bar, which have made the lives of South Africans miserable, appear headed for introduction in this colony.

Due to climatic conditions, which have prevented Europeans from thriving as settlers here, West Africans have so far escaped the raw deal given natives in places like Kenya and the Union of South Africa.

Can't Stand Climate

Sierra Leone at one time was known as the white man's grave and European civil servants have to go home on leave every 12 or 18 months.

But it seems as if the British are at last determined that nothing — not even the climate — should prevent them from settling down in great numbers in West Africa as they have done in South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.

The following facts among many other things are an indication of this grim determination:

Would Import European

1. More than a dozen European and other journals have published news to the effect that official and semi-official circles are discussing the possibility of settling about 50,000,000 Europeans in different parts of Africa.

2. An address on South Africa's native policy by C. Heaton Nicholls, high commissioner in London for the Union, at a joint meeting of the Royal Africa and Royal Empire Societies, has recently been given much prominence in newspapers dealing mainly with colonial problems.

7-21-45

This address was intended to show that the South African native policy is not really so bad as it looks, but that Africans are really having a good time under it.

An Indication

This is believed to be the first step to prepare West Africans for what it appears is coming.

3. At present laws are being introduced in the legislative councils of Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria, which aim at dispossessing the African natives of all their land and mineral wealth, and of depriving them of certain of their political rights.

The situation in Nigeria is such that three delegates are being sent to Britain to put the case of the Africans before the imperial authorities.

66a-1945 French West Africa

PM
12-16-45
New York, N.Y.

From French Press and Information Service

Mme. Felix Eboué, first colonial woman elevated to the French Assembly (story below).

French West Africa can't use us just now

P.M. New York, N.Y.

MME. EUGENIE TELL EBOUE, first colonial woman to be elected to the French Assembly, stopped in New York recently on her way from Guadaloupe to Paris to take her seat in the Assembly, and we attended the press conference arranged for her at the French consul's office at 610 Fifth Ave.

Mme. Eboué is short and heavily built. She has soft, dark eyes and graying hair. At the V of her jacket she wore a little gold Cross of Lorraine and on her lapel she had the red-and-black ribbon of the Legion of the Resistance.

A girl reporter started the conference by asking her "In what part of Africa is Guadaloupe?"

Mme. Eboué laughed. "Guadaloupe is right here in America," she said. "In the Caribbean."

12-16-45

"What's the population?"

"About 500,000."

"What kind of people?"

"Frenchmen. Mostly black Frenchmen."

"Did they all vote?"

"Fifty thousand voted."

"Weren't the others eligible?"

They don't take the trouble

"Yes, every adult in the French West Indies is eligible to vote. We in Guadaloupe have been full citizens of France for a hundred years. But, like you in your elections, many people don't take the trouble to vote."

Was it because of a high rate of illiteracy?

"We have no illiteracy in the French West Indies," she said. "We have had schools for everybody there for such a long time. Now everybody can read and write."

Mme. Eboué has not lived in Guadaloupe long. She explained she had gone there to stand for election because a French citizen may stand for election in any part of the empire. The French West Indies, she added, had been occupied by Vichy for three years, so candidates with a record of resistance got overwhelming support.

Her husband, Felix Eboué, who died last Spring while on a mission to Cairo, has been credited generally with having rallied the African colonies to the support of the Free French. At the time of the Vichy armistice Eboué was governor of Chad, largest territory in French Equatorial Africa, and strategically important, since it lies between Italian Libya, Egypt and the Belgian Congo. Eboué's superior officer, Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, ordered acceptance of the Vichy regime. In one of the dramatic incidents of the war, Eboué proclaimed allegiance to De Gaulle and the British, and appealed to the other portions of French Africa "to follow the example of Chad."

'Never thought of autonomy'

Following the proclamation, the Eboués traveled through the bush to rally native chiefs. Some authorities say that but for Eboué all Africa would have fallen to the Axis. Vichy condemned Governor and Mme. Eboué to death, in absentia. Gen. De Gaulle, however, named Eboué Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, an area five times the size of France. For four years Mme. Eboué presided over the governor-general's palace at Brazzaville. M. Eboué died May 17.

We wanted to know if Mme. Eboué had ever lived in Guadaloupe?

"Oh, yes. M. Eboué was governor in 1936. In 1931, he had been secretary general of Martinique, which is close by."

Would she use her new office to help the Africans get independence?

"The natives of French West Africa have never thought in terms of West Africa. They always thought of being part of France."

"Is Mme. Eboué interested in the freedom of the colored peoples throughout the world, or is her interest exclusive to those in French Africa and the Caribbean?"

"In the whole world," she replied.

"Is there a movement to unite the native peoples of French West Africa with those in British Africa and the Belgian Congo, for independence?"

"No, because the French Africans feel French. So they lack points of comparison."

"Has the French system produced other able Negro leaders?" 12-16-45

America's attitude

"M. Bayaedelle, who succeeded Governor Eboué, is a black Frenchman. He was governor of New Caledonia before that. He is carrying on M. Eboué's reforms, in mining, agriculture, health and education."

Three missionaries, two women and a man, were among those at the interview. One of the women asked:

"Mme. Eboué, what can we in America do to help the French African people? How can we help you?"

Mme. Eboué looked puzzled.

"How can you help us?" she repeated. "Well, if you in America would want to help us . . . for instance, if you would want to help us with American educational methods . . . the French would be reluctant to use them, knowing America's attitude on race in this country."

Everyone laughed—except the missionaries.

66a-1945

Liberia

W. E. B DuBois

The Winds Of Time

Chicago Defender

Lester Walton's Resignation

THE RESIGNATION of Lester Walton, United States Minister to Liberia was probably forced and unavoidable. The tendency is for all colored groups unwittingly to follow the judgment of the white press concerning other colored groups. Thus it happens that educated West Africans have usually a certain contempt for American Negroes. Colored West Indians pity us and other colored groups in Asia and South America usually count us of small concern. This attitude, of course, changes as contact between these groups increase but it must change faster in the future.

Thus American Negroes have a long nurtured habit of criticizing Liberia and echoing more or less completely every nasty thing that has been said about Liberia in the last one hundred years and plenty has been said. There is no doubt that Liberia is not an ideal country; neither is Haiti, neither is China; neither is Burma. The reason for this is their poverty in the face of ruthless pressure on the part of imperial powers. These countries need all their strength for inner reform, education and up-building. But for a century and more their strength has not been sufficient to ward off every kind of attack, psychical and physical, which the civilized world has made upon them.

66a

Chicago, Ill 8-4-45

Difficult Position

LIBERIA TODAY is in a difficult position but she has a chance to fight her way through if she can count upon the sympathy of decent people. The United States government represented on the one hand by investors in Firestone rubber and on the other hand by the navy is putting pressure upon Liberia which will, if they are not careful, reduce her either completely to colonial status or to the status of the un-free peoples of the world who are enslaved by foreign investors.

It has been the object of the Firestone Corporation to build up a white caste of colonial rulers who have their own housing, their own society and their own rates of wages. This is an imitation of English and Belgian colonial practice. But in Liberia its full realization has been stopped by the fact that the United States Minister representing the political power of American Negroes on the spot has understood, in the case of Lester Walton, exactly what was taking place and has stood like a rock against race segregation and white rule in Liberia.

This has been a bitter pill for Firestone and the navy. Roosevelt kept Walton in his job. Truman has let him go. Now comes the question as to what kind of a man is going to re-place Walton and how this man is going to see the sinister forces that are trying to throttle and colonize Liberia.

8-4-45

Exploitation Charged

IT IS NO ANSWER to this threat to bandy about the old charge of exploitation of the natives by a Liberian elite. If everything alleged in these charges were true they would not be one-tenth as bad as the kind of exploitation against natives that is being carried on by whites all over Africa and all over Asia and in much of South America. That the attitude of ruling Liberia toward the peasantry is not ideal, there is no doubt and no one realizes this more than leading Liberians themselves. But there is no time for the social re-organization of a country when it is under fire and pressure by white slave drivers and this is exactly the position of Liberia. We need to watch the appointment and conduct of the new Liberian Minister with great care.

One of the most interesting and significant happenings in the line of interracial courtesy between color groups was the celebration in New York of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Antonio Maceo. The Cuban Government went to the expense of printing in Spanish and English a beautiful memorial pamphlet and sent representatives to speak at the great meeting at Town Hall. Not nearly enough notice of this epoch-making event has been taken. It was a gesture of amity and appreciation from democratic Cuba to thirteen million American Negroes as well as to those of their compatriots who realize the significance of Spanish America.

Liberia Issues Roosevelt Stamp

Call 12-14-45
Kansas City, Mo.

MONROVIA, Liberia.—(NNPA)—The Republic of Liberia has issued a Roosevelt Memorial Stamp as token of its appreciation for the late President of the United States and as a bond of the traditional friendship that exists between the two republics, President W. V. S. Tubman revealed here recently.

66a

The stamp is blue, of five cents denomination and shows a scene of the late President and his official party in a jeep reviewing Liberian troops. 12-14-45

The scene is taken from a picture made during President Roosevelt's visit to Liberia in 1943.

French Decorate Liberia President

Atlanta Daily Worker

MONROVIA, Liberia—(LNS)—As a gesture of friendly diplomatic relations between the French nation and the Republic of Liberia, President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia has been decorated with the French Medal of Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Monsieur Pierre Chenais, the French Charge d'Affairs at Monrovia presented the decoration to the President on behalf of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The citation for the occasion read as follows: "I have been entrusted by my Chief, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to present your Excellency with the diploma and insignia of 'Commandeur De La Legion D'Honneur,' which has recently been conferred by the Chief of the government of the French Republic, as a token of his personal esteem for Your Excellency and to create a new tie of friendship between our two countries."

AT FRENCH LEGATION

The medal was presented to the President recently at ceremonies held at the French Legation in the presence of the members of the Liberian Cabinet, the Supreme Court, speaker of the Liberian House, former President King and Foreign Diplomatic Corps.

President Tubman was elected the Nineteenth President of Liberia in 1943 and took office in 1944 as the youngest person ever to be elevated to the presidency of his country.

YOUNGEST SENATOR

Prior to becoming President, he held the distinction of being the youngest Senator to enter the Legislature and the youngest jurist to become a Supreme Court Justice. He was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court when elected President.

11-25-45

Since taking office President Tubman has been highly acclaimed for his progressive attitude toward Interntional Relations and the forthright approach that his administration has taken in regard to pressing domestic problems. He has initiated several important political, social and educational reforms.

66a-1945

Nigeria

Prince with a Purpose

Number 1

Akweke Abyssinia Nwafor Orizu, of Manhattan, is a tall, black, sober young man of 24 who calls himself "Prince Orizu." He uses the title only to impress whites with the fact that Africa has traditional governments of its own. His hearers are usually sufficiently impressed to ask what he is prince of. His answer: Nnewi. 1-1-45

Nnewi is a progressive monarchy in the British Protectorate of Nigeria. A. A. Nwafor Orizu was offered its throne in 1938, on the death of his father, Ezengbonyamba I. Last week in his Manhattan office he explained why he hardly warmed the throne before turning it over to his brother. His ambition: to educate in turn: 1) Orizu, 2) Nnewi, 3) Nigeria, 4) Africa.

Says deep-voiced Prince Orizu: "The type of education that is safe for our peace is the education that has no bitterness." His recently published *Without Bitterness* (Creative Age, $3) throws some bitter sidelights on the intellectual darkness of his native continent. The illiterate Nigerian man-in-the-jungle outnumbers his educated brother by more than ten to one. Orizu believes that only universal free education can help to stem the growing spirit of revenge in his long-exploited continent ("Can it be that my Africa is without brothers?"). 1-1-45

Pragmatism and Polygamy. Though Europe's universities outrank the U.S.'s in Nigerian esteem, Orizu heard American universities praised by a fellow countryman, came to the U.S. in 1939, at Ohio State took his degree in government with honors, proceeded to an M.A. at Columbia. Through his American Council on African Education he has thus far secured 150 U.S. college scholarships for his countrymen. In a few months he expects to go home (where he may or may not resume the throne) and begin working at first hand to improve Nigeria's 36,626 schools, 380,305 pupils. Nnewi and three other Nigerian states, he reports, have already contributed more than $120,000 for new colleges. 1-1-45

A strong believer in cultural reciprocity, the Prince wants Nigeria's 23 accredited colleges to offer research-scholarships to U.S. students. Besides such hard-to-find courses as Arabic language and Nigerian history, they would provide Western visitors with insights into Nigeria's "stable family system and immaterial culture."

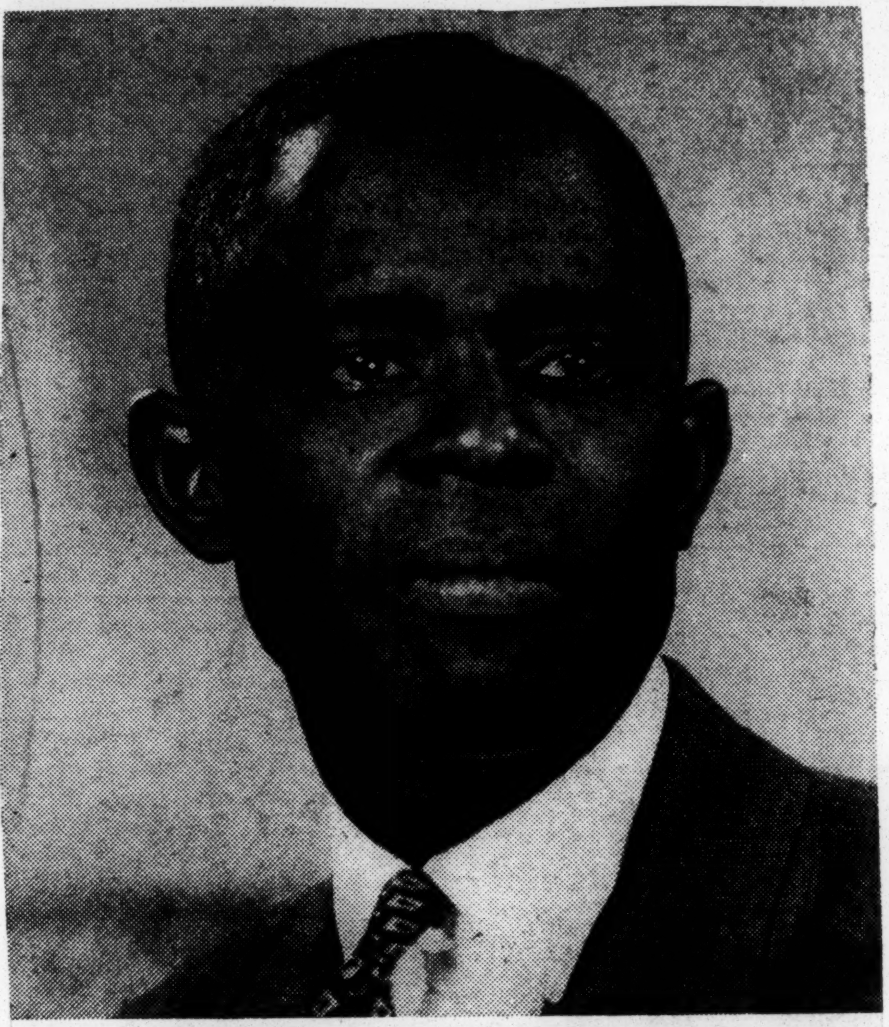
Prince Orizu is so literate that he has no time for the movies or dancing, once missed an appointment because he read himself to the end of the line in a Manhattan bus. His idol is Patrick Henry, one of his favorite words is American philosophy's "pragmatism," and he does not like to be called "chief." Pragmatically, Orizu has not yet decided whether polygamy, which was good enough for his father (at least 170 times a groom), is good enough for him.

Leja Gorsko

A. A. Nwafor Orizu
With Nnewi, cultural reciprocity?

What Africa Has for America

P.M. N.Y. 4-20-45



Mbonu Ojike . . . 16th son of a chief

It was during an intermission of the festival which the African Academy of Arts and Research held at Carnegie Hall the other night that Mbonu Ojike, 30-year-old Nigerian vice president of the Academy, mentioned that his father had been illiterate and had lived and died in a small, remote, African village under the firm impression that an African would freeze to death if he came to America.

We looked at the poised, articulate young man before us, remembered that he had degrees from Ohio State University and the University of Chicago, that he lectures extensively in the U. S. A., and that he has just finished a book for the John Day Co., publishers. We asked him to come around and see us and tell us more about himself.

He arrived a few days later, neat and brisk, wearing a gray business suit, carrying a bulging brief case. With the air of a raconteur, he began the story of his life.

Born in Nigeria

4-20-45

Ojike was born in Akeme, a village in Southern Nigeria with a population of 2000 people, all descended from the same family. He was the 16th son of the village chieftain and he lived in his father's compound with his father's 10 wives and 50 children. There were 12 houses in the walled-in compound, one for each wife and her children, one for the father and one for the eldest son who would succeed him.

Not every man in Nigeria has 10 wives, Ojike explained. Only those who can afford it. The majority of men take only one wife.

"Father was something of a diplomat," Ojike said. "He had to to be to marry so many wives. He couldn't show overt favoritism to one wife. He would eat dinner with one of his families one night, another the next. If he sent meat to the house, we knew he was coming for dinner. Actually the wives usually acted unitedly against him. They had a spokesman to make their demands. I remember one year, there was to be a festival and the wives wanted new clothes. He refused them and they went on a hunger strike. Father couldn't eat outside of the compound. Nigerians never do that because it shows that there is disorder in the home. He had to give in."

Farmers

4-20-45

The pattern of life for Ojike and his 18 brothers and 31 sisters was well established. Akeme is one of 19 villages in the town of Ndizuogu. Most of the 30,000 people of the town are farmers, cultivating the land allotted to them by the community. Even the traders, carftsmen, doctors, lawyers and priests have farms. Ojike was to live with his mother until puberty, then marry, leave his father's compound and establish a new farm of his own.

He isn't sure today why he didn't follow that pattern.

"My eldest brother was the first screwball in the family," he said. "Against my father's wishes, he went to the mission school of the Anglican Church which had been established in town. He only went through the fourth grade but he influenced many of my brothers to go to school. My father was against the school because he was against England and against the church.

"Father wanted to go to church because the missionaries told him he would be saved and go to heaven. But he would decide to go to church. The wives want to go along. When he arrived at the church with 10 wives, the missionary would tell him to come in with only one. Finally father said, 'You can keep your church, I will keep my wives.' It is difficult after you have made love to 10 wives to give them up.

"I think I started school about 1918, right after the first World War. I never heard of the war until 1927 when I began to read history, but I remember the flu epidemic. Some men in our village died. When I finished elementary school, my father asked me to marry.

'Early Marriage'

4-20-45

"That is the right thing to do. I believe in early marriage. But at the time I was bashful and very ambitious for further education. I didn't like girls. I wanted to study more, to go abroad. You can't do what you don't desire. I refused to marry. It wasn't wisdom, it was inclination.

"There was no high school in our town so I studied with the headmaster of the elementary school who had been to college. I taught at the school too. Later I went to the normal school at Oka, a city about 23 miles from my home. In my freshman year I won a book for having the best scripture examination. It was *Aggrey of Africa* by Edwin Smith. It was about an African boy who went to America. It told about Columbia University, the YMCAs, all about American life. I read it from cover to cover. From that day I wanted to come to America.

"I saw my first white man in 1920 when I was a young boy. He was a bishop of the Anglican Church who came to our missionary school. I was afraid to go near him. He looked so strange; his nose was pushed out, his lips were pushed in. Everybody stared at him. But I was fascinated by his English. It fascinated me that someone could make those sounds and they would mean something. When I went to normal school I met a few other white men, I saw trains and bicycles and got some idea of the Western world.

"After normal school, I taught in grammar schools in Oka and enrolled in the Oxford correspondence courses. I also bought an organ. That was the main thing that saved me from frustration. All of my companions had married and were living a settled life. My people thought I was crazy. I was very depressed. 4-20-45

"From 1927, when I graduated from the missionary school and began teaching there, until 1938, I saved half of my earnings to go abroad to study. In 1938 I passed the entrance examinations for Oxford. By then my father had died. The rest of my family had become reconciled to my ideas and they were very proud when I did well on the exams. I had enough money to pay my way to England and they agreed to help me.

"War was very close when I arrived in England. I was less favorably impressed by the people in England than I had been by my English friends in Nigeria. I was well treated but the life in Britain is very narrow. I stayed only one month, then left for America.

"The first school I went to in America was Lincoln University. Lincoln is a great name in Nigeria.

Anything called Lincoln, Africans will go for. I thought Lincoln must be the best university but I could not get the courses I wanted there so I left."

Lecturing

4-20-45

Ojike spent three years studying business administration at Ohio State University, where he earned his bachelor of science degree, and one year studying public administration at Chicago University, where he received a master of arts degree. Since leaving Chicago in 1943, he has been lecturing at schools and clubs throughout the United States. A year and a half ago he helped found the African Academy of Arts and Research.

"I did not know there were black men in America until I met an American Negro on the boat going to England," he said. Ojike was speaking slowly and earnestly by then. Some of the buoyancy had gone out of his manner. "I didn't know there was such a thing as a race problem until I came to America," he continued. "It has concerned me very much since I arrived.

"The race problem in America cannot be tackled in any one way. There are many sides that need attention. But we Africans have a contribution to make. There cannot be friendship and harmony between peoples unless they know one another. We Africans can let the white man in America know that Africans have a place in the world, that they have kingdoms and countries that have contributed much to the world. Black Americans should know that themselves. They can be proud of their background.

Culture

4-20-45

"I want to present African culture to the American people. One day I was talking to a group of first grade students at an American grammar school. I wanted to talk about something very simple that they would understand so I told them we had no apples in Nigeria.

"They felt very badly and one little boy said he would like to give me some apples. Then I told them that although we had no apples we had pineapples, mangos and bananas. All of the children began to smile. I asked them why and they said it was because they would like to go to Nigeria and get some bananas.

"That is the correct approach, I believe. Both Africa and America have something to give the other."

—Betty Moorsteen

Outmaneuvered On Constitution

Nigerian Natives
New British Land-Grab

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE, Courier London Correspondent

LONDON—(By Cable)—Following the recent announcement of a new constitution for Nigeria, a serious political crisis has arisen between the Government and the Nationalist movement which may create a situation similar to that of India.

Governor Sir Arthur Richard has arrived in London by air for consultation with Colonel Oliver Stanley while a delegation of African leaders is proceeding to London to make representation of the Colonial Office and members of Parliament demanding changes in the new constitution and abolotion of laws concerning annexation of African land.

5-5-45

OPPOSED NATIVES BEFORE

Richards was formerly Governor of Jamaica during a period of labor disturbances and riots, but later was transferred to Nigeria. After Richards' departure the Colonial Office appointed Sir John Huggins as Governor of Jamaica and granted the islanders a new constitution resulting in a victory of Negroes over the white plantocracy in the December elections.

Richards was assigned the task of curbing rapidly developing African nationalism spearheaded by Nnamdi Azikewi, American educated Nigerian editor of the African Pilot and exponent of a nationalistic philosophy known as "Zikism" now sweeping West African youths.

Last January, eighty-seven organizations, comprising tribal unions dominated by young radicals, trade unions, political parties, cultural societies and athletic clubs, assembled at Lagos, capital of Nigeria, and established a united national council covering all of Nigeria and the Cameroons, former Germany Colony.

The council was the first of its kind created in Africa.

NATIVES NOT CONSULTED

Alarmed by growing African unity transending tribal lines, the Colonial Office instructed Richards to announce a new constitution before the Africans put forward their own political demands. Summoning a special meeting of the Legislative Council in March, Richards presented members a constitutional draft demanding acceptance immediately before the natives had time to study the document.

The council, consisting of a majority of white officials and a minority of hand-picked chiefs, voted acceptance. The Governor immediately cabled the Colonial Office announcing victory for according a new constitution by a British official to sultans and others. Powerful chiefs established closest alliance countering the nationalist and progressive movements.

At the same meeting of the Legislative Council, Richards got members to approve two bills—one granting the British Government the right to confiscate all African lands wherever minerals were discovered, and another bill giving the Governor power to appoint and depose any chief who supported the nationalist movement against the British.

5-5-45

CHALLENGED BY AZIKEWI

Taking up the Governor's challenge, Azikewi called upon natives to rally around the national council and fight to defend their ancestral lands without which West Africans will prepare their own economic enslavement and become landless like the natives of South Africa and Kenya, where whites have confiscated African tribal lands, turned them into landless wage earners and now reign supreme.

Mass meetings throughout Nigeria passed resolutions denouncing the "Uncle Toms" who voted support for Richards and demanded the Colonial Office to rescind the undemocratic constitution and take hands off African lands. Faced with nation-wide anger, Richards flew to London to consult Stanley.

Meanwhile the natives collected over $50,000 to defray the expenses of leaders coming to London shortly. Heading the delegation was Herbert Macaulay Nigerias, "elder statesman," who fought the British thirty years ago when the government attempted to confiscate tribal lands belonging to Chief Elako, active ruler of Lagos, and won the case before the Privy Council—British Supreme Court.

Total membership of the delegation of twelve represented the most important tribes such as Yarabas, Ibes, Ibibios, Hausas, Christians and Moslems. 'Azikewi was appointed secretary.

NATIVES APPEAL 5-5-45

Indication of popular feeling is reflected in the text of the following cable received by Colonial Secretary Stanley from the Nigerian Trade Union Congress representing 500,000 organized workers represented at the recent London World Trade Union Conference by President T. A. Bankole:

"Nigerian Trade Unions disfavor the constitution in its present unsatisfactory form. Approval by the Legislative Council is unauthorized. Workers' claims have been flagrantly ignored. Memorandum follows."

5-5-45

Similar communications have been received by members of Parlaiment explaining that organized workers plan to submit a democratic scheme wherever Nigeria labor is entitled to representation in unproposed new legislation.

STUDENTS AROUSED

At a special meeting of the West African University Students Union in London Monday evening, a resolution was adopted pledging support to the delegation's efforts to safeguard African land rights, especially at a time when West African soldiers are helping the Britsh to recover Burma.

The students consider it unfair that Richards is trying to confiscate soldiers' properties instead of providing them more land as reward for their services.

Nigerian Ruler Finds

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

War Creating Racial Unity Among Africans

1-13-45

By GEORGE PADMORE, Courier London Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored)—"Barriers between our races and tribes have gone," declared the Emir of Katsina, the leading native ruler of the Mohammedans in Nigeria, West Africa, in a broadcast message to West African soldiers fighting in Burma ~~against the Japanese.~~

The Emir, who is the spiritual head of 10,000,000 Negro Moslems, was recently invited by Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the South-East Asia theatre of operations, to visit India and talk to the African soldiers and thereby help build morale. 1-13-45

"Broadcasting his impressions of the visit in company with high-ranking British officers, the Emir said that "I have found that side by side against the common enemy you are all proud to be West Africans. The strangeness we find so often at home in our Colonies has gone, too. You are all brother West Africans and all the world is hearing about what you have done. We want the world to know you are worthy of your high place among the Empire's soldiers.".

"GRAND FELLOWS AND KEEN FIGHTERS"

The Emir said that the commander of the West Africans said that they are "grand fellows and keen fighters. The African ruler appealed to his men saying, "When you meet the enemy, hit him hard and destroy him so completely that the world will never again be plunged into the miseries of war such as this." 1-13-45

On his return to Nigeria, the Emir addressed meetings of African tribesmen, appealing to them to join up and help defend India from the Japanese. It is reported that thousands of natives are flocking to join the Royal West African Frontier Force.

66a-1945

Along The Colour Line

The Bantu World

(By Wayfarer)

4-7-45

Removal of colour bar urged

While the reactionaries in South Africa are moving heaven and earth to mobilise European opinion against the granting of democratic rights to non-Europeans, the Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland are urging the British Government to remove colour bar restrictions in the British colonies.

It is to be hoped that the resolutions of these societies will be sent to men who are appointed by the Governments of the United Nations to attend the San Francisco conference. The United Nations having through their statesmen committed themselves to a policy of giving full freedom of opportunity for all people of the world without discrimination on racial grounds, cannot but be expected to fulfil this promise.

Coloured League

The League of Coloured people in London has drawn up a memorandum asking the United Nations to eliminate within their own borders "those practices of racial discrimination against which they are fighting". This memorandum, I understand, will be submitted to the San Francisco Conference.

South Africa is a member of the United Nations, and one wonders what will be the attitude of its delegation to the San Francisco Conference, to this demand!

THE COLOUR PROBLEM

4-7-45

The men who are bent on creating hostilities between white and black in South Africa are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to stir the whites to action. "It must be obvious to all," says Die Burger "that the path South Africa is following to-day will never lead to a solution of the colour problem, but to the ultimate overthrow of the white man.

"Those who give thought to the question see two solutions: either throw up the sponge and let matters take their own course; or make an end to this drifting. A clear, purposeful policy must be followed—not by this or that party, but by all the Europeans, acting as a nation. This is necessary, not only in the interests of the Europeans, but in the interests of the non-Europeans as well.

"The White Man, as Dr. Malan has said, does not wish to suppress the non-European, but wishes to see justice done. However, as matters are to-day, relations between the races are steadily deteriorating.

"There are two ways in which the political parties can tackle the question. They can, as was done in Parliament by the Government, treat it as a matter for party politics. That would be fatal.

"Supposing an unprovoked attack were made on our country, then all South Africans would sink their differences of principle and stand shoulder to shoulder to defend their country. And the colour question is of no lesser importance to South Africa's future."

"Die Burger" knows as well as anybody does that there is no desire on the part of the non-Europeans to undermine the white man's rule or to drive him out of South Africa; but what the non-Europeans want, claim and demand, is not the society of whites or the mingling of their blood with that of the whites, but equal opportunities in every sphere of human activity and the right to work out their destiny without let or hindrance.

4-7-45

"Die Burger" speaks as if the South African nation consists only of Europeans. "Supposing" the paper says. "An unprovoked attack were made on our country, then all South Africans would sink their differences of principle and stand shoulder to shoulder to defend their country." Can they, one may ask, defend this country without the co-operation and assistance of non-Europeans? The history of this country has no such a record.

Along Th… …lour Lin…

Bantu World

2-10-45

(By Wayfarer)

CRIMINALS

Discussing the problem of crime among Non-Europeans, the Nationalist Party Newspaper, "Die Kruithoring," says "the majority of criminals are coloured and Natives, and the increase in their criminalty is due to the concilliatory policy and the Kafferboetie-creeping of the Government and the Minister of Justice."

Race Problem

The paper suggests as a solution the frequent use of the "cat", the cane and the revolver.

The Editor of this journal evidently is not worried about white criminals. And yet in the "Rand Mail" where his editorial comment was reported, I read that Roxy Theatre in Brixton, Johannesburg, was broken into by three European youths. There was also a report that "a European has been canvassing houses in Johannesburg for clothing to be dry-cleaned, but the clothes have not been returned to their owners." Another report was that two European women were walking along Fourth Street, Lower Houghton, about 1.30 p.m when a young European suddenly walked up to them, snatched a handbag from one of them, and jumped into a moving car, which was driven off at speed.

Bantu World

DR. OF PHILOSOPHY

Mr Jacob M. Nhlapo, principal of Wilberforce Institute, has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the McKinley-Roosevelt University of Chicago. The Caravan of African progress is going forward in spite of the puny efforts of men of little minds who think that progress and freedom are the divine rights of white-skinned peoples. 2-10-45

FOUGHT WITH F.F.I.

An African who has been fighting in Southern France with the French Forces of the Interior was among 1,200 Non-European troops who arrived back in the Union recently.

Corporal Moqwena was among the South Africans captured in North Africa and was taken to Italy and then to Germany. In accordance with German policy, he and his other Non-European colleagues were sent to France to work in labour battalions on Nazi defences and installations.

WITH THE MAQUIS

He worked for a time in Bayonne in Southern France and escaped to throw in his lot with the Maquis and fought with them for two and a half months, until contact was made with Allied invasion forces. He is proud possessor of a French official document bearing testimony to his services with the French underground forces and is now back in Bethlehem, O.F.S., on leave. 2-10-45

In all, some 800 repatriated Non-Europeans, ex-prisoners, have arrived back in Durban and 400 others were with them who had been serving three years up North. They were welcomed by Col. E. T. Stubbs, Director of the Non-European Army Services, who paid tribute to their work in the Army. Their services, he said, had been thoroughly appreciated by the White community in South Africa. The conduct of the Cape Corps and the N.M.C. had been examplary, he added.

GIFT TO AFRICANS

It is reported from Durban that Mr. W. A. Campbell's generous donation of £10,000, to show the White Man's gratitude for African loyalty during the war has been earmarked for the establishment of a Native museum in the city. Commentators have pointed out that such a museum will not benefit the African people but will merely serve as an attraction for tourists visiting Durban. Letters in Natal newspapers suggest that the gift to the Africans should rather take the form of houses for returned soldiers and war widows or that a hostel be built for African women visiting their menfolk in the city. Mr. Josiah Maphumulo in a letter suggested that it should be used to build the badly needed Medical School.

Africans Murder Native Quisling

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

KAMPALA, Uganda, East Africa.—(ANP) — Martin Luther Nsibirwa, known as the "native strong man," was shot to death here recently by an "unknown party" while leaving a cathedral.

Nsibirwa's death was attributed to a native uprising following his appointment to the office of Prime Minister of Uganda by the British governor. 11-17-45

After the assasination, many prominent native leaders were banished by the governor, who rules indirectly through native chiefs; and, an anti-British pamphlet—in which the natives point out that some of their tribesmen have been reduced to "Quislings" by the British—is in circulation.

Vets Lead Nationalists

They fear the coming of the white man, and charge that although Britain has outlawed chattel slavery, a worse form of slavery has been introduced.

"The slave trade was abolished in one way," said the pamphlet, "and then it was reduced in another." 11-17-45

The anti-British movement is backed by young educated nationalist elements of Bagundans, and native soldiers who served in Burma and endorse the racial policies of "Asia for the Asiatics" and "Africa for the Africans."

Of Cabbages and Kings

Public Opinion

AFRICAN TROUBLE: 4-5-45

Last Saturday's "Gleaner" carried, near the bottom of the second column on the front page, an ugly little news item far more fearsome than the space allotted to it would indicate. Leary Constantine declared publicy that "there are some people in South Africa expecting war between white people and the black man. They are asking the whites to prepare for it.

A South African spokesman derided the statement as nonsense. But we are getting to know conditions in the Union of South Africa for what they really are. The denial could only deceive professors of ignorance in the university of hypocrisy. But then, of such professors there are many.

ABUSED GENEROSITY:

Let us see if Constantine has any reasons for speaking thus. In 1902 the South African War was finished, and Great Britain, with a gesture of generosity, trust, and respect for the foe who had fought her so long and gamely, gave the Dutch of the Transvaal and Orange Free State self-government within the Empire, and, along with Cape Colony and Natal, they formed the Union of South Africa. The three territories of Basutoland, Bechnanaland and Swaziland, commonly called the High Commission Territories, were to be administrated directly by the British Crown. Their fear of the Union Government has been proved by their bitter resistance to all attewpts made by the South Africans to have control over them transferred to the Union.

In the Union a black man has no political status therefore no vote. He has been dispossessed of his land by the white farmer, therefore, to make a bare living he *must* work for this or for some other farmer. He must find some ready cash to pay the poll-tax the Government inflicts on him, for he is black, and must pay for the air he breathes. His diet is very poor, he has not got the strength or the heart to work long or hard, and he is termed a "lazy, dirty Kaffir." Education is not for such as he, so he passes his brief diseased life in ignorance. His mortality rate is appalling, in 1941 at Cape Town, where this is fairly well controlled, infant was over 120 per 1,000. He is glad to turn his child over, at the age of ten, to an apprenticeship, five-year period of virtual slavery in exchange for a few pennies a day. Sometimes he is not even paid in cash—in 1938, the British United Press tells us, the black labourers of the wine growing areas of the Cape had part of their wages paid in bottles of wine. The result can be imagined.

4-5-45

A PASS FOR COLOUR

But suppose he treks to the mines because of the better pay there. He still has to pay the poll-tax, (£1 per annum in

4-5-45

Transvaal), his food and necessities of life are dear, his rents are high for the one room he can get, with its little bucket-latrine behind; he has in addition to buy costly European garments on the spot. He is not supposed to travel with his wife, for too many blacks may not clog the vicinity of the mines. On the average, 63,000 are prosecuted every year under the 1925 Native Taxation and Development Act—unable to pay the poll tax. He may for doing the highly specialized job of blasting, rise to the princely salary of £3 per month (as much as the Kenya agricultural labourer earns in a year), for which same job the European is paid £30. He lives in a compound with anything up to 5,000 others, with no social amenities save those provided by a few welfare or friendly societies. Prostitutes flourish. He must produce his poll tax receipt, under penalty of arrest, whenever the police ask for it, he must produce a pass to be able to buy a railway ticket, he cannot be out between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. without a pass. In Johannesburg he must have *four* passes, if one is missing, he is arrested. Over 297,000 arrests for Pass Law offences took place in Transvaal 1939-1941. 4-5-45

LAND OF LICENSES

But these are not all. Before leaving the Reserve on which he is supposed to live, he *must* have a Trek pass to travel, he must satisfy the police with an Identification Pass. He can buy a ticket only with a Travelling Pass. Upon reaching his destination, he receives a Six-day Special Pass, during which period he must find work, for if at its expiration he is workless, he is arrested. On getting work, he receives a Monthly Pass. To visit anywhere not in his own compound he must have a Cay Special Pass, or a Night Special Pass if he is to stay out after 10 p.m. To visit a location he must have from the Superintendent a Location Visitor's Pass; if he resides in a municipal location he must pay about 2/6 per month for a Lodger's Permit to do so. If he carries on a Trade he must have a Daily Labourer's Pass. This, nominally, exempts them from carrying many of the other passes.

Native Bantu police, truculent, needlessly overbearing, conduct the pass-inspection. The feud between themselves and the oppressed populace cannot be described. The Bantu native is bewildered by the multiplicity of rules he does not understand but has to obey, becomes resentful. In a town or on a native location he cannot increase his wages by taking a lodger. The law is against it. He could not dream of entering a European public library—if he could read. His bewilderment is heightened by the fact that Government policy towards him is so changeable Government itself can hardly understand it.

BLACK AND WHITE

4-5-45

In North Rhodesia in 1940 Europeans in the copper mines struck and gained their objects—two days later the Africans struck with disastrous results to themselves; at least seventeen killed. And this during war to end Fascism! The same thing almost occurred in 1919 when a successful European strike was followed by a native one in which all the strikers got hard prison sentences. It is pleasing to note that violent Church protests caused remission of these.

I have only scratched the scab of this situation. Space forbids the exposure, in the present article of the festering sore beneath. The smell thereof, hopes the Bantu, will reach some fastidious nose in Whitehall. When it does we shall know just to what extent the Atlantic Charter remembered—or forgot, the problematic masses of Africa, or the stupid minorities who are the real creators of these problems. But in the meanwhile he still blindly hopes on, pinning his faith in Britain and her masses, for he knows that the psychology of fear which bred this legalized intolerance will never permit the *Herrenvolk* of South Africa to depart from their position as virtual slave drivers of the original owners of the land.

4-5-45

By

The WALRUS

PUBLIC OPINION

West African Pilot

COLOUR BAR IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

By C. OSITA

8-28-45

African students of international politics must have listened with interest to the recent attack on the Bulgarian government by Secretary of State Byrnes of the United States of America.

The indictment was that the present Bulgarian government did not represent all shades of political opinion in that country and, therefore, was not democratic.

Bulgarians were therefore urged either to democratise their government or suffer the consequences of non-recognition by America.

Labour Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, reiterated the same threat in his recent rather disappointing and, highly Churchillian maiden speech in the British House of Commons.

All this recalls to the political mind the denial of representation to Poland at San Francisco on the ground that her government was undemocratic.

Good, you might say.

Yes, Good.

The great powers should use their influence to propagate democracy in the world, and they appear to be doing so.

But is it really so?

Which is it — democracy or vested interests?

Are the great powers really serious when they talk about democracy?

If they were, we should expect them to employ the same methods in dealing with all the countries of the world — from Iceland to New Zealand.

But look at South Africa, one of the United Nations.

It has a Negro population of 8,000,000 and a white population of 3,000,000.

There, the colour bar legalised as it is, is worse than in any other part of the world.

The South African Negroes have no say whatsoever in their government, though they form the majority in the country.

They are not allowed in schools for the white population.

A law provides that all the good jobs must be reserved for the whites.

No black man must live in any of the big towns.

With this dictatorship of the minority as the basis of the South African government, Britain and America considered South Africa a democratic country and not only was South Africa invited to the San Francisco parley, but her spokesman Smuts was one of the main speakers on democracy and trusteeship.

So democratic was South Africa considered that another large slice of Africa was given to her in reward for the splendid example she has set for Poland and Bulgaria about democracy.

The example of America in connection with her 13,000,000 Negroes is another corrective to the non-democratic countries of the world.

This noble example has resulted in the relative absense of Negro senators in the U.S Senate. 8-28-45

British democracy in Kenya and West Africa stands out boldly as an example to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

This British democracy has given rise to the recent protest of the Kenya people to the Colonial Office, and the recent Nigerian strike.

Tears becloud my vision as I think of the fate of the teeming millions of the world's coloured men.

For, as D. F. Karaka said in his book, "Colour in most things is a source of happiness, but in man, it is a source of sorrow......

"There are thousands of coloured men for whom this colour bar has been a living hell."

YABA.

66a-1945

Senegale

Africans Want Equality, Says Senegalese Scholar

Afro-American

B.H., Md.

By NANCY CUNARD

PARIS—(ANP)—"If you want to know what French Africa is thinking and feeling today, and hear it eloquently expressed, you must see Leopold Sedar Senghor," I was told soon after my recent return to France.

During an interview in a cafe on the Boulevard St. Michel, the famous student quarter, Senghor, Sorbonne Senegalese scholar, poet and writer, revealed some of the prejudices against Africans by the Vichy regime, and African aspirations under the new French constitution.

Africans Want Equality

"Africans are not asking for separation from France, but for full equality," he said, and foresees the probability of some 600 French deputies, plus 150 from overseas territories in the new government.

7-14-45

"During the four years of occupation in France, the ministry of colonies behaved shockingly toward colonial peoples," Senghor reported. "It attempted no defense of any kind of the African prisoners. It just abandoned them to the Germans."

Blasts Vichy Regime

He said the Vichy regime introduced new racial measures, such as setting up separate food and other queues, and giving Africans second-class status in the underground.

The Senegalese scholar said that these Fascist ideas from the Vichy regime remain in North Africa, where only Africans were condemned and executed for supporting de Gaulle.

Prisoner of War

Mobilized in 1939, Senghor became a German prisoner in 1940 and was invalided out in 1942. Having learned German while in captivity, he served as interpreter for his African fellow-prisoners. He is now directing language courses in Paris and Senegal.

He said the Germans were astounded at the 'dignified, disciplined, admirable behavior" of the African soldiers. He is now writing a philosophical article, "Defense of Black Africa," for Esprit, and compiling the folklore, psychology and philosophy of Senegal.

66a-1945

South Africa

INSIDE STUFF

by ZIK

"NATIVE" CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA (2)

West African Pilot

The great General Smuts wants trusteeship substituted for segregation, and trusteeship has a three-fold aim

BUT NONE OF THESE SEEMS ACCEPTABLE

West African Pilot

Writing recently in the World Review, Esther Roberts, South African expert in "native" affairs, discusses the different solutions proferred for the racial problems created in that part of Africa by the influx of peregrinating Europeans of Dutch and Anglo-Saxon origin.

Lagos

66a

AS the late Professor Alfred Hoernle showed in a lecture on the spirit of trusteeship, the ultimate aim of trusteeship in the Union is:

1. Permanent trusteeship, as an aspect of permanent domination. 10-19-45

2. Trusteeship aiming, on the basis of acculturation, at common citizenship for the wards, at social equality, at total assimilation.

3. Trusteeship preparing the wards for independence, in their own self-governing community.

None of these aims is acceptable.

The "natives" are developing rapidly, and do not wish to be held in perpetual subjection, so the first aim is abhorrent to them.

No whites, and not many "natives" would welcome total assimilation, with its inevitable outcome of racial mixture.

The third possibility is not practicable from the economic standpoint, as white and black are economically interdependent. 10-19-45

So the new South African policy of trusteeship which sounds so fine and idealistic, reveals itself to be just another stop-gap — a short-range policy without a true aim.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

It is difficult to get exact figures for the distribution of the "native" population, but it is usual to divide them into three groups — the "natives" who live in the reserves, the labour tenants, and the detribalised.

Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 "natives" have their permanent home in the reserves, or territories which have been set aside for their exclusive use.

The government added 7,500,000 morgen to the 10,500,000 morgen which were already in use, by the "Native" Trust and Land Act of 1936.

As a morgen is roughly two acres, the total land available for the "natives" is thus about 37,000,000 acres.

Nevertheless, so far, only a part of the additional land has passed into their possession.

The reserve "natives" cannot make a living on the reserves, which are overcrowded and over-stocked, so they are forced to go out for a number of months each year to seek employment in the towns, in domestic service, or in industry.

The reserve "native," because of his holding in the territory, can undercut the detribalised man who has to depend solely on his wages to keep himself and his family.

SOME LIVE ON FARMS

About 2,000,000 "native" 'squatters' live on farms.

The European farmers allow them land, which they can cultivate, and grazing ground for their stock, and, in return, they are expected to work for the farmer for from 90 to 180 days per annum, according to the area.

The lot of these rural "natives" is a miserable one, and they are dependent almost entirely on the goodwill of the farmer. 10-19-45

Those who live on the farm of a kindly man are happy, but all farmers are not humanitarians, and the "natives" who anger the farmer can be turned off the land.

The reserves are full and cannot accommodate them.

There is no room for them in the towns and there is literally nowhere for them to go.

DETRIBALISED AFRICANS

The detribalised "natives," who form an ever increasing group, live mostly in locations or separate villages; there are about 1,000,000 of them.

They consist of the growing number who have broken with their past, and to this group belong both the best and the worst elements in "native" life. 10-14-45

Most of the Christianised ones, from whom are drawn the leaders, are de-tribalised.

Here, also, we find the never-do-wells who have drifted into the towns, and are now beyond all tribal control.

NOT HOMOGENEOUS

It is thus obvious that the "natives" do not form a more or less homogeneous community, and that a great gulf separates a young graduate who has just left the "native" university and whose ancestors have been civilised for two generations, from the son of a chief who is still regarded as semi-divine, and who has probably just been praying to the ancestral gods to send rain. 10-19-45

Today's Guest Column

Hunger, Disease, Fascist Repression — South Africa

Daily Worker

by Alphaeus Hunton

THE Union of South Africa, which must be classed with Spain and Argentina as one of the places where the job of liquidating fascism remains to be accomplished, rarely gets into the news except when Gen. Smuts makes one of his pompous pronouncements on international affairs. The fact that scores of people are injured in riots between Nationalist Party adherents and their anti-fascist enemies in the streets of Johannesburg, is not considered news in the Big Business press. Neither is the fact that African women and children are shot down for protesting against one of the innumerable repressive ordinances controlling the native population. Neither is the fact that acute starvation is at present threatening four million Africans segregated in South Africa's "native reserves" under conditions not very different from those in Germany's concentration camps.

Undernourishment and disease, which go along with poverty, have stalked the indigenous population of South Africa ever since the coming of the European. Starvation, a chronic and almost annual condition, reaches alarming proportions at periodic intervals. The land which formerly provided these people with the necessary sustenance now belongs to the foreign invaders. The Boer farmers have staked out thousands of acres for their cattle. And the British have laid claim to whatever lands that contained gold, diamonds, coal and other minerals.

With the labor of the African, the Europeans have converted South Africa into the most highly industrialized, productive and wealthy region of the entire African continent. And yet starvation stalks the Africans in their kraals. No better example than South Africa can be found to illustrate how capitalism and imperialism inevitably lead to poverty and hunger in the midst of of wealth and plenty. 6-12-45

As in the case of India's famine, starvation in South Africa is attributable directly to the land policy which in both cases spells poverty and backwardness for the masses and superprofits for a select minority. In South Africa, one-half of the 8,000,000 Africans (the white population numbers 2,000,000) exist in an area comprising only 13 percent of the whole country. In many of the districts the peasant farmers have no land whatever to till; the largest holdings do not exceed eight or 11 acres (the European farms average 2,000 acres). Drought, soil erosion and primitive agricultural methods all limit productivity of the Africans, but the root cause of their starvation is their landlessness and overcrowding in the areas where they are permitted to live. New York, N.Y

* * *

ADDED to the land policy are the pass system, preventing the African from moving from place to place without the consent of government authorities and private employers, and the color bar, preventing him from securing skilled employment. By these instruments the European mine operators and farmers are able to maintain a ready supply of cheap African labor. The effects of this vicious system are reflected not only in the African's starvation and suffering but in the curbing of further industrial development and the limitation upon the purchasing power of the whole country. Even some of South Africa's business leaders are beginning to acknowledge the disadvantages of the repressive system. But instead of lifting the restrictions, the government is extending and reinforcing them. 6-12-45

Outside pressure upon the South African government—as upon the Argentine and Spanish regimes--must be developed. The Council on African Affairs, which has been the only organization in this country thus far to bring the starvation crisis in South Africa to the attention of the American public, has constantly sought to mobilize such pressure. The South African Minister in Washington, Mr. H. T. Andrews, should be advised that Americans, while working to make democracy real in the United States, want Gen. Smuts and the South African government to contribute to world security and peace by cleaning up their own back yard, abolishing the land restrictions, pass laws and other discriminatory devices which serve to keep the African majority in subservience to the white minority in South Africa.

African Awarded The King's Medal

Bantu World

Johannesburgh, S.A

L/Cpl. Peter Sehole of the Native Military Corps has been awarded the King's Medal for bravery.

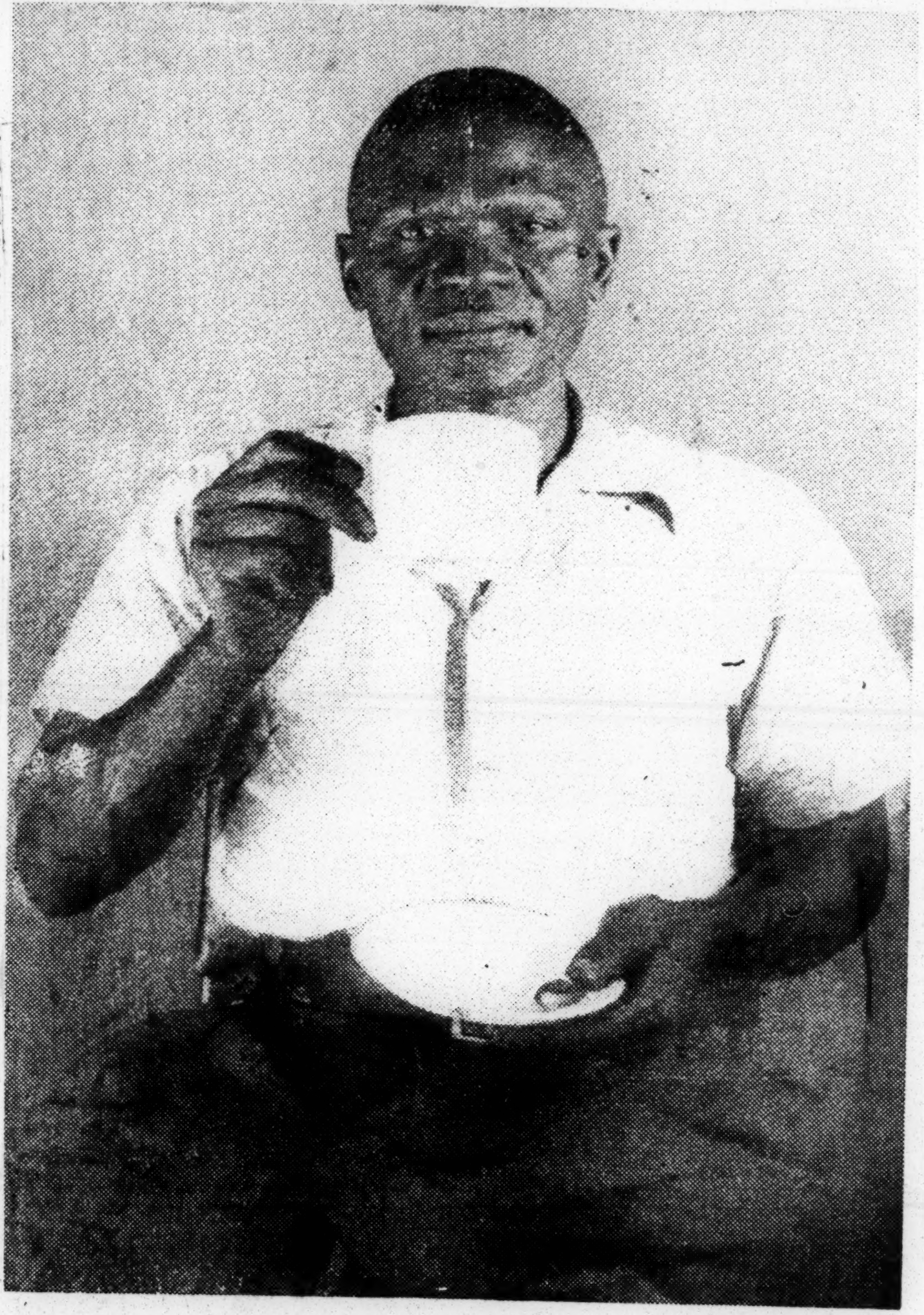
L/Cpl. Sehole has now been discharged from the Army and is living in Bloemfontein. This is the first award of the King's Medal for bravery given to a member of the N.M.C.

The citation reads as follows: On April 24, 1945, a U Car and Motor Cycle were stopped in Maitland by Non-European school children, who informed the Officer in charge of the party that there appeared to be a man in difficulties in a sewerage man-hole in that vicinity. One of the soldiers was immediately sent to call an ambulance. The officer, intending to enter the man-hole, but knowing the dangers of sewer-gas, sent one of the school children to wet his handkerchief so that this could be tied over his face to prevent him from breathing in too much gas. 12-8-45

In the meantime he started to take off his tunic, but on turning around found that L/Cpl. Sehole had tied a dry handkerchief around his own face and was half-way down the man-hole, which was 30 feet deep.

On seeing this the Officer threw a rope down to him and with this L/Cpl. Sehole was lowered to the bottom of the man-hole. He fastened the rope to the first man, who was pulled up by it, and in the same way the second man was pulled up. L/Cpl. Sehole was then also brought out of the hole. Although he had only been down in the man-hole for 10 minutes, he was unconscious owing to the effects of the gas when he was brought to the surface, but recovered shortly afterwards.

The two rescued men were taken by ambulance to hospital, where one of them unfortunately died.



L/Cpl. Peter Sehole, of Hurry Up Location, Bloemfontein, who has just been awarded the King's Medal for Bravery. Read below the full story of Peter Sehole's brave deed, which brought him this high award. Here Peter Sehole, who is now out of the N.M.C., enjoys a cup of tea.

66a-1945 South Africa

Today's Guest Column

Daily Worker

AN UNDERSTANDING of South Africa's place in the anti-democratic line-up of nations is important not only in terms of knowing what goes on within the Dominion ruled over by Gen. Smuts, but also for comprehending the role South Africa has played and will play in the UNO and international politics generally.

New York

You may have noticed, for instance, what happened the other day when a test vote occurred in the UNO Preparatory Commission on a motion of the Soviet Union to guarantee the unqualified right of petition by colonial peoples to the UNO Trusteeship Committee for redress of grievances. When it came to counting heads for and against the motion—which fortunately carried—the Dominion of South Africa went along with Britain and the European colonial powers in trying to defeat it. South Africa, far more than any of the other Dominions, can always be depended upon to support British imperial policy. Smuts is now Attlee's right-hand man, just as he was Churchill's.

by Alphaeus Hunton

It is not simply that South Africa's economic interests are tied up to such a great extent with British capital. The line-up of political power in South Africa is likewise a vital reason why that Dominion will always be found supporting the reactionary side of any international question. The basic tenet of all major political parties in South Africa is the same. They all maintain the doctrine which Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British empire in South Africa, proclaimed a half century ago when he said, **"We must adopt a system of despotism, such as works well in India, in our relations with the barbarians of South Africa."**

12-13-45
Daily Worker

THE two leading political groups in South Africa are the United Party led by Gen. Smuts and the Nationalist Party led by Dr. Malan. These two parties differ on foreign policy, with the Nationalists following an open pro-fascist line and keeping alive the old Boer versus British feud (as our polltax Congressmen over here are still fighting the Civil War). But on internal policy, in maintaining the African majority in a state of perpetual subjection, the two parties work in perfect harmony. This agreement on domestic policy is what is fundamentally important.

The South African Labor Party, which holds the balance of power in the government, sides with the United Party on foreign policy, and—except for occasional minority dissent—goes along with both of the other parties on domestic affairs. The Labor Party upholds the color bar because it conceives of this as a protection of the relatively high wage standard enjoyed by the (exclusively white) higher category of skilled workers.

Why Imperialists Get South Africa's Help

THE Communists are the only political party in South Africa which stands four-square for the abolition of the entire system of exploitation of the non-European population—Africans, Asiatics and racially-mixed groups. The Communists tried in the 1943 elections to build a united front with the United and Labor parties in a fight against the Nationalist and other fascist groups. They got a cold shoulder. The Communists are a small though vocal minority in the political life of the country.

N.Y., N.Y.

All liberal elements in the country, however, are now beginning to see the need for a united front against the increasing fascist threat. The Springbok Legion, an organization of ex-soldiers, and the Campaign for Right and Justice, a people's organization in Johannesburg, are two of the leading groups seeking to mobilize unity in the anti-fascist ranks.

The latter organization recently secured over 40,000 signatures to a petition to Prime Minister Smuts calling upon the government to punish racial incitement as a crime; dissolve all organizations of the Nazi kind; ban private armies; expel all anti-democratic and anti-soldier elements from the public service, police and teaching; prevent any discrimination against the ex-soldier, and punish South Africa's quislings and war criminals. But Gen. Smuts has ignored the petition while continuing to appease those fascist elements against whom it was directed.

INSIDE STUFF

by ZIK

"NATIVE" CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA (4)

Lagos, africa.

West Africa Pilot

Lagos

Several policies have been recommended and tried without good results for the solution of South Africa's "native" problems —

SEGREGATION, ASSIMILATION, REPRESSION, ADAPTATION

"The repressionist policy represents the outcome of the fear complex, and the determination to hold back the development of the African at all costs," while murderers of Africans are punished merely y strokes of the cane.

IF it were not that the whole economic structure of South Africa is based on the system of cheap African labour, it would be possible to solve the "native" problem by giving the Africans sufficient land, and carrying out a policy of ideal segregation.

SEGREGATION IMPLIES INFERIORITY

Segregation usually means a policy which "retains the segregated in the same social and political structure with the dominant white group, but subjects them to the denial of important rights, and keeps them at a social distance implying inferiority."

Under an ideal segregation policy the "native" areas would be self supporting, and it would be modelled on the European community, with African professional men, employers, etc.

In fact, the black area would be developed as other "native" areas in Africa will inevitably develop.

But South Africa would be as sternly opposed to ideal segregation as it is to assimilation.

ASSIMILATION

Assimilation was, for a number of years, regarded as the solution of the "native" problems.

It means that the African would lose his cultural heritage and become "Europeanised."

He would be given the same education as the whites, and would thus be fitted to earn his living in competition with the white.

He would have the vote on the same terms as the Europeans, and would form an integral part of society, and then might come racial assimilation leading to marriage between black and white.

Wherever total assimilation has been tried, race fusion has been the inevitable result.

But it is an outcome which is viewed with horror and disgust by both European and African leaders.

However, assimilation in a modified form is going on all the time.

It is most marked in education, where the civilised African, who has a secondary and a university education, studies the same subjects as a European student and, if he takes his degree as an external student of the university of South Africa, writes the same papers.

But a great deal of assimilation goes on almost involuntarily.

The "native" who lives in a location and works in town or the domestic servant adopts many European customs and ideas quite unconsciously.

REPRESSIONIST POLICY

Many of the ideas at work in "native" policy are obviously assimilationist in principle, while others are just as obviously repressionist.

The repressionist policy represents the outcome of the fear complex, and the determination to hold back the development of the African at all costs.

AFRICANS NO HUMANS

There are people who, literally do not regard the African as a human being, as the fact that the following cases caused so little public outcry in 1943 makes clear:

Two European boys, aged 15 and 17, were tried in a juvenile court on a charge of culpable homicide.

According to the evidence, "they hid behind a bush, and when a 'native' man approached on a bicycle they knocked him off and hit him ten times with a knobkerrie when he lay on the ground.

"It had been their intention to attack any African who passed."

The African died of his injuries. 10-22-45

The boys were sentenced to "ten cuts with a light cane

In another case, a "European soldier of 18, who killed an African without provocation, received the same sentence.

ADAPTATION IN NIGERIA

When considering the future of "native" policy, the policy of adaptation, which was so strongly recommended by the "Native Economic Commission, should be taken into account. 10-22-45

It was a variant of the segregation policy, and owed much to the model of indirect rule in Nigeria, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Its ideal is to take what is "good" from the Bantu past, and by combining it with what is "good" for the African in European culture build up a new distinctive

The commissio mended that chiefs, the courts and African law should receive more recognition.

Like all other policies, adaptation appears to lead nowhere.

South Africa seems to be unable to solve her "native" problem. 10-22-45

But if she does not solve it, she faces a disaster, which cannot be long delayed.

It may be that in the post-war years when experts meet to consider the grave problems of the world, they will have constructive suggestions to offer.

THE END.

66a-1945

So. Africa

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REFUSES TO ENFORCE R.R. JIMCROW IN AFRICA

The Plain Dealer

Kansas City, Ka.

Cape Town, S. Africa. (ANP)—The local prosecutor declined to enforce a recent attempt to jimcrow colored passengers on trains here. 6-22-45

Revelations of the prosecutor's action came during a debate on the Railways and Harbors Port appropriation bill in the house of the assembly. The case cited showed that an attempt had been made to bar four colored passengers, traveling from Saldanha Bay in a second-class compartment, from riding in a coach reserved for Europeans.

The colored passengers refused to obey the ticket examiner's command to leave the coach and the matter was referred to the public prosecutor. He stated that the attorney general does not favor prosecution, and that he, as public prosecutor, had no alternative but to decline to prosecute in all future cases of the kind.

The minister of transport, Sturrock, said the section of the act which it was claimed gave the railway administration the right to debar non-Europeans from traveling in the same coaches as Europeans must be read in conjunction with Section 20 of the Act of 1916.

This section, he said, laid down that the railway administration could take action if a person knowingly entered a railway coach or compartment which was reserved. If he entered a compartment with no notice on it, he had the excuse that he did not know it was reserved. 6-22-45

"All you need is to see that the coaches have 'Reserved for Europeans' on the doors," said House Parliamentarian Strydom, Waterberg.

A further legal investigation on the matter was promised by Sturrock.

East Indian Girls Resent Racial Discrimination

The Savannah Tribune Savannah Georgia 8-23-45

Capetown, S. Africa, (ANP)—East Indian girls resent the current color bar in the nursing profession in South Africa.

Miss Irene Godfrey, a Durban girl, is training at the Somerset hospital here because she found no facilities at Durban. East Indian girls, who resent color bars more than their menfolk, face several factors against them in taking up in nursing profession.

8-23-45

One is the question of education and the other is the unsympathetic attitude of European nurses against them The question of caste or religion does not arise but there is a definite question of color. The Natal Indian congress recently urged the Federation of Women's Institute to encourage East Indian girls to become nurses by providing the same opportunities and facilities for them as are provided for European gorls.

Along The Colour Line

(By Wayfarer)

THE SEGREGATIONISTS

The segregationists in South Africa are a queer lot. They never seem to understand what they are talking about. Perhaps, it is because they are politicians and it is not the politician's way to make himself clearly understood.

Bantu World

Speaking at the recent Congress of the Nationalist Party, Dr. E. J. Jansen, former speaker of the House of Assembly, said the Nationalist Party did not seek to suppress the Natives, who were the indigenous people and had a right to exist and develop. The party granted the Natives these rights, but apart from the Europeans.

Johannesburg, S.A.

That is to say, the Nationalist Party will only grant the Africans the right to "exist and to develop," if they are living apart from Europeans. The segregationists do not tell us how they propose to separate Africans from Europeans, and we know they are not in favour of the creation of two states—one European and the other African—because they do not want a segregation that will deprive them of the Africans' labour. 16-6-45

FATHERHOOD OF GOD

When Christ was born nearly two thousand years ago, there were racial problems such as we are having to-day. There was the question of Roman domination of other races, the barriers between Jew and Gentile, Greek and Barbarian. Men hated each other as we do to-day. There were the rich who lived by the sweat of the brows of the poor.

Christ said these problems could only be solved by men recognising the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. There are men to-day who believe in this solution, and they are asking us to apply it to our racial difficulties. "As long as you believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, you are prepared to let your neighbour live, but when that faith collapses the killing always begins," says the Rev. William Samson.

MASTER RACE IDEA

It was the Israelites who invented the idea that they were "the chosen people of God." That was thousands of years ago. In spite of man's marvellous achievement in science, literature and art the idea of master men is still a disturbing feature of human nature. "This idea," says the Rev. J. Kennedy Grant, "is still in our midst. It treats men and women as just so many pawns to be moved about on the vast chessboard of political expediency."

In South Africa we have "the master men" who believe that the non-white races are the untouchables of the white world, who can only live among Europeans as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

COLOUR PROBLEM

In 1936 when General Hertzog's Native Bills were discussed, we were told that the object was to solve the Native problem once and for all. The Bills were passed by the joint-sitting of both Houses of Parliament. They were subsequently put into operation, but they failed to provide the solution for the so-called Native problem.

To-day the Nationalists who supported General Hertzog's scheme, are calling upon white South Africa to find the solution of the colour problem. In their recent congress they passed the following resolution: 16-6-45

The Congress emphatically declares that there can be no sound and friendly racial relations in South Africa otherwise than as a result of a decided, just and constructive colour policy based on the principle of separateness. It therefore demands that the solution of the colour problem shall be undertaken on that principle as a national matter of the utmost and most urgent importance.

Racial Discrimination Bars Progress

Johannesburg

Bantu World 6-2-45

A conference of Missionary societies in Britain and Ireland, in association with the British Council of Churches, recently issued a statement urging the removal of racial discrimination in colonies under British administration. Certain African territories were specifically mentioned in this statement and it is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that reactionary elements in these colonies have been influenced by repressive features in South Africa's Native policy, hoping that they might spread northwards. 6-2-45

In these colonies, Britain has tended to forget her traditional policy—a policy which made her 'the hope of the oppressed and the despair of the oppressor.' That policy laid it down that in British territories there should be no discrimination based on race, colour or creed. With Britain engaged in the great work of purging Europe of the herrenvolk philosophy of life, her people will surely see to it that in the colonies under her control the evils of similar ideology are not allowed to take root but that all races shall have an opportunity for equal development.

We are aware that great benefits have been brought to the peoples of these colonies and that Britain is planning further progress, but we feel that the elimination of racial discrimination is essential if the Africans are to be led into the ways of civilisation.

Such discrimination, the statement by the Churches says, 'deprives those who are the victims of the opportunity of making full use of their capacities and talents and so causes frustration and despair; it deprives the community of the skill of many which would otherwise be used for the benefit of all and it creates fierce and ever-increasing resentment with results no one can foresee. 6-2-45

By 'the prevention of the spread of discrimination based on colour and the speedy elimination of it where it exists,' Britain will have laid the foundation of inter-racial peace in Africa. The mission of Britain to Africa is not that of exploiting this continent and its peoples for her own profit but of educating, civilising and preparing them for a better way of life and she can only fulfill this mission by pursuing her traditional policy of no distinction based on race, colour or creed. 6-2-45

Any other policy must undermine the loyalty of Africans. In South Africa the attempt to make it exclusively 'a white man's land' in which the African can only live as a hewer of wood and drawer of water, has already produced a school of thought among Africans which maintains that 'Africa is for the Africans.' This school of thought, of course, is not influential, but its very existence is a clear indication that all is not well in South Africa.

Once the precept of 'equal opportunity for all' is accepted in South Africa, then, indeed, the hopes of many may be fulfilled and she can go forward as a leader in the continent. In many spheres, South Africa is far in advance of all other African territories, but in the sphere of human relationship, there is a different story to tell. Until this is remedied, hopes of leadership must inevitably be deferred.

It is for the leaders of liberal thought, not only in South Africa but in the British colonies to unite and to ensure that equality of opportunity becomes a reality.

African soldiers from all parts of the continent have made sacrifices in North Africa, in the jungles of Asia and the islands of the Pacific. They have fought in defence of democracy and civilisation and to rid humanity of racial prejudice and hatred. They cannot be expected to come back and live under conditions which are inimical to the spirit of freedom.

Along The Colour Line

The Bantu World
Johannesburg

(By Wayfarer)

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Tete-a-Tete

(By the Tattler)

From reports in the European press I understand that the Historical Monuments Commission proposes to rebuild some of the huts in Dingaan's kraal before they deteriorate beyond repair. But fears are entertained that Zulus influenced by their superstitions may not take kindly to the project.

HELD IN NO ESTEEM

While it is true that Africans are still influenced to a great extent by superstitions, especially where their noted ancestors are concerned, it is none the less very unlikely that the Zulus would object to the rebuilding of the huts.

Johannesburg, S.A.

For one thing, Dingaan was never held in great esteem by his people as Europeans are inclined to think. To a Zulu he is the man who treacherously killed the warrior King Tshaka and made a very poor substitute for him. He is noted among the Zulus for his cruelty and cowardice. This man hadn't the courage either to lead his men into battle nor to make considerations for those who fought for him.

His very throne he owed it to his powerful and plotting aunt, Mkabayi, who planned the liquidation of his rival brother, Mhlangana, in circumstances similar to those of the death of Tshaka. 11-3-45

HIS COWARDICE

In all of Dingaan's war-mongering he never even once had to lead his warriors into battle as Tshaka, the Lion of the Zulus, used to do. But instead, when his generals lost he took the first occasion to make scape-goats of them.

At one time when his arms met with disaster in one of the punitive battles against the Voortrekkers, he ordered a cruelly slow strangulation of his commander-in-chief, Ndhlela, while his bravest warrior, Nozishada, had to implore his King's enemies to destroy him in order to avoid the vindictive meanness of His Majesty occasioned by the news of defeat. For his cowardly deeds this notorious man has never been spoken of well among his people.

SON OF ISHMAEL

In every sense of the metaphor Dingaan was the son of Ishmael. As his name connotes he lived to be a poor wanderer running from the curse of his misdeeds. He had to seek sanctuary here and there without much success.

Nobody knows exactly where the man died and in what circumstances. Some people say he was killed by an exasperated clique of his councillors. Others maintain that he was killed by Swazis, and there are those who claim that he was captured by the Voortrekkers and in all probability died in captivity.

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

Chicago Defender-Chicago, Ill.

Stuart Cloete: Up From Fascism

10-6-45

By EARL CONRAD

NEW YORK—I have just had an interview with Stuart Cloete (pronounced Cluty), South African authority and author of the recent book "Against These Three." Cloete says that he is anti-fascist, and I am sure he is; he says that he is for the Negro, and I am sure that he is at least struggling to find his way.

Cloete said many things to me which might not be acceptable to many Negroes, although I did not take issue with them when I interviewed him. I felt that such an anti-fascist, pro-socialist, pro-labor personality, who spoke with such candor and good will should be accorded as much understanding as possible.

I am, therefore, in this week's "American Viewpoint" going to report the views of Cloete without very much comment. I shall let the reader draw his own conclusions.

British Subject

Cloete is a true cosmopolitan. He is not quite an American (although he's lived here since 1937 and married a New Jersey girl); he is not wholly a Briton (although he's a British subject); nor is he completely a South African (although South Africa is what he best understands); and he is not quite a Frenchman (although he was born in France and perhaps he loves Paris best of all).

Cloete, a man of 48 with the energy of a younger man, full well understands that the American Negro is interested in Africa, knows that that is why there is audience for his writings among American Negroes, and is aware that his current book, "Against These Three," is being reviewed and read by Negroes. 10-6-45

"I've only recently become civilized," says Cloete, "I used to be anti-Negro. I was brought up as a regular soldier—in Britain's Coldstream Guards, which is very like the Prussian Guards. Fifteen years of thinking and writing began to change my views a little. I was a fascist. I know what the fascist mentality is."

Hits Bilbo, Rankin

Today Cloete is anti-fascist, prosocialist, and in discussing the American scene, he says simply, "Bilbo and Rankin are out and out fascists. That is just American fascism."

Cloete, who has written a half dozen novels of South African life, and is now doing an anti-fascist book called "No More White Horses," likes his most recent book, "Against These Three" about as well as any he has done.

It is the story of three great personalities who helped mould South Africa; Cecil Rhodes, Paul Kruger and Lobengula, the last of the Matabele chiefs. Cloete tells how these men of destiny helped shape South Africa into what it is now. It is a fine book in a great many ways, in my view. 10-6-45

My interview with this British subject, who is half Scotch and half Dutch, was in his apartment at the Whitby on West 45th street. It is a small penthouse apartment on the tenth floor, and it has the well-used look that a novelist and an artist, working at home, might lend to it.

Mrs. Cloete is an artist, and her paintings are on the walls. Even Cloete sketches a bit and some of his heads, with a dash of water color over them, are also pinned to the walls.

'No Racial Prejudice'

We got into our discussion right away. The novelist, wearing a horizontally-striped sweater, and gray trousers, relaxed in a chair at his desk, and I sat a few feet away in a leather chair, taking down these words:

"I have no racial prejudice. But this does not mean I welcome every Negro rather than any white man. That is ridiculous. I am against segregation in Africa.

"There is a big difference between the American Negro and the African. Several American authorities have stated that there are only about five per cent of American Negroes who have no white blood. 10-6-45

"Negroes have been here since early in the seventeenth century and have been living side by side with whites ever since, whereas, the last Kaffir war was, about when I was born, in 1896. (Cloete explained that Kaffir is the South African term to describe what are known here as Negroes.) The Bantu is not a true Negro at all in the sense that the original American slaves were, who were West Africans.

"The South African Negro shows many traces of Arab blood and is of the Hamitic type. There is some confusion about South Africa belonging to the Negroes. The Bantu began to move South from Central Africa about the time the white man landed at the Cape in 1652. (It was an ancestor of Cloete who was given the first land grant by the Dutch to locate at the cape.)

Describes History

"The Bantu were not encountered by the white man for almost a hundred years, the original possessors of the land being Bushmen and Hottentots. The Hottentots living along the coast had cattle and sheep. The Bushmen were nomadic hunters, actually living fossils who had been driven from Europe centuries before, so that the Bantu came into South Africa from the North as conquerors and were themselves conquered. 10-6-45

"There are many educated Negroes in South Africa, and here is where a great difficulty arises. There is no provision for educated, intelligent and well-dressed Negroes who find themselves traveling and portered with **Kraal**—Kaffirs who wear a blanket and old trousers and are probably verminous."

That was quite a lot to swallow down by pencil in one gulp, and Cloete dictated slowly so that I could get it all. His wife, who was painting in the kitchen—painting the woodwork this time—was listening, and I got the impression Cloete was talking as much to her **as he was to me.** Later, when she did speak up, I learned the impression was correct. 10-6-45

No Legal Status

Cloete stressed the fact that in this country the Negro is supposed to get his liberties—it is written into the law—but in South Africa the condition is even worse because there are no laws which give even lip service to the idea of full rights. He feels that this is an important difference in the social and political status of the American and the South African color groups.

"What they should have in Africa," he said, "is representation. At the same time you can't hand over a country to savages."

The word "savages" hit me squarely between the eyes. I've heard this all my life to describe Africans and others, and I asked Cloete to define what a savage was. He said:

"A savage is a man who has very little concept of individuality. He tends to live and think in tribal terms. His sense of unity is that of a bee in a hive. In all such countries the life is communal and the savage's only possessions are his weapons."

Describing the situation in Africa today he said, "When you start breaking up this tribal cohesion, and get these bees, as it were, loose and by themselves—they are caught between two stools." 10-6-45

Reviewed 'African Journey'

Then he spoke of Eslanda Goode Robeson's book "African Journey," which he reviewed for the N. Y. Times. "A point she made was that a Negro in Africa can never starve as long as he has a tribe, and he is never homeless, and any Negro will share his food."

I muttered some remark about that being pretty good, and Cloete added vehemently, "If this is savagery let's have a little more of it. That is a damned sight better idea than a lot of things we've got."

I was a little confused by his both praising and condemning "savagery." Resuming on African culture he remarked that Africa was the only place in the world where girl children are welcome. Marriage was by means of cattle purchase, and a respectable girl was worth ten head of cattle.

"This becomes a form of old age insurance for the father," said Cloete. "It is the opposite of the American dowry. It works very well too."

He went on to say, however, that the system had resulted in South Africa being heavily stocked with cattle, often very poor cattle, because the cattle-grazing land was pretty thoroughly consumed.

Evades Question 10-6-45

I asked Cloete about a point he had made earlier, one also that he mentioned in "Against These Three." This was his statement about American Negroes being different from the South Africans because they had so much white blood in them.

"Did the white blood make the American Negroes better?" I asked.

"Well, let us put it this way," Cloete answered. "The fact that there is such an admixture of the two peoples shows how close the relationship has been over here. It probably means that there is much more readiness to accept the Negro here than might be found in South Africa. It's a contributing factor." 10-6-45

My question never really was answered.

That led to a discussion of amalgamation. I got what seemed like two views on this: one, that he is all for amalgamation, likes the way it works out in Brazil—and the other, that he thinks "like tends toward like" and the color groups are apt to intermingle only very slowly.

The novelist bounded out of his seat, went into an adjoining room, and returned with a dozen newspaper clippings. They were pictures of white couples, just married, lifted from the society pages of the N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

Most of the brides were married to soldiers. Looking carefully at each couple, I couldn't help but notice each couple looked like brother and sister. 10-6-45

Cloete explained:

'Like Draws Like'

"Like tends to be drawn to like. These soldiers have moved out of their own cities and neighborhoods and have had a chance at wider selection of wives. When they did marry they married girls who looked like themselves."

The writer said that when a man looks into a mirror he thinks, "that's just about the way a man ought to look."

The point of it all was, said Cloete, that the question of the two groups mingling would take care of itself. He thinks that's apt to come about slowly.

Cloete says, however, that he is in favor of amalgamation.

"It is quite obvious that the future of the world has got to produce a world state, or else we'll blow ourselves up with an atom bomb. Mankind is still in its infancy. But there is a strong tendency toward amalgamation which has taken place in the last century.

"You have got the United States, with all of its variety; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the British Commonwealth. Now you've got an atomic bomb so that any of these blocs can fight each other—or coalesce. So there you are, moving toward Willkie's 'One World.'" 10-6-45

Fascism Still Alive

Cloete believes that this amalgamation must come about by evolution, not revolution. "Revolution will throw us back too far," he says.

"The danger today is still fascism," he went on. "This war has solved nothing." It was then that he attacked Bilbo and Rankin. "We have them in England," he said, "and the Croix de Feu (fascist movement) is trying to come back in France."

He praised Eisenhower as one of the few very democratic American generals.

Mrs. Cloete, a slight, pretty woman, had entered the room a few minutes earlier and sat listening. She chimed in a few thoughts, similar to her husband's and asked if we'd have tea. Cloete and I said yes, and pretty soon there was tea in the best British 4 p.m. manner.

"The world is turning toward the left,' 'Cloete said, "and to do anything else is to be blind. What I want is liberal leadership which will move toward socialism, which is the obvious thing to my mind—the British Labor party sort. I'm in favor of a slow movement toward socialism. I'm against immediate and hurried change. It produces too much distress."

Hope In Labor

The American Negro's salvation "is obviously through labor," says Cloete. "What other groups are there working on this? I identify myself with labor. I believe in the worker of the brain and the hand. The people I don't like are those who don't do any work."

SOUTH AFRICA

Time Chicago, Ill.

The Legal Status of the Lizard

The most important legal decision for lizards in 200,000,000 years has been handed down by a South African court. In Johannesburg Isaac Alter, owner of a curio shop, was haled before a court because two of his native (Negrp) employes had separated 30 live lizards from their valuable skins. Cruelty to animals is an offense under South African law. But the case raised a nice point of biolegalism: is a lizard an animal? Ruled Magistrate C. J. Humphreys: "An animal is a sentient being which takes food in a digestive cavity, has the power of voluntary motion, and a means of reproduction and respiration. A lizard has all these." Therefore Shopkeeper Alter was guilty of cruelty to lizards, was fined £15 ($60). 12-4-4

Cloete has made an attempt to grapple with the American Negro-white situation. He showed me two books which look critically into the question. One was Herbert Aptheker's highly authoritative "History of American Negro Slave Revolts," and the other was Eric Williams' "Capitalism and Slavery." 10-6-45

The author, who is affiliated with Jan Smuts' South African Party, says he admires Smuts but does not agree with his native policy. While Cloete is against giving the Negro full rights "in his immediate state, in South Africa," he thinks that the way to begin is to educate. "Until they begin to live decently they can't begin to function decently." He thinks "it will take a hundred years to get anywhere."

I asked Cloete, "What about the trade union movement in South Africa?"

"That," said the writer, who plans to return to South Africa next year, "remains to be seen, and will be interesting to see."

Fears Harlem

Thoughtfully the novelist remarked that Negro and white in South Africa seemed to need each other. "South Africa lives on the gold mines. White and black both live on the gold mines. They can build together."

He made a casual remark about Harlem. "Harlem is one of the most extraordinary cities I've ever seen. To have this, the biggest city in the world, and then have a smaller city where a white man dare not go is something." He added that it was much safer to be in Africa than to be in New York.

I tried to find out what accounted for his fears, and he remarked that he could go out only a few blocks from where he now lived and get his throat cut. He again switched back to Africa, saying that it was a delusion that Africa was "dangerous" or "perilous." But he's chary of 125th street and Lenox avenue. 10-6-45

Owns African Farm

Back in South Africa, in Praetoria, Cloete has a large farm. There are about a hundred "boys" on the place, as he refers to his black help, and he has never had any difficulty with them. When he goes back next year he expects to have a different attitude toward them than that which he had when he was a Cold Stream Guard shot through the lungs in World War I.

He might even go to Parliament—as a liberal force. "But then I think I'd get bored just sitting there every day among a bunch of talking men."

"You'd rather do novels?" I suggested.

"Yes," he said, and, as he walked me to the elevator, added, "I like London, or Paris, or New York—or the bush."

Cloete knows South Africa better than he does the American Negro. He's gone a long way from his fascist youth. He still has quite a road to travel, but I think he'll make it.

STUART CLOETE

HEYDAY FOR FASCISTS IN S. AFRICA

Open fascists enjoying police protection, are becoming bolder in South Africa, the Daily Worker learned from several sources yesterday. Daily Worker

At the same time anti-fascists are closing ranks, and native Africans are finding support for their demand that the government end discriminatory legislation.

A letter from Moses M. Kotane, general secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa, disclosed that the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-Labor Nationalist Party in Witwatersrand is organizing "Strydspanner" — combat teams — supposedly to protect "Nationalist meetings against the Communist rabble."

The Nationalists were openly pro-Nazi throughout the war, Kotane asserted, and Dr. Malan and others of their leaders openly acknowledged the desire to see Hitler victorious. 11-19-45

When 6,000 to 8,000 people in Johannesburg demonstrated in protest against a provocative Nationalist parade in Johannesburg which had been authorized by the City Council, police and others injured 200 anti-fascists. The protest was led by Springbok Legion, a democratic ex-servicemen's organization which has wide support in the fighting ranks.

SMUTS ASSAILED

Prime Minister Field Marshal Smuts is under fire by democrats for appeasing the Nationalists. Kotane asks how come "the government, which led the country into war against Hitlerism abroad, tolerates the existence and anti-democratic actions of Hitler's followers at home." N.Y., N.Y.

Last week over 8,000 Africans rallied in Capetown against a threat to extend restrictive Pass Laws to the Cape, Allied Labor News disclosed.

The regulations are linked with plans for the establishment of a "Reception Depot" through which all natives will have to pass before entering the city. No one without a permit will be allowed to stay in the city and those seeking work will be able to remain only 14 days. If they are unsuccessful, they will have to return home and will not be granted another permit to return to Capetown for two years.

Even if a native should find work after passing through the depot, he will not have the right to send for his wife and children until he has worked there for two years. Permission to send for his family is dependent on the worker's ability to provide "suitable" accommodation for them. Native women are subject to the same regulations and, if homeless native children seek work there, the regulations empower officials to drive them away, with no responsibility for their safety. 11-19-45

The effect of these regulations is to keep Africans out of industrial areas and force them into the gold mines or onto farms, according to Member of Parliament Donald Molteno—one of the three Europeans elected to the House by African votes.

In the gold mines, Africans are housed in compounds without their families and are paid £3 ($12) a month. On farms, they are given inadequate food and housing and cash pay varying from 30 shillings to £2 ($8) plus a cost of living allowance.

A third scandal was brought to light by the Council on African Affairs in its monthly bulletin, **New Africa.** On July 22 at Payneville Springs near Johannesburg, the Council disclosed, police assaulted and opened fire upon a crowd of unarmed Africans, mostly women, who were picketing a municipal beer hall. Four men, a boy of 12 and a girl of 13 were killed.

Police injured several of the women pickets and arrested 87 along with 21 men an charges of public violence which eyewitnesses maintain were entirely fabricated.

PETTICOAT INFLUENCE

Mention of the name of Dingaan's aunt who helped him to get to power, reminds me of the extent to which women have influenced Bantu history. It is not an exceptional thing, however, that the petticoat influence has done much to shape our destiny, for it is the same too with other nations.

Dealing with the three main tribal groups that make up the Bantu nation, we have Mkabayi among the Zulus. This woman in her time had a great deal to do with the ultimate selection of kings in Zululand. If they were not satisfactory she saw to it that they were removed by fair or foul means, but usually the latter.

Among the Xhosas the name of Nongqause has become proverbial. She is the woman who helped to break the power of the Xhosas by asking them to destroy all their means of livelihood in the belief that all their wealth would come doublefold from the sea. We have Manthatise of the Northern Free State who as a reigning queen of the Batlokoas saved her people from Mzilikazi's raiding hordes. Through her influencial leadership the Basothos did not only stem the flood from the North but actually drove the Ndebeles beyond the borders of the Transvaal and thus preserved the identity of the Basotho tribe.

THEIR LEGACY

11-3-45

For what the Basothos, Zulus and Xhosas are to-day the influence of these three women is mainly responsible. Mkabayi indirectly helped to establish discipline among the Zulus through the kind of chiefs she put into power; Nongqause weaned the Xhosas from hidebound military tribalism so that they may enjoy the blessings of Western civilisation; and Manthatise helped to preserve the identity of her people and gave them pride of race and self-reliance which is so typical among them. Bantu World

66a-1945 West Africa

Mr Magnus Williams Finds Colour Bar In Full Practice In Christian Institution Of YMCA

West African Pilot

By MAGNUS WILLIAMS, Barrister-at-Law

FREETOWN (By Air Mail).—That colour discrimination should be practised, even in a Christian institution, has been my most painful experience since I arrived here from London enroute to Nigeria.

This is how it all happened.

1945

The "Ile De France" steamed into the harbour of Freetown on November 13, from the United Kingdom and all passengers for other West African ports were disembarked to continue their voyage in another ship to arrive shortly.

I was the guest of the RAF for the night at Waterloo.

66a

I travelled from the RAF camp in Waterloo (a distance of 21 miles) to Freetown with two white RAF chaps and, on the way, they suggested touching at the YMCA and I at once developed the idea of treating them to some cold drink or tea as the case may be.

At the YMCA I ordered for teas and some buns and cakes and the three of us sat down to enjoy ourselves.

W. Africa

I was very pleased to do my little for these chaps who are so far from home. 11-20-45

I had myself experienced what camp life meant.

To my surprise a European at the YMCA walked up to me and asked if I was an African and I replied that that should be obvious to him.

He then began to tell me that Africans were not allowed on YMCA premises and that I should go to the one reserved for Africans somewhere in Freetown.

I told him that in the absence of a public notice that Africans were barred from the European YMCA I was lawfully on the premises and was in no way a trespasser, and in any case, I was entitled to finish my tea for which I had paid.

Another European came and, seeing how I stood my grounds, gave me such a murderous look and walked away.

The boys (Africans) behind the counter were questioned as to why I was served in the first place and, being afraid to lose their jobs, gave as their reason that I insisted on being served after I had been told that Africans were barred from the premises sitting side by side with whitemen.

One would have expected any European to be sensible in a matter like this.

Then this European, full of rage, walked up to me and questioned why I should force the boys to serve me 11-20-45

I told him not to be silly as, in the absence of a contract, no one can be compelled to sell his goods, and that even where there was a contract, the remedy of the offerer was an action for damages and/or specific performance, in the event of a breach whichever the offerer might decide on. Lagos, Nigeria

It is needless to say that I finished my tea with a smoke to round it off.

My two European guests were amazed and one kept on asking, "What's all this fuss about?"

Miss Rita Hinden, in her pamphlet "The Colonies and Us," writes as follows on page 2 under Colonial Status:

"The first and fundamental problem of the colonies is, in short, their colonial status.

"And colonial status, of course, is bound up with the ideas of racial superiority and racial discrimination — Hitlerite ideas, the kind of ideas against which we are now waging a death-struggle........"

The funny and amusing thing is that the YMCA is supposed to be a Christian organisation!

Gandhi Urges Unity Of All Darker Races

Chicago Defender Ill.

1-20-45

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.—Mahatma Gandhi, Indian nationalist leader, in an appeal last week, called upon the colored races throughout the world to drop the term, "colonial peoples," and to describe themselves as "the oppressed races of the earth."

The Mahatma stated that the "oppressed races" label better expressed the idea of the darker peoples' struggle.

Gandhi expressed the hope: that "all colored peoples will stop fighting among themselves and unite by learning from other's experience in their fight for freedom."

Said the Indian leader: "I hope that I am right in thinking that India's struggle is only part of the general struggle of all oppressed peoples in the colonies against world capitalism and imperialism, and that India is the vanguard of the world movement of colonial and agricultural masses fighting for freedom, economic and political."

1-20-45

Adopts New Slogan

In a statement issued to British and foreign correspondents in London through the United Press of India news service, the Indian spokesman said that "the Congress stands and will continue to stand for the attainment of a people's democratic government, a government of workers and peasants, who form the majority of the Indian people."

Gandhi revealed that the following slogan has been adopted by him in the fight to throw the imperialistic yoke from his people:

"Complete abolition, root and branch, of the process of exploitation of primary commodities, such as cotton, cocoa, palm-kernels, rubber, tea, tobacco, etc., as well as the agricultural masses of Asia, Africa and the Pacific by the great industrial and imperialist powers of Europe and America."

Commenting on a manifesto signed by a number of African leaders, among them Jomo Kenyatta, secretary of the Kukuyu African Association of Kenya East Africa, Gandhi said that while he welcomed the idea of forming a World Colonial Peoples Freedom Front, he wanted to understand its implications before giving his blessing and consent to such a body.

Gandhi maintained the stand he had taken in 1942 with regard to the resort to civil disobedience as sovereign remedy for safeguarding the interest of the Indian toilers of the soil. 1-20-45

In his statement he declares: "As I said as early as 1942 in connection with some parts of Andhra province, it is not paper legislation nor brave words and fiery speeches, but power of non-violent organization, discipline and sacrifice that constitutes the bulwark of a people against injustice or oppression."

The Indian nationalist leader also added, "Civil disobedience and non-cooperation are designed for use when people, that is the tillers of the soil, have no political power. But immediately they have political power their grievances will be ameliorated through legislative channels."

Warns of War

The Pittsburgh Courier

INDIA AGAIN ASKS FREEDOM

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

9-29-45

BOMBAY, India—The All-India Congress party's working committee last week deescribed the new British proposals for India as "vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory," and demanded that India, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China and the Indonesian Islands be freed from "imperialist domination."

A crowd of approximately 250,000 gathered at the first convention of India's largest party since 1942, when most of its leaders were arrested. Mahatma Gandhi, reported ill with influenza, did not attend the opening session, but such leaders as Jawaharlal Nehru and President Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad were on hand.

INDEPENDENCE NOT MENTIONED

The stricture on the first offers from Prime Minister Attlee said that the proposals contained nothing new. "It is significant," the resolution read, "that there is no mention in these broadcasts of the independence of India and nothing short of independence can be acceptable to the congress and the country."

The resolution asking for freedom for all of Southwest Asia claimed that independence is essential to avoid "sowing the seeds of a future war."

FREE ASIA IS THE GOAL

The resolution pointed out: "Problems relating to the movement of populations can only be properly considered and settled by representatives of a free India, free Burma and free Malaya."

This reference to population movements bore on the question of large masses of India labor, which before the war, regularly went to Malaya and Burma and now expect to continue doing so. Business men in India complain that they have been kept out of Burma by British interests

66b-1945

Russia

An American Negro in the USSR

PM

WE GOT A TELEPHONE CALL from a friend one evening asking if she could bring Charles Burroughs, a young Negro GI, over to see us. "He's been in the Soviet Union for 17 years—went over when he was a little boy," she told us. "This is his first time home. I thought you might like to talk to him."

10-21-45

We told her we certainly would like to find out how the U. S. A. looks to a Negro boy who grew up under Soviet racial freedom.

They arrived in about an hour.

Burroughs's skin is dark brown; his hair, thick and wavy; his face, strong-looking and intelligent. He was wearing his Army uniform.

How did he like being back?

"I like change and adventure," he said, "and to ride those big double-decker buses down Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive is wonderful. I love that. But people must be very unhappy to live here with the radio nagging all day: *Buy Coca-Cola . . . Pepsi-Cola . . . buy this . . . buy that.* In the Soviet Union we don't have so many gadgets like you have here. There are not all these things to buy, so we have time for much more—for so many real things."

Long voyage home

He spoke slowly and with an accent. When we commented on this, he said that most of the time he says the words to himself in Russian first; then translates aloud in English.

Why had he come back?

Well, he said, the American ambassador in Moscow had called him and his brother Neal up for military service last May. Neal has poor eyesight and was rejected. Charles was accepted and was sent by plane from Moscow to Teheran, by train to another point in Persia, by plane to Cairo and by truck to Port Said, where he boarded a transport for New York.

Now he was at the end of a 30-day leave. Tomorrow he would go to Camp Lee, Va., to get his basic training in an all-Negro outfit.

We gave him a questioning glance.

"I know what you mean," he said. "I've read about it and I've been told what to expect. But thus far I've been fortunate. I didn't run into anything unpleasant in any of the camps I stopped off at in the Middle East."

Then he added, "In the Soviet Union there is no problem with race. I guess that's why there is no superior people in the USSR. The White Russians and the Ukrainians were the most advanced, so the government has done everything to advance the Jews and Georgians and Eskimos and the Oriental peoples, so they could catch up."

How had he got to the Soviet Union in the first place?

"My mother was a school teacher in New York City. She went on a trip to the Soviet Union in 1928 and took us along—me and my brother Neal. She thought it would be a good thing for us to come up without race problems, so when she got ready to come home the same year she left us behind in Moscow. I was nine years old."

In a Russian school

His mother left Neal, who was six, in a kindergarten. Charles she left at the Moscow Experimental School. This was the laboratory where the best Russian educators were formulating the Soviet system of education, he said. Charles was the only foreign child in the school. There were 750 children enrolled, 250 of them lived in. In two months Charles could speak Russian.

"It was a fine school," he said.

"In the fifth grade we studied German, French and physics. In the sixth grade we took up chemistry, algebra, geometry, and in the eighth grade, trigonometry. Then we had skiing, horseback riding, and Summers we went to camp on the fine country estates the collective farms own.

"After I graduated I went to work in the Stalin auto factory. In the Soviet Union, schools and children's homes are sponsored—*cheffed*, we say—by a factory. We were cheffed by the airplane works. The men financed the school and looked after us in lots of ways. The last three years in school we worked three hours a day in the shop with them like apprentices. We did things for them, too. We ran their political classes in the plant and we ran classes for illiterate workers."

When war came with Finland, Charles and Neal tried to join the Red Army. Their mother had come back in 1936 and the boys were now living with her in an apartment.

"When they wouldn't let me into a combat unit," he went on, "I got into civilian defense. I worked in a lumber camp at Vologda, 400 miles north of Moscow near the Finnish front. Then I came back to Moscow to train for my profession."

His mother's work

Charles' father was an actor, and Charles chose the circus as a career. He entered the Moscow Institute of the Circus for training in acrobatics and juggling. When the Germans approached Moscow in October, 1941, he left to dig trenches.

Then, during the siege, the Circus School opened up a music hall on Meyerkofsky Square and put on performances for soldiers and civilians. "We played day and night. The place was always crowded."

What had his mother been doing in Moscow those nine years?

"She broadcasts for Radio Moscow—English shortwave to Minsk, Britain and the United States. News comments and interpretations," he said.

"You can become anything you want in the Soviet Union," he said earnestly, "whoever you are. The Soviets have worked to bring out everything each group has."

He seemed so enthusiastic about the USSR that we wondered why he and Neal never had become citizens.

He lit a long Russian cigaret, and then said: "My father was in New York. always wanted to see him again and thought it would be easier to get in if we were still U. S. citizens."

His father, Charles Burroughs, died last year.

"Between 1936 and 1941 life got easier in the Soviet Union," he said a little later. "Now we're back to where we were in 1934. It will take us five years to build up.

"Prices are down to prewar levels—67 per cent lower than during the war, except in the commercial stores where you can buy food without ration cards."

Did he plan to return to the USSR?

"I have no plans now. I've just got in and probably won't be discharged for a long time. Then, who knows?" he said, shrugging his shoulders like a Russian.

'No Real Minorities in USSR'--Paul Robeson

Daily Worker

Text of address delivered by Paul Robeson at the Madison Square Garden rally held last Nov. 14 by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations.

N.Y., N.Y.

What constitutes a great nation? Great manpower, yes. Great material and industrial resources, yes. But more than these, the essential element of greatness lies in the ideals which inspire and unite a nation.

In developing our understanding of and closer friendship with the Soviet Union, it is important that we in America try to understand that country's ideals. The one which, in my opinion, has most significance for us, especially right now—**is that of democracy among peoples of different race, color, creed and nationality.**

Perhaps I am in error in using the word ideals. For this term generally connotes something that one talks about and thinks about but never realizes. But democracy among all peoples **regardless of race, creed, color or nationality** is something that the Soviet people **have achieved in practice.** And it represents one of the greatest of all achievements of the Soviet Union in its 28 years of history.

This magnificent history of Soviet achievement in the advancement and complete national integration of minority and former colonial peoples has particular importance for us today.

Recently a writer in the Soviet publication, **War and the Working Class,** observed that "the system of colonial enslavement of hundreds of millions of people is an extremely dangerous obstacle in the path of social progress and a bulwark of reactionary tendencies all over the world. The removal of this barrier is an essential condition for the inclusion of vast countries, and the peoples inhabiting them, in the general channel of humanity's economic, political and cultural development." 11-22-45

There is no possible comparison to be made with the Soviet Union in its treatment of minorities. For they have no minorities in our sense of the word. There, all people of whatever color or culture, enjoy complete equality. It is painfully obvious that this is not true in our United States—neither for the Negro, the Spanish American, the Jewish American people, the American of Asiatic descent nor for millions of underprivileged of all colors.

As is exceedingly clear, we now live in one world. The struggle for freedom continues and we must fight wherever danger lurks.

In this new enlivening and fast changing world—the Soviet Union, I believe—to be in the very forefront of the battle to obtain real not imaginary freedoms for the many—not the few.

And in the light of recent events, recent disclosures and the question of present high policy—the greatest source of danger—at this historic period—to the emergence of a Peoples World founded upon the equalities—economic—racial, ethnic—and political—could well be upon our American continent.

At this very hour, in China, in Java, in other places our government is helping the British, French and Chiaing Kai-shek governments crush the people's struggles toward democracy, freedom and independence. In South Africa millions of Africans face unnecessary starvation. The tragic plight of Europe's anguished Jewish people has still to be solved. And yet we talk of world peace and security. Reliance upon might, armaments, military bases and atomic bombs will not help us toward that goal. 11-22-45

If the United States and the United Nations truly want peace and security let them fulfill the hopes of common people everywhere—let them work together to accomplish on a worldwide scale, precisely the kind of democratic association of free peoples which characterizes the Soviet Union today.

66c-1945

A Passing Picture

Peoples Voice New York, N.Y.

By CHRIS WILLIAMS

I passed by the outdoor skating rink at Rockefeller Plaza the other night, and drawn by the huddled groups of people staring at the skaters on the rink below, I too took my place at the rail. It was a crisp, cool night, and the scene was one of sheer beauty—the skaters whizzing by, the people at the tables in the shadows, the majestic buildings of Radio City the thirty-foot Christmas tree aglow with red and purple globes.

66c

Some of the skaters wore the uniforms of the armed forces they were out for an hour or two of fun. Here and there a skater moved along with the caution and slowness of a person unfamiliar with ice skates, but the majority of the skaters skated around and around with an abandon and precision that delighted the onlookers.

1-5-45

And then I saw her. Out onto the center of the rink skated a round-faced Negro girl in a close-fitting, short-skirted skating costume. She whirled around in a fast spin, stopped short, began an amazing routine that included several of the spectacular leaps that characterize the breathless artistry of Sonja Henie. She drew all eyes toward her, and it was beautiful to watch. "Why, she's **good**," a soldier with a touch of Dixie in his voice exclaimed. And turning to me, he said "Do you know who she is?" I told him that her name was Mabel Fairbanks, that she is one of the best skaters around—white or black—that she is 21 years old, that she came from Florida and began skating about five years ago, that she can't get a break in the big time because of the color line, that she can skate backwards faster than the average skater can forward, that her skill has been praised by all the top skating people. The more I talked the more I became disgusted at the jimcro that urevents a person with dark skin from realizing the goals that mean success and fame and happiness. I suddenly said good night and walked away, leaving the Southerner somewhat aghast at my abrupt departure.

66d-1945

Canada

NORTH OF THE BORDER

Canadian Negroes Find Equality Grim Illusion

The Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

11-17-45

(First of a Series)

By ALBERT G. BARNETT
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Ontario—"Canada is ignoring a golden opportunity when it refuses to allow Negroes, who could contribute much to the country's welfare, a fair chance to do so."

This slap at Canada's treatment of its colored citizens was recently delivered by Alistair Stewart, white liberal of Winnipeg, Manitoba, when he made his first speech at Ottawa, Ontario, as member of the Canadian House of Commons.

Stewart's ringing challenge finds its echo throughout the Dominion.

Measured by the yard stick of race relations in America, the conclusion is inescapable that although he is not discriminated against through legislation, the Canadian Negro finds himself standing still in the march of progress while the rest of the Dominion moves on.

This state of affairs was found in a three-weeks' survey made by the Chicago Defender in an effort to get an overall picture of the part played by Negroes of Canada in World War II, and what can be expected of them in the post-war period.

As evidence of how completely Canadian Negroes have been "overlooked" by the "tolerant" whites, the survey shows that in the entire Dominion there is only one Negro policeman, not a single fireman and no Negroes holding appointive or elective positions in public office as representatives of city, province, or Dominion government.

Only One Policeman

The lone officer of the law is Police Constable Alton Parker of Windsor, Ontario. Another colored Windsor resident, Charles Peterson, also worked for the police department, but is termed a constable-mechanic, in charge of maintenance of squad cars. Peterson is an electrician by trade.

As a result of this "silent" treatment, Canadian Negroes find themselves in a paradoxical position. Although they enjoy more citizenship rights—because of the absence of jim crow laws, restrictive covenants and discriminatory statutes based on states' rights—their economic level is far below that of their brothers across the border in the United States.

Failure of the Canadian Negro to improve his economic status and enjoy better living conditions appears to be mainly his own fault, though a contributing factor doubtlessly is that he finds himself surpassed—both numerically and financially—by the whites.

According to the 1941 census, there are 22,174 Negroes in Canada out of a total population of 11,506,655. There are 11,517 Negro males and 10,657 females. Of this total, 8,226 live on farms or in rural areas and 13,948 live in cities.

Population Breakdown

The Negro population breakdown in the various provinces, and according to sex, is as follows:

Province	Male	Female
Prince Edward Island ..	55	32
Nova Scotia	4,534	4,283
New Brunswick	638	616
Quebec	1,076	1,001
Ontario	3,863	3,632
Manitoba	289	164
Saskatchewan	215	188
Alberta	485	441
British Columbia	360	300
Yukon	1	0
Northwest Territories ..	1	0

The figures show that the Maritime Province of Nova Scotia has the largest number of Negroes—8,817. More than half—4,588—are either farmers, fishermen or rural dwellers.

Many Nova Scotians are descendants of immigrants from Africa and the British Colonies, but are mainly from the U. S. southern states during the Civil War and the Reconstruction period.

Culturally, Nova Scotia's Number One citizen is talented Portia White, personable young contralto, who has been called "the Marian Anderson of Canada" and who is scheduled to sing at Louisville's Memorial auditorium, Nov. 19, for the benefit of the Sara Osborne scholarship fund.

Miss White, a native of Halifax, was the featured star in the 1944 American Negro Music Festival, appearing before more than 25,000 persons at the night concert held at Comiskey park, home of the Chicago White Sox. Miss White was introduced to the big audience by the British vice consul. She appeared later at Festival concerts held in both St. Louis and Detroit.

Aided by Government

The prima donna, who has won fame for her flexible, mezzo-soprano voice, is the first Canadian singer to receive official government sponsorship. This recognition was the creation of the Portia White trust fund to give her financial aid during her years of study.

The fund is now a permanent institution and provides assistance for talented Canadian musicians. Although still in her twenties, Miss White has a long string of triumphs to her credit, among them appearances all over the Dominon, and a recital at Town Hall, New York City. She also was the featured soloist this summer at the Promenade Symphony concerts in Toronto, with famed Andre Kostelanetz, conducting.

One of the subdivisions of Halifax, Miss White's birthplace, in nearby Preston, a community of 831 persons, all Negroes, about evenly divided, males and females, Preston has won wide attention as an all-Negro township, is well managed, prosperous and progressive, with all departments of the community government conducted by members of the race.

Canada's largest province is Ontario, with 7,495 Negro population, of whom an estimated 3,000 live in Windsor, across the river from Detroit. Provinces with the smallest Negro population are Yukon and Northwest Territory—ONLY ONE NEGRO IN EACH.

Both these are presumed to be trappers of fur-bearing animals in these territories where winter's frigid blasts plummet the thermometer down to recordings of 50 to 60 degrees below zero. The Yukon, with 205,000 square miles of land area, has a population of only 4,914. Northwest Territory, with a land area of 258,000 square miles, has a population of 12,028.

Historic Ontario

In the Province of Ontario, cities and towns of the greatest historical interest to Negroes—because of the major part they played in aiding fugitive southern slaves prior to and during the Civil War, by means of the "Underground Rairoad"—are Windsor, Chatham, Dresden and North Buxton.

North Buxton, Ont., is a small rural all-Negro community, about 40 miles from Windsor. The station agent, postmaster, merchants, farmers, teachers and other officials, are all Negroes.

Among the older Windsor residents now living and who are children of pioneer Border Canadians active in aiding fugitive slaves, are Mrs. Sarah Weller and the Rev. William J. Harrison, assistant pastor of the British Methodist Episcopal church on MacDougall street, and brother of the late Richard B. Harrison, star of "Green Pastures."

Recalls Stirring Events

Rev. Harrison recalled that from his own knowledge and from information gained from his parents, that in the pre-Civil War period slave-running was so highly organized and secret that white plantation owners were unable to effectively cope with it.

Hundreds of liberty-loving and fearless Americans and Canadians forged a complete chain extending from the Southern slave states to Detroit, thence across the river to Windsor and on to Chatham and Dresden.

Rev. Harrison explained that after passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, efforts to assist fugitive slaves and supply them with food, clothing and shelter, were redoubled. A small newspaper, called The Voice of the Fugitive, was published, first at Sandwich, Ont., then at Windsor, to keep members of the "Underground Railroad" informed of the progress being made.

11-17-45

An issue dated Nov. 5, 1851, stated in part: "The Road is doing better business this fall than usual. The Fugitive Slave law has given it more activity and more passengers . . . We can now run a lot of slaves through from almost any of the bordering slave states into Canada within 48 hours and we defy the slave-holders and their abettors to beat that if they can . . ."

Outstanding among the agencies aiding runaway slaves during the period 1854-1872, was the Refugee Home Society, which maintained headquarters in Detroit. Main scene of the Society's operations, however, was a 1000-acre plot of land near Dresden, Ont., bought by the society to be divided into farms for fugitive slaves in an effort to make them self-supporting.

Racial Property Covenants Are Outlawed in Canada

Afro-American

UNO Charter Basis for Historic Decision by Supreme Court Jurist

Baltimore (Md)

CANADA (ANP)—Racial property covenants were outlawed in this province recently on the basis of the United Nations' charter by Justice Keiller Mackay of the Ontario Supreme Court.

The case grew out of a real estate transaction by the Workers Educational Association, which planned to build a model home on O'Conner Drive here to be raffled off to provide funds for the organization.

11-24-45

The property was found to be covered by an anti-Jewish restrictive covenant which stipulated that the land "was not to be sold to Jews or persons of objectionable nationality."

Wise Hails Ruling

Court action was instituted by the Canadian Jewish Congress, represented by J. M. Bernstein, who objected to the racial intolerance which the anti-Semitic clause created.

The covenant "lends poignancy to the matter when one considers that anti-Semitism has been a weapon in the lands of our recently defeated enemies, and the scourge of the world," said Justice Mackay.

The jurist further opined that if such a sale could be prohibited to Jews, it could equally be prohibited to Protestants, Catholics or any other demonination. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president, American Jewish Congress, said the decision "puts the phrase 'restricted' outside the pale of legality."

PORTIA WHITE

Court in Canada Bars Jimcrow Housing

Daily Worker

New York, N.Y.

Provincial Judge Bases Ruling on Atlantic Charter

A Canadian provincial supreme court judge, basing himself on the principles of the United Nations and the Atlantic Charter, has ruled against Jimcrow in housing.

In what is believed to be the first case on record in which a judge used the Atlantic Charter as grounds for a legal decision, Justice Keiler Mackay of the Ontario Supreme Court, recently denied the right of "segregation and confinement of particular groups to particular businesses or residential areas."

Justice Mackay's ruling is considered revolutionary in that he applied a principle of international relations to a situation inside his own country. While the Atlantic Charter has no effect legally inside the country, the Canadian justice considered a "moral duty" was imposed. This applies equally to the United States as it does to Canada since both are signers of the Charter. 12-21-45

This is the second universal blow to the idea of "restrictive covenants" or discrimination in housing delivered by judges in recent weeks, at least as far as the United States is concerned. 12-21-45

A Los Angeles judge ruled a few weeks ago that any agreements which bar people from homes or residential areas because of race, creed or color, violate the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution and are therefore illegal.

These two rulings can be used as the basis for a broad attack on Jimcrow and other race discrimination in housing and in residential areas, a practice that is extremely widespread in every part of the United States. N.Y. N.Y.

66d-1945

Need FEPC There Too

Canadians Form League To Fight Racial Bias

Pittsburgh Courier.

MONTREAL—(ANP)—Because of discrimination in employment and public places of amusement and recreation, the Negro Citizens of Canada have set up, with the cooperation of A. Philip Randolph and Bennie Smith of New York and Detroit, international officers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, the Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in Montreal. Victor I. Coward is chairman and Miss Velmer I. Coward is national secretary.

Branches of the league have been started in Toronto, Dr. D. A. Whyke, president; Winnipeg, Rev. Warren, and Calgary, P. T. Clay, president of the local division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as president.

The league has a seven point program:

1. Securing the enactment in the provincial and federal parliament of a civil rights law against discrimination on account of race, color, creed, and national origin or ancestry. 8-4-45
2. Securing the enactment of a fair employment practice law, comparable to the bill before Congress.
3. Development of scholarships to encourage Negro youth to go through high school, college, and to equip themselves with technical and professional training in the universities.
4. To fight in the interest of all Negro soldiers receiving and exercising the rights to which they are entitled, along with the white boys, under the post-war program of Canada.
5. To fight to abolish discrimination in housing and to encourage the purchasing of homes and farm land for cultivation and development.
6. To develop dominion-wide study groups of the cooperative movement with the view to creating the interest and acquiring the knowledge to work out and operate producer's and consumer's cooperative and credit unions.
7. To develop and employ the political power of the Negro to protect and advance his interests and rights and the general well-being of the worker and the common man.

CANADIAN JIM CROW

ONE of the evils following this war is the spreading of discrimination against Negroes caused by Southern bigots in unifom carrying their prejudices with them and indoctrinating otherwise fair-minded people with their venom and hatred against people merely because the color of their skin is dark, brown, or black. N.Y. Age 9-1-45

From overseas, Negro soldiers write back that prejudiced Southerners have done a good job of spreading race-hatred wherever they have gone. At home, George D. Cannon, prominent Negro physician, interrupted his vacation to fight the rank discrimination he and his wife were confronted with on their stay at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, where probably more Canadians speak French than they do English. N.Y., N.Y.

It is easy enough for one on a vacation to pack up and leave a disagreeable situation, rather than spend money and time and energy in fighting against it. Fortunately, however, there are men of the calibre of Dr. Cannon who will not be downed and who will fight and spend money to right a wrong.

Dr. and Mrs. Cannon could just as well have slept in the hotel and gone elsewhere for meals, after they were barred from the hotel's dining room, and nobody would have been any the wiser about the humiliating treatment they received. They could have spent their time sight-seeing and enjoying the beautiful scenery and historic spots for which Quebec is noted. 9-1-45

Had they done, that, however, Dr. Cannon would not have been ttue to himself or his race. And so, Dr. Cannon elected to fight, and went to court twice during the two weeks he stayed at the Chateau Frontenac to get injunctions against the hotel barring him and his wife from using the facilities of the dining room and all other courtesies enjoyed by all other guests.

Then, before he left Quebec to return to New York, Dr. Cannon filed a $900 damage action against the hotel. When this case comes up in the fall term of court he will return to Quebec with his New York attorneys to fight the case through.

Canada

Answering You

Public Opinion

By "Mephisto"

Kingston Jamaica

Colour Line In Quebec

9-5-45

TIME reports in a recent issue that a coloured couple, a Dr. Cannon and his wife, were asked to leave the hotel Chateau Frontenac because some American tourists objected to sitting down in the same dining room with them.

The obsequious hotel manager acted upon the request of his American guests. The Cannons were asked to leave. "You know what it's all about," he said, "you're from the States."

Dr. Cannon and his wife won a Court injunction against the hotel which had the effect of throwing its doors open to them again. They also sued for $900 damages.

Quebec doesn't recognise the colour line, either officially or in a popular sense. The Cannons have received many congratulatory 'phone calls; people stop them in the streets when they are recognised "to insist that what had happened did not reflect local feeling".

They Must Learn Abroad

If Americans do not know good manners at home, then they must be made to learn it abroad. It is not good manners to make yourself offensive to perfect strangers who have just as much right to enjoy the accommodation of the place they are at as anyone has.

If people in foreign countries were to take the right attitude with these Americans, then their travel might have a broadening effect, a civilizing effect upon their minds. But unfortunately there are too many penny-catching hotel proprietors and such. These must be made to pay for their bad manners.

They Can Learn

9-5-45

It took some member of the American Armed Forces in Jamaica a little time to learn that we in Jamaica do not tolerate that sort of nonsense. Thank goodness we are still sufficiently free of American domination to take a stand over this matter. I say it took some of them a little time to learn how to behave themselves in a foreign country where there is a coloured population. Many of them learnt the hard way.

I can remember one occasion when a bar in Water Lane had to be quickly barricaded from inside to save the lives and limbs of a bunch of American boys who were whooping it up down there, and who in the exuberance of their liquor assaulted a Jamaican who had come in there to buy a drink.

Almost in less time than it takes to tell a crowd of our boys gathered outside. They buzzed angrily, half-bricks and pieces of iron piping in their hands.

The barmaids, fearing damage to their stock and furniture, and possibly to themselves, for they were known to be friendily disposed to the American boys, promptly barricaded the premises, but not before a few of the Ku-Klux kids went down with broken heads and dented ribs.

Before the mob outside could break down the door a police patrol waggon arrived on the scene, and with some difficulty restored order. The boys inside the barroom were escorted thence by a squad of M.P's who showed up after in another patrol car.

There are scores of stories of this sort that could be told. If you go down to May Pen the Police there can tell you some interesting and exciting ones, concerning some of the boys from Sandy Gully.

Of course not all Americans are like that. A great many of them are perfectly decent and civilized people. But it is an unfortunate fact that the majority is usually condemned wholesale for the misbehaviour of the small minority.

And anyway if they don't teach their bad boys to behave at home, what do you expect them to do when they are abroad?

An American who is accustomed to kicking around Negroes in the Deep South, comes here for the first time and thinks he can do the same thing—until he finds out his mistake.

Equal Rights For Indians

3-26-45

NEGROES HAVE NOT been the only victims of prejudice and discrimination. The descendants of the original inhabitants of the North American Continent have suffered this treatment, too. Discrimination against Indians is an old and sorry tale in the Far West and Alaska. People with a hatred of foreigners still manage to justify intolerance toward men and women whose ancestors saw the first Europeans land in the New World. Because of all this, a law enacted last week by the Legislature of Alaska is a historic event in the relationship between whites and Indians in this hemisphere.

Alaska has a larger percentage of North American natives among its inhabitants than any other place under the Stars and Stripes. Of a civilian population of 72,170 nearly half are natives. Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in Alaska number 32,458. Yet despite this high proportion of the populace, natives have consistently been made the object of discrimination. "WE DO NOT CATER TO NATIVE TRADE" has been a familiar sign in many Alaskan restaurants, hotels, inns, theaters and taverns.

Henceforth such signs will be illegal. Discrimination against natives is no longer within the law.

3-26-45

The statute recently passed by the Territorial Legislature provides that "all citizens of Alaska shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages and facilities" of any public place. The law also stipulates that no person shall "display any printed or written sign indicating a discrimination on racial grounds of such full and equal enjoyment." Violation of these legislative orders can bring a jail sentence of three months and a fine of $250. No longer can the descendants of Alaska's original inhabitants be shoved from taxis and barred from cafes and barber shops.

Gruening Pressed Passage

This proposal did not become law in Alaska without prolonged controversy. Many Alaskans, led by Gov. Ernest Gruening, had futilely demanded its passage at previous sessions of the Legislature. These people blushed with shame when they saw doors slammed in the faces of men and women whose ancestors had watched Capt. George Vancouver and the Russian explorer, Vitus Bering, land on Alaska's shores in the eighteenth century. But other Alaskans used the same phrases to justify discrimination against Indians and Eskimos as are employed elewhere to rationalize prejudice toward Negroes, Jews, foreign-born Americans and Japanese Nisei.

A famous story, perhaps apocryphal, concerns the haughty white storekeeper at Wrangell who pointed to a family of Tlingit Indian salmon fishermen and asked, "Why don't those pests go back where they came from?"

3-26-45

But gradually public opinion in Alaska was mobilized against this point of view. (The Indians and Eskimos held tribal councils and spoke up for themselves. "After all," more than one white was heard to venture, "this is really the homeland of these people we are persecuting." The present session of the Alaska Legislature, now meeting in Janeau, include, among its membership two full-blooded Indians.) The bill outlawing discrimination passed the House, 19 to 5, and last week went through the Territorial Senate by a vote of 11 to 5.

3-26-45

"This is a milestone in Alaskan history," said Governor Gruening as he signed the measure. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, Alaska's Delegate in Congress, believes the measure will do much to unite the population of the Territory. (No prejudice can be justified," said Bartlett in Washington this week, "yet prejudice against Indians and Eskimos is the most unjustifiable of all. We live in the native land of these people. Can we discriminate against them in their own country? That is certainly adding insult to injury. I am delighted that the Alaska Legislature has taken this great forward step."

Bartlett also has suggested that the Alaska equal rights bill will have a beneficial effect in Latin America, where millions of natives closely scrutinize the treatment of their fellow natives north of the Rio Grande. Discrimination against Indians and Eskimos has not made the people of South America feel particularly kindly toward the United States, for many South Americans are Indians, too. Thus the success of the recent Pan American Conference in Mexico may be augmented by a law enacted within the shadow of the Arctic Circle.

Commission to Right Wrongs

3-26-45

Prejudice toward the natives of North America has not been so conspicuous as that directed against other minorities. Yet it has existed for many years. Representative Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota believes that an Indian Claims Commission to right old wrongs, is one of the ways to remedy this situation. The Alaska antidiscrimination bill is another step. A third would be drastic measures for improving the health of our Indians and Eskimos, who still are ravaged by tuberculosis.

Few Americans familiar with our own Indians will fail to be enthusiastic over Alaska's new antidiscrimination law. I remember the sunny afternoon that I fished with an old Indian at Celilo Falls on the Columbia River. Late in the day we drove in my car to a tavern above the river. "You can't come in here with that Indian!" a man in a greasy apron shouted. I looked at the old fisherman. Tears of humiliation filled his eyes.

"You write for papers," the Indian said to me. "Tell your friends that my grandmother saw Lewis and Clark come from across the mountains. At her knee I learned of this. They were sent by Mr. Jefferson, a man we learned of in our schools. They were great chiefs. My grandmother and her people ate with them beside this river. But now there is no place for us. Let your white friends know of this."

3-26-45

In the glow of the sunset the great river glistened and gleamed. And I thought that no tears of humiliation need fill the old Indian's eyes. It was the white man whom such an incident humiliated and weighted down with shame.

Canadian Night Club Bars Negro GIs On Xmas Eve

Chicago Defender Ill.
1-27-45

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — America's southerners are not alone in their Jim Crow treatment of Negro GI's, a party of Canadian Negroes discovered here recently.

The spirit of Christmas and the "Good will towards all men" idea meant nothing to the proprietor of a Fort Garry roadhouse. On Christmas Eve he repeated to a group of would-be patrons the "You can't come in because you're colored" theme heard so often below the Mason-Dixon line.

Among the 22 Negroes in the party who had made reservations were several servicemen. Asked if the "no admittance" policy applied to them too, the proprietor said: "Yes. It's too bad. I can't help it."

66

Charles Blair, spokesman for the group, later declared: "What makes us feel so badly is that colored men are fighting and dying overseas for the democracy denied them at home.

1-27-45

"It's embarrassing when a man tells you he doesn't like the color of your face."

Blair has brought the matter to the attention of the porter's union to which he belongs, and to the Elks and the Negro Youth Cohesion club. He has also reported the incident to Alderman Blumberg and plans to interview the mayor on the subject.

A native of Winnipeg, Blair attended St. John Technical high school where he played rugby. In 1937 he was employed as a porter with the C.N.R. Blair enlisted in October, 1942, and served in the Canadian Army until July, 1944, when he received a medical discharge.

Blair is married, has one son and resides with his parents who are taxpayers. His mother is a member of the Local Council of Women and will also bring the discriminatory incident up for discussion and action in that group.

Also in the party denied admission to the roadhouse was Ernie Williams, a former Blue Bomber rugby player who placed the Chrismas Eve reservations for the group.

66e-1945

Yanks Celebrate American Independen in British Club

Mexico, City of Colonies, Has Every Racial Mixture

AFRO-AMERICAN

By IRENE WEST

MEXICO CITY—A stroll down what is known as the Fifth Avenue of this capital city (Avenida Francisco Madero) revealed many things. Though the streets and sidewalks are narrow, this avenue is the "main drag." The pedestrians don't stroll, they stride faster than on State Street, Chicago. I was nearly whisked off my feet. Every other shop is a jewelry store. Silversmithing must be a major industry in Mexico. Never have I seen such ornaments in silver; the nearest approach is Hong Kong.

Irene West

Never have I seen such artistry in photography. The wedding photographs of beautiful Spanish and Mexican ladies would make our most glamorous society and Hollywood brides look like a dirty deuce in a new pack of cards. Exquisite bridal gowns with yards of trains. What artists who do the posing! And the women! Elegance, plus.

Furs Styled in N.Y.

The styling in furs so eclipsed anything seen in California that I inquired whence they came. New York was the answer. There must be Parisian designers in New York for Latin American millionaires.

A harness shop caught my eye. I walked in and stood fascinated before ornate saddles that take all prizes, plain and fancy. They are beyond my power of description.

I was thinking that surely our Leo Carrillo would give ten years of his life to possess such a saddle. If I were a woman of means I would own one to adorn a corner in my home. Wish I could send my chief one—but the price!

American Films

Next, I made for the No. 1 picture theatre — and what do you suppose! Mickey Rooney hit me squarely between the eyes. I didn't travel four days to Mexico, D. F. (Federal District) to see American films. So I flashed my press card—looked the place over and left.

It is the Metropolitan—fine but not super-fine. The theatre in the Palace of Fine Arts, where operas and concerts appear, is a rave. The fancy-colored marble halls left me breathless. Bronze marble cake is the neatest I can describe it.

On I went (now in a taxi) through what I call Mexico City's Bois de Bologne to see the aristocratic residential district. It is superb.

Near this section is a park such as our famous Golden Gate park in San Francisco. Also near is the old castle of former presidents of Mexico, now a sort of museum.

National University

The National University, one solid block in size, is very old and shabby in appearance. It is one hundred years older than Harvard. It is located near the Civic Center and has no campus.

Many students from Central America and Yucutan attend this greatest university in Mexico—with a smattering of Americans mostly from the border States.

There is also a Worker's University, where most foreigners in Mexico go to study Spanish at a small fee. This university is mainly for the political education of the proletarian population and to teach illiterates to read and write.

Beach Resorts

From Mexico City it is 400 miles to the nearest beach resort on the Pacific side, where there is a first-class resort hotel and pleasant swimming. Another is on the Gulf side.

There are many interesting side trips for the tourist with a bankroll—including a couple of pyramids and extinct volcanos. They are not of much interest to you and me. One can read about them in any Mexican folder from a tourist bureau.

I am out to see and learn things not printed in tourist folders. A slant on social, economic, educational and political matters is what I am after.

I might mention that Monterrey is the second city of importance in Mexico. It is industrial, modern and quite Americanized. A lot of Yankee capital is invested there.

Use British Club

Both the British and the Americans have clubs here. Needless to report that the British club is superior. On the Fourth of July, Americans get the loan of the British club in which to stage the celebration of their independence from Britain. Laugh that one off!

This is a city of colonies. There is the artists' colony, the Indians' colony, the Jewish refugee, etc. Yes, Mexico has its poor and its beggars and seemingly every racial mixture on earth.

Forty-five minutes' ride from the city brings you to the "Floating Gardens," the most unique spot of its kind in the world. Miles of canals wind through a little forest banked with ferns.

It is filled with tourist boats. Flower girls in small canoes—and others with eats and drinks, cruise alongside your flat-bottomed boat. Other boats contain typical Mexican musicians with their marimbas and guitars ready to fill the air with native music at so much a tune.

This scene was extensively photographed in Dolores del Rio's latest picture, now showing in Mexico City.

Native Cabarets

The high-class night spots are no different from those one sees in any large American city. The native cabarets caught my fancy.

Rio Rosa has a pure Cuban band that would stand American audiences on their ears. The drummer, a colored Cuban of fine physique, beating rhythm with bare hands on two small drums held between his knees—was out of this world! He frenzied me—I put two thumbs up—shook his hand and patted him on the back.

He spoke only Spanish but I knew I was thrilled to death. He would be worth his weight in gold in any colored band in the States. There is a great field here for colored bands and artists.

Bullfights on Sunday

This is Sunday, and all roads lead to the bullfight. The arena seats 20,000. I declined an invitation; saw two in my lifetime—one in Madrid and one in Juarez. I could not stomach another.

It is odd to me how these piously religious people go to church Sunday morning and on the same afternoon glory in torturing bulls for the sport of it.

I recommend Mexico in general and Mexico City in particular as a place to vacation, if you desire a complete change. Here antiquity and modernism walk side by side in a changing world.

From Indian pyramids, to Spanish cathedrals, to streamlined hotels, is a long step in time, but in Mexico today the three ages float harmoniously together down the stream of time.

Our colored Americans are especially welcome and greeted on terms of complete equality and freedom. This is all until I reach home.

6-6-45

Where Everyone Is Welcome

Street in Mexico City where the shabby National University is one hundred years older than Harvard and where colored Americans are welcome. Jim crow is barred

Pittsburgh Courier

6-2-45

One was Ramon Lavelle. You just got to know more about him. Ramon doesn't look more than 32. Comes originally from Argentina. Has been in Government or journalistic work for seventeen years. Served as Argentine consul in Scotland, France, China, Japan. Was consul in Tokyo until '43. Speaks Spanish, French, English, Chinese, Japanese. Now employed in Japanese section OWI. Fought for Republicans in Spanish war. Came to United States after leaving Tokyo, fought in United States uniform. Discharged from Army. Became United States citizen. Says U. S. brand of democracy is absolutely best in world. He's seen it all. Gave me an eye-opener about that race stuff in Latin America. Says white Latins are not honest on question 'cause they are just as prejudiced against dark skins as white Americans, only they have different way of showing it. Says white American admits his prejudice and draws political, racial and social lines. Says white Latin will admit racial equality and boast that he's not prejudiced, but he uses social isolation, or inequality, to bar dark-skinned Latins from making progress in business, industry, government. Says the reason you see so few dark-skinned folks speaking for these Latin-American countries is because a small coterie of whites retains control and sits on top of the blacks through social discrimination. Says in Peru about five per cent of the population, which might be classed as white, smother the 95 per cent that is dark or Indian. Same thing true in Ecuador. Says none of those countries down that way want any more dark-skinned citizens. As an Argentine consul, he was instructed to keep colored folks out. Also allows as how Mexico is only one of those countries on road to decency because it has had social as well as political revolution. Sure wish YOU could have chance to talk to my friend, Ramon.

New York (N.Y.) Amsterdam News

Judge At 32

8-19-45

A. R. F. DICKSON, of Jamaica, West Indies, was recently appointed a Resident Magistrate and acting Justice of the Supreme Court of Turks and Caicos Islands, dependencies of Jamaica. Mr. Dickson studied at Lincoln's Inn, London, and was called to the Bar in 1938. He has had a brilliant career as a private practitioner and a public servant.

New York (N.Y.) Amsterdam News (8-18-45)

Young Lawyer Appointed To Supreme Court

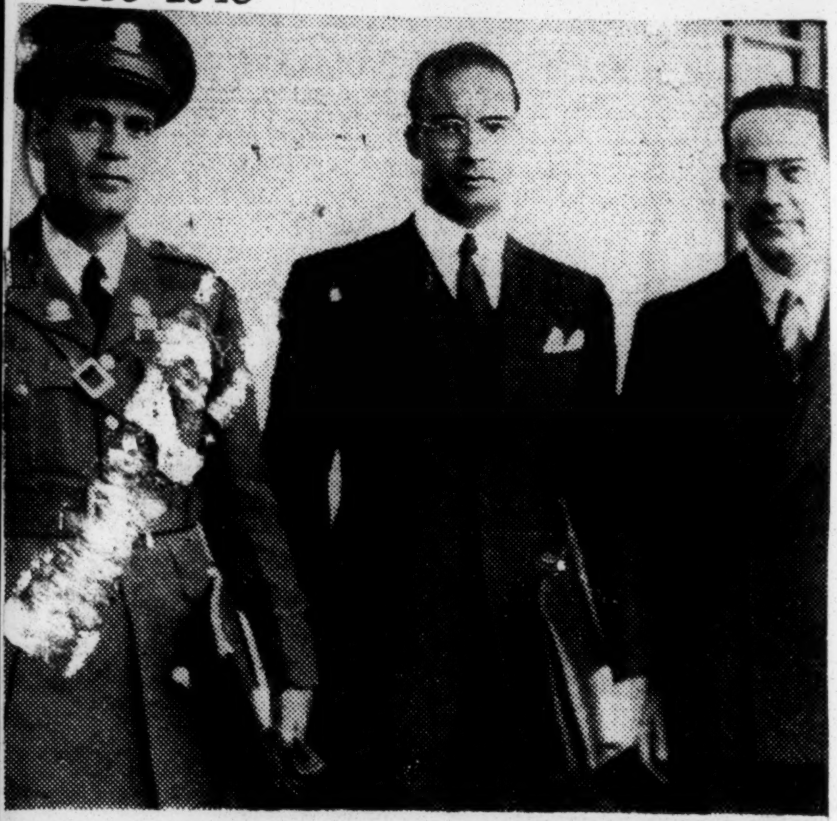
Jamaican, At 32, Achieves Brilliant Record In School And In Public Services

The rise in the government service of Jamaica, West Indies, of A. R. F. Dickson, barrister-at-law, who was recently appointed a Resident Magistrate and acting justice of the Supreme Court of Turks and Caicos Islands, dependencies of Jamaica, is one of the most remarkable in the history of the island.

Young Dickson, who is only 32 years old, was born in the Parish of Lucea, and was educated at Russea's School and Cornwall College. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, and was called to the Bar in 1938. Returning to Jamaica the same year, Mr. Dickson entered private practice and was associated with the Attorney-General's office in the prosecution of cases for the Crown. In 1941 he was appointed a deputy Clerk of Courts and was transferred in 1944 to Turks and Caicos Islands, where he has been serving as commissioner, Resident Magistrate and Supreme Court Justice.

8-18-45

Mr. Dickson's brilliant record began in the schools of Jamaica. In England he completed his legal studies many months ahead of schedule and was graduated with honors. He has been highly commended by the governors and Attorney-General of Jamaica for his work in revising the laws and ordinances of Turks and Caicos Islands from 1908 to 1940. He is said to be one of the youngest judges in the service.



DELEGATES AT MEXICO CITY—The Haitian delegation to the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at Mexico, placed a resolution before the body recommending that all American Nations smash all barriers based on race, color, or religion. The resolution, somewhat softened by the objection of three nations, was passed. Top photo, left to right: Members of the delegations from the Republic of Haiti, Col. Durce Armand, Gerard Lescot, head of the delegation; C. L. Roy, chief of the Department of Foreign Relations. Right photo: Daniel Heurtelou, Haitian representative, is shown in session with members of Commission Three, which considered the resolution.

Addresses Mexican Congress

Tolerance Throughout America, Lescot's Plea

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

3-17-45

By CARL A. HANSBERRY, Special Correspondent

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—In a fervent speech before the Mexican **Congress**, Gerard Lescot, head of the Haiti delegation, made a plea **for tolerance** throughout the Americas. The speech was delivered **to the** joint assembly of the Congress in the National Legislative Building, and was enthusiastically received by the law-makers as well as delegates in attendance at the Inter-American Conference.

To his capacity audience, Lescot pointed out that universal harmony of mankind had not yet arrived, and that the chief hinderance to the peace and tranqnility of man is racial and national intolerance.

TIME FOR FINAL STOP

3-17-45

"If one nation in the Americas should open its doors to such propaganda (of racial intolerance) and such ideas, our whole hemisphere will be exposed to a dangerous contamination. The moment has arrived for all of us of the Americas to put a final stop to such ideas," he declared.

He called attention to circumstances and events leading up to and culminating in Ethiopia's conquest by Italy, and warned that "any nation or people may become tomorrow the 'Ethiopia' of some national or aggressor if this prophetic warning should not be headed."

Racism Hit By Inter-American Meet In Mexico

Chicago Defender

3-17-45 Ill.

MEXICO CITY—A Haitian resolution urging the abolition of racial discrimination was approved Tuesday by the historic Inter-American Conference organization committee at the Chapultapec Palace.

Submitted by Haiti's all-Negro delegation at the parley headed by President Elie Lescot's son, Gerard Lescot, the resolution as passed was a modified version of a stronger proposal. It recommended in its final form the reaffirmation of the "principles recognized by all American governments of equality of rights and opportunities for all men, regardless of race, creed and color."

The U. S., Columbian and Brazilian delegates joined in modifying the resolution. 3-17-45

It urged that the governments of all nations represented at the parley "prevent with all the means in their power all that may provoke discrimination among individuals because of racial or religious reasons."

Police Accused of Killing Third-Degree Victim

The Courier-Journal, Louisville Kentucky 12-4-45

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Mexico City—Mexican authorities are said to be investigating the murder of a boy named German Jaimes Guzman, who was accused by police of a theft of several hundred dollars in Pachuca, capital of Hidalgo State. According to reports, the boy was given a third degree and beaten until all his bones were broken. To cover this brutality, police took him to the outskirts and shot him 48 times, claiming he was trying to escape, federal investigators claim. 12-4-45

Threat Of Civil War In Mexico

Public Opinion

1-4-45

The threat of civil war in Mexico is more imminent than ever according to an article in "The New Republic." Encouraged by the revolts in Argentina and Bolivia, and exploiting such wartime difficulties as the steadily rising cost of living and increasing shortages of consumption goods, the Union Nacional Sinarquista, Mexico's turbulent fascist movement, has recently intensified its drive for the conquest of governmental power.

The Sinarquistas represent a danger to Mexico's peaceful, democratic development and to continued friendly relations between Mexico and the United States. But in spite of the overwhelming evidence of the Sinarquist threat, next to nothing has been done by either the Mexican or the American government to curb the frankly anti-democratic, pro-Axis activities of this fascist mass organization. The only effective opposition to the Sinarquistas has come from the Confederation of Mexican Workers, which has built up its own militant formations to defend the promise of the Mexican Revolution.

Public Opinion

But if the maintenance of democratic institutions is left exclusively to private groups opposed to fascism, civil war seems almost inevitable. This is of course precisely what the Mexican fascist-makers want. Because popular support of the Mexican government is strong, and because a coup d'etat on the common Latin American pattern, as recently engineered by small cliques in Argentina and Bolivia, is a practical impossibility in Mexico, they have developed the Sinarquistas as a mass organization on a broad popular base. The war and the need for national unity do not seem to have interfered with the growth of the Sinarquistas. Only a few months ago, Torres Bueno, supreme Sinarquist chief, told the United Press that his organization now has 900,000 active, disciplined male members, an increase of 400,000 over 1940.

Mexico, Grateful to 2 Negro Liberators, Bans Color Line

The Philadelphia Tribune Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 9-29-45

By HAROLD PREECE

Four barefooted Negroes who knew how to shoot and their commander the Reverend Father Miguel Hidalgo, were Mexico's first army of independence—something that our neighbors below the Rio Grande celebrated with pride and rememberance as they observed the 135th anniversary of their republic on September 16.

A Negro priest, Father Jose Maria Morelos, rallied the scattered forces of the Mexican revolutionary armies, grown to thousands of Negroes and Indians, when Hidalgo went down before the firing squad of the Spanish king. When Morelos was also captured and executed, it was a Negro mule skinner, Vicent Ramin Guerrero, who took up the sacred cause and continued to fight till the last Spaniard left the shores of an awakened country, battling, among other reasons, to free itself of the color prejudice of the white Caucasian.

Today, as I write this, the Negro has virtually disappeared as a racial type in Mexico—peaceful assimilation and inter-marriage having accomplished what all the Spanish armies failed to do. But American Negroes, on this anniversary of Mexican independence, can see in Mexico another monument to the genius of their race. For not only does Negro blood flow like a deep, hidden river in the veins of the Mexican people, but Mexico, itself, owes its independence to the bravery and the self-sacrifice of Negroes who knew how to shoot but not how to surrender.

Last year, for example, Mexico's literary critics met to award the annual national prize for the best book produced in their country during 1944. Hundreds of volumes by Mexico's best authors were considered for the prize. But in the end, the award—the highest honor that can be bestowed upon a Mexican writer—went to Francisco Bojas Gonzalez for his novel, "La Negra Angustias."

Negro Joan of Arc

This fine book, yet untranslated into English, has for its central character a Mexican mulatto girl, Angustias, who lead a force of mixed Negro and Indian fighters during the revolution against Spain. Like France's Joan of Arc, Angustias was a shepherdess before she left her sheep of the field to lead an army in the field, She could have sold out by marriage to a wealthy man or could have accepted bribes of millions of acres of Mexican lands if only her army of those who knew how to shoot was disbanded and sent home.

But Angustias was a Negro as well as a Mexican. She could shoot, but she could not surrender.

Another feast day, September 27, was celebrated in honor of the 124th anniversary of the capture of Mexico City by the great Negro, Guerrero.

Mexican independence actually dates from that afternoon in 1821 when a Negro general received the surrender of the crack forces of the Spanish king. A white historian has written that “Vicente Guerrero was the only Mexican revolutionary leader who maintained uninterrupted resistance to the Spaniards during the entire period of the Mexican struggle for independence."

Negro Colonel

Nor is it any accident that one of Guererro's bravest officers should have been the fearless Negro, Colonel Juan Del Carmen who, the Mexican historian Villasenor says, "was very black, of unprepossessing appearance, and extraordinary bravery." The courageous Del Carmen did not live to see the accomplishment of his highest hope—the freeing of Mexico's Negro slaves— but it is said that his memory influenced Guerrero, later to become the country's president, in issuing the abolition proclamation of 1829.

In this column, last spring, I traced the career of "Mexico's Black Lincoln, Guerrero and showed how he was finally martyred, as was the white Lincoln, in a fascist-like revolution partly drummed up by the Texas slave-owners. Texas was then a part of Mexico, but its richest land had already fallen into the hands of migrant slavers from Dixie. These dealers in human flesh felt mortally disgraced because the president of the country in which they lived was a Negro. And all Hell broke loose when that Negro president told them that they could not keep his brother Negroes enslaved in Texas or any foot of soil under the Mexican flag.

Today, both of Mexico's two outstanding Negro heroes—Morelos and Guerrero—have states named for them. Today, Mexico, remembering Morelos and Guerrero, has stubbornly refused to adopt the color line of the men who murdered Morelos and Guerrero.

66f-1945

Mr Williams Observes Ignorance As One Cause Ot Colour Discrimination In UK

West African Pilot

That ignorance, false propaganda, political and economic factors and what may be called "fear complex," are the five main causes responsible for the existence of colour discrimination in the United Kingdom, was the observation made by Mr Magnus A O Williams, B L, during an interview. 12-3-45

He maintained that the ignorance of the masses of Great Britain regarding the colonies, has been lamentably the result of malicious propaganda, and it is a matter for regret that the missionaries were by no means exempted.

Politically, it was plain that to justify the domination over other people, one must first establish vicious and wide-spread propaganda of one's superiority. 12-3-45

Mr Williams quoted from Miss Rita Hinden's book entitled "The Colonies And Us," as follows:

"The first fundamental portion of the colonies is, in short, their colonial status. Lagos, Africa

"And colonial status, of course, is bound up with ideas of racial superiority, and racial discrimination — Hitlerite ideas, the kind of ideas against which we are now waging the death struggle."

All the world — until Hitler arrived — had come to agree that colonial status was indispensable to white men.

Speaking of this colour discrimination from an economic view, Mr Williams again quoted Miss Hinden:

"No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations.

"Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialisation, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism.

'The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century, which is about to begin."

Mr Williams continued by observing that for Great Britain to survive, the colonial peoples must be exploited, for we all know what Great Britain is capable of producing.

Touching the fear of the white concerning the coloured race, he showed that statistics have proved that the coloured population of the world constitute 75 o/o, whilst the European population constitute the remaining 25 o/o, with the result that the white men live in constant dread of the coloured people.

The speaker pointed out that this fear is groundless, but in view of the maltreatment meted out to the coloured peoples, they may well ask the white peoples of the world "if thou doest good, shalt not thou not be accepted..........?"

Mr Williams paid tribute to Africa by quoting Sir Alexander Campbell as recorded in his book "It Is Your Empire" in these terms:

"No one who has had any dealing with the Africans — except the hopelessly colour prejudiced — can doubt their intelligence.

"And no one at all can doubt their abundance of good humour, their shrewd summing up of character, their aesthetic sensibilities, and their lively sense of rhythm.

"A great future awaits an educated and materially emancipated Africa

"The world can ill-afford to dispense with Africa's contribution......

'**In general, it can be said that Africans in the mass have been too peaceable, too spontaneously generous,** too gullible and have suffered white exploitation as a result.

'These are faults which in a better world will be virtues."

Continuing, Mr Campbell wrote, "Like the English villagers, the Africans are well interested in their own local affairs.

"They take a keen interest in their own local affairs, and start discussing them from the age of about ten.

"There is nothing unintelligent about Africans.

"Literacy they may lack; but neither wisdom nor shrewdness, and as judges of men, they have few equals."

Little Negro Community In Britain Faces Same Race Bias As U.S. Colored

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

5-5-45

By HENRY LEE MOON
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

LONDON — The heterogeneous peoples who live in the dock area of Cardiff do not like to have their section of the city called by its popular name, Tiger Bay.

This is Bute Town, they will correct you, calling attention to the district's official designation so named in memory of the second Merquis of Bute who, in 1838, built the first dock in the new famous port. Despite the affront to the the civic pride of the residents, the sinister name Tiger Bay clings to the area.

A waterfront district of commercial buildings, cheap lodging houses, musty eating joints, ancient pubs and substandard dwellings, Bute Town is not unlike Yamacraw in Savannah, or similar areas in other seaport towns, except for the free mixing of the races. Here in this congested section, embracing an area ten blocks long and two to three across, resides the largest permanent colored community in the British Isles now estimated to number about 6,500 intermingled with an equal number of white persons.

Almost every corner of Britain's colonial empire has contributed to Bute Town's population. Here have settled black seamen from the Caribbean, stalwart workers from the West African colonies, smooth, soft-spoken Somalis from East Africa, swarthy Arabs from Aden, olive-skined Maltese from the Mediterranean citadel, and a sprinkling of colored peoples from the Far East, South Africa ~~and the~~ Americas.

5-5-45

Many Tongues

Infinitely varied in color, culture, race and creed are the peoples who live harmoniously in Bute Town—Negro and Caucasian, African and Asiatic, Moslem, Christian and Pagan. English is the common language, though Arabic and strange tribal tongues may be heard in the pubs and streets.

The 1700 Moslems in the community are headed by Sheikh Hassan Ismail, a swarthy, rotund Arab from Aden. They are organized into a society known as Zaouia Allouia, the executive secretary of which is Hussein Sheir, a trim, alert black man from Somaliland in East Africa. The Moslems brook no color discrimination and among their adherents are Africans, West Indians, Asiatics, and a few British whites, chiefly the English and Welsh wives of colored men.

The mosque in which they formerly worshipped was destroyed by the blitz without the loss of a single life although occupied at the time. With the aid of the British Council, a new mosque was built and opened last year with colorful ceremonies attended by British officials as well as by diplomatic representatives of Moslem countries.

5-5-45

The name Tiger Bay dates back to a period when the district was less law abiding than today. It remains an area of underprivileged workers, but according to local officials, there is no excess of crime or delinquency among the residents of the area. Ironically, this district, which more nearly resembles the black belts of American cities than any other in Britain, has been declared "out of bounds" to all American troops.

Face Race Bias

The citizens of Bute Town are confronted by many of the problems of discrimination and segregation which beset their American kinsmen. And they have sought to meet the difficulties in much the same manner—through organized protest. Although the district is thoroughly mixed, the Cardiff Corporation Estates committee recently proposed the development of a 36-unit public housing project in the area "for coloured people." According to The South Wales Echo, "Layout will harmonise with the proposed 5,000-pound youth centre building to be put up at the request of the Colonial Office for children of Colonial people in the district. This building will also go up on the West Yard site. It is also intended to build a nursery school on another part of the site."

Protest against these Jim Crow proposals was prompt and effective. The United Committee of Coloured and Colonial Peoples' organizations, representing eight different groups, sent a delegation to their member of Parliament and to city officials, and circulated leaflets demanding "Houses for all."

5-5-45

"Knowing full well that any social separation of a people gives rise to discrimination and perpetuates certain social ills," the leaflet pointed out, "this committee deplores any move suggestive of imposed segregation and, in particular, desires to express publicly its grave concern at a Coloured Youth Centre to be built in Bute Town, Cardiff, by the Colonial Office, and the erection of 36 houses for colored people on the Old West Yard, Cardiff, approved by the Estates Committee of the Cardiff City Council."

Not Colonials

To Americans, there is a familiar ring in this protest which not only pointed out that "segregation will become recognized" through acceptance of the proposed projects, but urged housing "for all citizens according to need, without colour or racial distinction." And further, "although houses are greatly needed to replace the prevailing bad housing conditions, the site chosen is considered to be neither pleasant nor healthy."

Spokesmen for the British-born mulatto youth of the community resent efforts of the Colonial Office to extend its jurisdiction over them. "We are not Colonials," says H. Hassan, the handsome, brownskin leader of the Youth Movement. "We were born in this country and do not need to be brought under wings of the Colonial office. We expect to enjoy all the privileges afforded other British youth. We are natives of the United Kingdom and are opposed to discrimination on account of color or race."

5-5-45

As a result of these protests, the Cardiff Estates committee withdrew the designation "coloured" from the project and announced that it would be opened to eligible families in the community regardless of race or color. Responsibility for the development of the Youth Centre was charged to the Colonial Office from which no decision had been received recently.

Job Prejudice

Members of the United Committee complain that the community faces additional discriminations, particularly in employment. Until the war, colored persons were pretty much restricted to jobs on the docks and at sea. A few Negro women were employed in a cigar factory and a few others as domestics. For colored youth there were only jobs as errand boy or tea boy. Just as in America, colored workers had to fight to get into munitions factories and other war production plants. Now both men and women are so employed and a few Negro youths are being trained for skilled jobs. There is a general fear that during the postwar period, Negro workers will face the old restrictions.

The maritime service is the oldest employment in which Negroes in Britain have been continuously engaged. Nevertheless, they still face many discriminations in that industry. According to Cardiff seamen, colored men are usually assigned to the oldest and least desirable vessels and restricted to unskilled and low-paid jobs. Some ship masters still refuse to hire Negro seamen even though they may be assigned by the Merchant Navy Reserve pool.

5-5-45

Colored seamen complain that their union, the National Union of Seamen, is not militant in demanding equal rights for them. Unlike our CIO National Maritime union, the NUS has accepted segregation of crews on the basis of color, agreed to preferential assignments for white seamen, and acquiesced in the establishment of Jim Crow hostels for colonial seamen. The union, when reorganized a few years ago, dropped its lone Negro delegate. Now colored members have no official representation on the staff or among the officers.

Colonial Center

It is noteworthy that the NUS is the only British union which has had experience with any considerable number of colored workers over a long period. In London, officials of the British Trade Union Congress strongly affirm a non-discrimination policy. In Cardiff, Negro seamen have had a different experience with one of the TUC's affiliate national unions.

The Colonial Office has established in the heart of Bute Town a Colonial Center under the management of Balfour H. Brooks-Smith, a suave, handsome and intelligent Jamaican—a former seaman. The centre serves as a sort of YMCA for the community. It has sleeping quarters for about 60 seamen, a dining room where meals are available at low prices, and recreational facilities including a small auditorium. Nevertheless, some of the Colonials resent it as a Jim Crow institution pointing out that it is in line with the British policy of divide and rule. Although it is known as Colonial Centre, it is understood to be for colored Colonials only. A separate centre is maintained for the Maltese.

In addition, there are hostels, presumably open to all British seamen, but frequented only by whites. This British Jim Crow policy is in ironic contrast with the democratic practice of the American United Seamen service. The USS hostel, just beyond the borders of Bute Town, is frequented by both Negro and white American seamen on a basis of equality and fraternization.

5-5-45

During the long years of the depression, not only were colored seamen the first fired and the last hired, but they were also discriminated against in relief. They received a smaller dole than that granted to white unemployed workers. The Public Assistance committee denied that its policy was discriminatory. The committee maintained that Colonials "needed less to live on than white men." The Colonial Defense Association challenged this claim and charged that the real purpose of the relief discrimination was to force the return of the Colonials to their native homes.

The people of Bute Town are trying to live down the past unsavory reputation of the community, but they fear that if there is a return to the old conditions of unemployment and discrimination, the district may again merit the appellation, "Tiger Bay."

Aftermath Of A Christmas Story

Negro GIs Learn From Dutch That All Whites Are Not Hostile

Pittsburgh Courier

By ROI OTTLEY, Special Correspondent

Holland's liberation was accomplished with the aid of Negro troops. The Dutch people are appreciative. Today, Negro GIs are enjoying warm friendships. For the Netherlands is a very civilized nation—that is, it was before Nazi occupation. But, very recently, a serious racial conflict nearly ended this wonderful friendship. The affair threatened to assume the proportions of a diplomatic incident. For tempers mounted sharply.

What happened illustrates how little Americans know about the peoples of Europe—actually, we are innocents abroad. Moreover, the incident demonstrates the extreme sensitivity of some Negroes—a hyper-sensitivity that often disrupts perfectly normal Negro-white relationships. For, as Negroes, we are frequently inclined to assume the most innocent gesture made by a white person, as a slight against the race—and this becomes misplaced militancy.

Sterling Brown, the gifted poet, once wrote a delightful poem about such a character. His name was "Crispus Attucks McCoy"—which is the tip-off. As Brown described him—he was the sort of Negro who once broke up a bridge party because, as he entered the door, he heard someone say, "One spade!"

3-17-45

As the story goes—in those first few weeks of liberation, the inhabitants of a certain city in southern Netherlands decided to celebrate in full-blown fashion, "Sinterklaas"—or, as we say, Santa Claus Day. Nazi occupation had made celebrations impossible for the past four years. For groups of more than three or four were forbidden to gather. So, considerable excitement attended the preparations. Not one detail was to be left undone.

According to two centuries of Dutch tradition, Sinterklaas is celebrated on December [illegible] of every year—not Christmas Day, as we do in the United States. Also, Santa Claus comes from southern Spain—not from the North. A Negro assistant — who the Dutch call "Zwarte Piet" or Black Peter—always accompanies Santa Claus to help distribute the gifts.

RESENTED IMPERSONATION

This time, the Dutch people decided to give a streamline version. To this end, they chose a civilian of the city to impersonate "Santa Claus." Instead of having him travel in his accustomed style, they borrowed a jeep from an accommodating American officer. Everyone waited expectantly.

Santa Claus and his assistant set out on a tour of the city. Everywhere they went they were overwhelmed by crowds. Children capered happily upon receiving presents—incidentally, presents donated by American soldiers, Negro and white. Finally, this procession came within sight of the American barracks. To the great shock of the Negro soldiers, they discovered that Black Peter was impersonated by a Dutch woman—who indeed had blackened her face with burnt cork!

3-17-45

Well, to be sure, the American command in the vicinity was visited by a solemn delegation—a group of Negro soldiers representing all the Negroes stationed in the city. The Netherlanders, they said, had slandered the Negro people by allowing a Dutch woman, who had blackened her face, to drive through the city making fun of Negroes. They made it plain that they considered this "insulting, humiliating, and contemptuous of the race."

IGNORANT OF OFFENSE

Luckily for Negroes, their complaint was heard by a sympathetic white officer. He promptly went to the Dutch people and explained the situation. The Dutch were shocked. They said they had meant no harm, nor had they any malicious intent. They admitted sheer ignorance of American ways. Then, they gave solemn assurance that as long as there were Negro soldiers in the Netherlands, never would any one impersonate a Negro.

3-17-45

The fact is, the Dutch were hardly in a position to know that "blackface" is offensive to American Negroes. Nor did they know that for years Negroes had been fighting this precise sort of characterization. In brief, they were honestly ignorant of American racial problems. Moreover, there is no such thing as a color bar in Holland.

Negroes—on their part—were ignorant of Dutch traditions. Santa Claus in their book had always come alone. So, they had presumed that Black Peter had merely been dragged into the affair for the sole purpose of ridiculing Negroes. If they had known that the Dutch had been doing this for two centuries—long before their arrival—perhaps they might have let the whole matter pass without comment.

3-17-45

Actually, we have much to learn about people. But Negro GIs are learning a profound fact—not every white face is an enemy. For this, they will return home wiser and more mature. The Negro community will benefit from their experiences, and, perhaps, alter our whole outlook on racial questions.

DEFENDER POLL

Chicago Defender

Most Negroes Dislike British Colonial Policy

1-27-45 — Ill

The Chicago Defender Poll this week surveyed opinion in Chicago and New York on two questions of great importance in making plans for the peace conference.

Results of interviews made by the National Non-Partisan League in cooperation with the Chicago Defender reveal the increasing awareness and interest shown by Negroes in international problems.

In Chicago the question was:

"Do you approve or disapprove of Great Britain and her treatment of the darker races? 1-27-45—

Disapprove	92%
No opinion	7½%
Approve	½%

The majority thought that Great Britain's policy was unfair or represented the perpetuation of the "white supremacy" policy. The one-half per cent who approved Britain's policy gave as their reason that in view of the backward position of the colonial possessions there was a great deal to be accomplished by the natives themselves before Great Britain could improve or change her policy.

As an afterthought, some of those who expressed "no opinion" stated they considered Great Britain to be a symbol of "world domination."

In New York City the question was:

"Do you think it is time to establish a Federation of the West Indies?"

Yes	95%
No	2%
No opinion	3%

The majority of New Yorkers believed it is time for the economic and political autonomy of the West Indies to be recognized. Included in the three per cent with no opinion were many who did not understand the question.

This poll is of special significance because it indicates the trend of Negro thinking on this vital question which will undoubtedly be raised in any post-war discussions on colonial programs and activities.

Further significance may be attached to the fact that a great majority of persons interviewed had definite opinions on the questions, while only a very small minority expressed "no opinion."

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172

British in the Levant:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your reader Hyacinthe Ringrose has expressed a number of opinions which, it seems to me, sadly misstate the facts behind the crisis in the Levant. He has asserted that the French, among others, hold certain peoples in contempt by reason of an alleged inferiority.

The truth is that France, alone of all colonial nations since Rome, has freely and gladly admitted peoples of every race and color to full citizenship and high office. The Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, who rallied that colony to De Gaulle in 1940, was Félix Eboué, a full-blooded Negro from French Guiana, in South America. There are the hundreds of thousands of Negro, Annamese and Polynesian citizens of France, who send their own Senators and Deputies from every part of the vast French Empire to represent them in the French Parliament.

France has been the protector of the Catholic and Jewish minorities in the Levant for 1,000 years. The mandate confirmed by the San Remo Convention of 1923 was not the evil novelty Mr. Ringrose makes of it, but a reaffirmation of France's rights which had been guaranteed for centuries in the famous Capitulations promulgated by the Ottoman Turks. France's great present concern is with her pipe line from Iraq to the Mediterranean, without which she will die an industrial death.

Mr. Ringrose's preoccupation with the Biblical content of Syria leads me to suggest that he investigate that other very Biblical land, Palestine, which the British government has turned into a Crown Colony. Also he might investigate the "independent" countries of Transjordania, Arabia, Yemen and Egypt, where British forces maintain control. He might also explain to us why it is that crack American reporters have written off the Syrian government and its President, Shukri bey al-Quwatli, as British puppets, installed to raise a revolt against the French. I refer in particular to the extensive and authoritative report which appeared in September, 1944, in *Fortune*.

Let us hear both sides first. It's the American way.

New York. HAROLD ANDERSON.

66f-1945

France

Negro Colonials Write History, Help Draft New Constitution For France

Chicago, Ill. Defender

11-10-45

By BEN BURNS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

PARIS—For the first time in history, Negro colonials this coming year will help write the constitution of a major nation — the new fourth French republic.

With the French people voting for a new constitution in the recent election, there will be no less than 15 Negroes from Africa and the West Indies sitting in the constituent assembly which will draft the new code this winter.

There is no precedent in all history for the seating of Negro colonials at such a gathering but the post-war France of today is the scene of many precedent-shattering events. 11-10-45

Perhaps even stranger than the great increase in colonial representation is the fact that the French left and liberals strongly opposed the move as a tactic by the government of General Charles DeGaulle to pack the new constituent assembly with right-wing backers.

They—and this includes the Communists, Radical Socialists, CGT (French labor movement) and the League for the Rights of Man—charge DeGaulle with using the demagogic device of more so-called democracy for the colonies to cloak his strategy of stacking the new assembly with government aides.

Of close to 600 votes in the assembly, a [illegible]00 will come from the colonies, 22 of them from predominantly Negro colonies.

The left wing does not begrudge additional representation to the black colonials but they claim that only a small minority, mostly government servants, are getting the right to vote. These are bound to be right-wing votes which will be used to counter the leftward trend at home, they claim.

Africa has Edge

In one case—the all-Negro West Indian colonies of Guadaloupe and Martinique, where the left wing dominated—the representation is far below that of French West Africa and Equatorial Africa. In the West Indies islands there will be one delegate for 70,000 voters, compared to one for every 18,000 in the African areas.

There will be two votes each for the West Indies possessions while West Africa has 10 delegates and Equatorial Africa has six. This despite the fact that the number of voters in Africa is only 300,000 compared with 270,000 for the two islands.

Ballots have been granted in the African colonies to certain classes of non-citizens who have been in government service thereby increasing the vote but still only 300,000 Negroes of the population of 31 million will go to the polls. Added to this are 50,000 white French citizens in these colonies.

The proportion of voters in Guadeloupe and Martinique is much higher. Of the total Guadeloupe population of 330,000, some 150,000 are to cast ballots. In Martinique, perhaps most famous in America for Humphrey Bogart's conquest of Lauren Bacall in "To Have And To Have Not," 120,000 of the population of 260,000 are eligible for ballots.

All of the West Indian delegates are certain to be Negro and may include the Communist Negro mayor of the capital of Martinique, Fort DeFrance. His name is Professor Cessaire.

In French West Africa a virtual certainty for election is the Negro Socialist mayor of Dakar, Lamine Gueye. Only Senegal is certain to have Negro representation but early reports from the colonies in Africa indicate others will also come to France to write the new constitution.

More Delegates

The new figure of 15 in the assembly compares with two or three Negroes in the old French Chamber of Deputies with the top possibility of six Negroes.

Prior to the war French West Africa had but one delegate in the Chamber of Deputies compared to 10 in the new body. Equatorial Africa with six now had none before 1939. The French Cameroons with two now had none before the war. 11-10-45

In the Cameroons which will elect one white and one Negro delegate, 30,000 Negroes and 2,000 whites are to vote out of the population of 2,700,000.

Only Negroes considered French citizens with a full vote in the elections are those in the Senegal cities of Dakar, Busque, Thies, St. Louis and Goert plus the inhabitants of the West Indian islands.

3,000 Exasperated Senegalese Mutiny Against Whites In A Military Depot

West African Pilot

Resent Being Instruments Of Imperialism

8-30-45

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — Fed-up with the bad treatment which they have received in France since the liberation of that country and, as a protest against the possibility of being sent to put down "native" uprisings in Syria, Algeria, and Indo-China now free of Japs, thousands of French Senegalese troops mutinied and shot several white officers.

The trouble broke out in the town of St. Raphael when orders were issued for the Africans to get ready to depart for French overseas territories where the black soldiers will be used to maintain "law and order" among the coloured populations demanding self-government for French Imperial domination.

According to reliable information reaching London and confirmed in French official quarters, the Africans demanded the right to be sent back to West Africa and Equatorial Africa where they were recruited at the time of the collapse of the French Republic.

Many of these men rallied to the appeal of the late Negro Governor-General Felix Eboue, whose services to France in her darkest hour have been forgotten by General de Gaulle and his new regime.

Throughout Sunday afternoon and into the night, thousands of white French troops and gendarmes fought pitch battles with over 3,000 Senegalese sharp-shooters before order could be restored.

One white French soldier and 12 civilians are reported killed and hundreds wounded.

Several weeks ago when it became known that, instead of repatriating the Africans back to their homes now that the war in Europe is over, the French military authorities were planning to ship the blacks out to the Far East where General de Gaulle wants to reassert French sovereignty over Indo China before the Chinese get into that country and set-up a "native" run government, unrest spread among the Senegalese.

Disregarding all warning, the French commander in the St. Raphael military area ordered the African soldiers to be confined to their barracks until such time as they received marching orders.

That brought matters to a head and 600 armed Senegalese, led by their NCOs broke camp, located near St. Raphael, marched into the town and entered and plundered public places. 8-30-45

White troops with tanks and armoured cars were summoned to St. Raphael and when the Senegalese, armed with rifles and hand-grenades found themselves over-whelmed, they retired into a near-by wood, from where they gave battle.

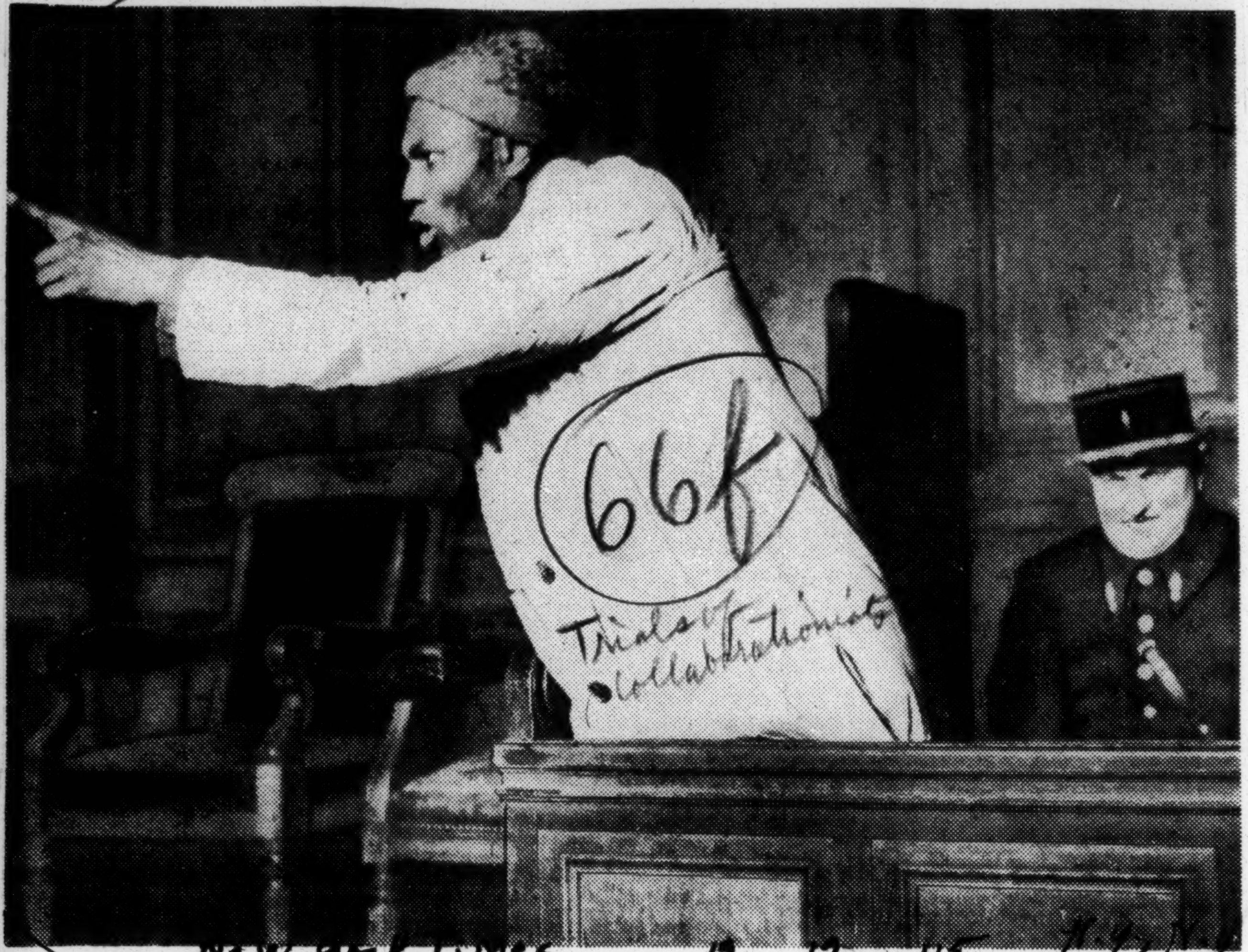
Fighting went on for several hours until white troops carried out mopping-up operations and forced the Africans to lay down their arms

Several of the Senegalese soldiers were killed. 8-30-45

The traditional policy of French colonial rule is to use "native" soldiers recruited in one part of the French empire against "native" nationalist movements in other territories.

For example, most of the dirty work of maintaining French rule in Syria and Lebanon has until now been done by Senegalese, while the French Legion are used to terrorise the Arabs, Berbers and Moors in North Africa.

ACCUSED FRENCH COLLABORATIONIST ANSWERS CHARGES



66f

Trials of collaborationists

New York Times 12-12-45 N.Y., N.Y.

Allioume Mamadou Kane, self-styled Prince of Zombies, testifying at his trial in Paris where he is accused of consorting with the enemy during the occupation of France. Associated Press

66f-1945

U. S. Jim Crow Invades France, GIs Discover

Chicago Defender

66f

By EDWARD B. TOLES
(Defender War Correspondent)

PARIS — Peace has come to France but one wonders whether after five years of Nazi propaganda so subtly and expertly directed against Jews and Negroes that those seeds of prejudice sown during the days of Nazi occupation have not borne some strange fruit. 6-30-45

With peace, liberated French prisoners and slave workers shed their striped garb and settle back into life once more. The yellow star of David that the Nazis decreed that all Jews wear, was long ago torn from the wearers breast, and its owner has merged into the community again. But the Negro who wore no prison garb, no star yet unmistakably marked with a badge of color which he cannot shed, retains to some degree all of the burdens that went with his badge of color.

And American Negro soldiers have seen slight differenes made by French people in cafes, bars and hotels. The differences ever so slight but yet apparent enought to make worldly-wise GIs know "what gives" has set many GIs thinking.

Mixing Not Proper

In Cherbourg, the dirty, little harbor town on the tip of the Contentin Peninsula, where thousands of Negro port battalion troops were billeted in and around the city, the local French paper carried a story that Negro troops were laborers and the sale of wine and liquor to them was not recommended nor would social calls or mixing be considered proper. When heated protests were made, the editors denied knowledge and professed ignorance but the damage had been done. 6-30-45

Sometime previously two American bars dispensing beer to American soldiers were set up in Cherbourg, one in the center of the city guarded by an MP who directed Negro soldiers to the other bar set up on the outskirts of the city, which the MP said was for the exclusive use of Negro soldiers.

Quick work by Doc Kelker, Cleveland, Ohio, Red Cross field director and cooperation of every Negro top sergeant in the area of the city started a systematic boycott of the bar on the outskirts of town. Results was that not one drop of beer was sold in that exclusively colored bar.

Order Opens Bar

When a ranking officer told Kelker that he knew nothing of such segregation, an inspection tour under the direction of Kelker showed one bar filled with troops and another bar with no customers. And the MP, who directed non-Negro soldiers to the city bar, added that there hadn't been a drop of beer sold since they opened. An order immediately opened all bars to all.

Whether this situation had any effect on the Cherbourg newspaper's advice to the Cherbourg citizenry no one would say but GIs who found pleasure in forbidden houses were told by once friendly mademoiselles that they were no longer home to them.

In Paris, a French gendarme asked two young French girls accompanied by a Negro soldier for their identification papers, and when he discovered that they were decent young girls of good family, he indignantly remarked: "Have you no shame?" 6-30-45

Last week three Negro officers entered a fashionable hotel in Paris' swank opera district to visit another Negro officer living there. When they left the elevator, the operator, a French lad of 14 chuckled in French, "Vous etes Negre!" After repeating the expression three times to the startled officers, he defiantly yelled, "Comprenez moi?" A white officer, also a passenger, smiled in amusement as the officers went in search of the manager.

The manager fired the boy immediately and later when asked what could have prompted such conduct of the youth, shook his head and said gravely: "Four years of German dominated propaganda has left many scars; the wound has healed perhaps but this ugly scar remains but this is not the way of France!"

France

French Use Nazi Tactics Against Negro Colonials

Chicago Defender

(First of Two Articles)

By RENE MORAN

PARIS — Speeches in politics mean nothing. Written documents in politics mean nothing. Facts alone count. In those alone, a real politician is interested; with those alone he deals. 6-30-45

General De Gaulle belongs to the kind of men for whom action is the parent of dreams. France owes him all for having recovered part of her greatness. She will owe him still more if he succeeds in purging her from racism.

The allied armies liberating France of the German occupation have actually not liberated her of this pest. The day is near when its innocousness will spring into the open for everybody. For the time being hiding its name and profiting of the necessary union of all parties as well as from the silence those parties keep about themselves or by high order of certain problems, it hides in the shadow, grows behind walls, and delivers its blows under cover.

Cites Discrimination

Nobody has had the courage to denounce its work of distraction nor the hypocrisy of its acts. When we shall think of doing so, we shall find ourselves in front of a state of facts difficult to destroy. We shall worry that much less, attacking it, as the destiny of colored people alone is involved.

General de Gaulle is not responsible for all that which for several months colored Frenchmen have had to endure nor is he responsible for the discriminations and unfairness to which they are subjected in France and in the colonies.

A man of truth and honesty, this great soldier has engaged himself entirely when he proclaimed at the beginning of this year: "Liberty and resurrection demand the union of all Frenchmen. I understand a sincere and brotherly union, not the one, one proclaims but the one, one practices."

But didn't he engage himself already wholeheartedly when in August, 1944, over the radio he announced to the world: "The resisting European France and the resisting Empire join each other. More than ever their community is intimate as they have sealed it with blood and it is animated by the same spirit of total liberation nourished by the same ideals."

Hits Colonialism 6-30-45

With the exception of M. Rene Pleven whom he has removed from the Ministry of Colonies to make Minister of Finance, he seems to be about the only one of our leaders to think in this manner. A simple enumeration of a series of facts that happened recently in France and in the French Empire (it would be difficult to imagine a more totalitarian than this one) proves—besides being characteristic of a state of mind which we could not deny—that liberated France forgetful of four years of German colonization which she has suffered prepares to thank her natives who have contributed with abnegation and devotion to her liberation in applying in their country to them and their next of kin the same procedures they abhorred.

Here are some of the facts. All have racism at their very base. Few of them only will be made public with sufficient commentary in order to establish beyond a doubt their political duplicity and hypocrisy. September 3 of last year, that is to say the day after the liberation of Paris, M. Lamine Gueye who, at Dakar, is political editor of the newspaper "A.O.F." (Afrique Occidentale Francaise) received the following anonymous letter:

"My dear M. Gueye: Your article, 'Around the Brazzaville Conference' which appeared in the A.O.F. of August 25, 1944, unfortunately reveals despite its faultless form a total ignorance from your part of our actual preoccupations. This is a Frenchman of Europe speaking to you. Therefore, I shall take the liberty with due regard to your noble illusions and to your desire of sincerity to make some points clear to you.

Master And Slave

"According to you, the Brazzaville's conference primary goal was the conditions of the natives. This is partly true. But it is of importance that you should know that our conference had other principal objectives, i.e.:

"1. To counteract against any covetousness of certain of our neighbors by a spectacular reunion expressing our firm attachment to our colonies. 6-30-45

"2. The prestige of the white man having often been undermined during the demagogic regimes of pre-1939, to change profoundly our colonial politics in such a manner as to make our relations with our subjects including the inhabitants of the four communities distinctly those of MASTER to SLAVE.

"3. To find practical and immediate solutions allowing us to make the largest possible profit of those lands, conquered for a dear price by our fathers. It will be of particular importance to use those lands in a more substantial way for the economical restoration of the Empire; to restrict for real Frenchmen alone, that is to say those of Europe and of some of our island possessions, all good jobs, with unlimited financial advantages and without any thought to ratio, etc.

"Good Natives"

"4. To direct finally the evolution of our African populations into a truly colonial orientation by the creation of cadres of real colonized, of good natives to rule them thus systematically applying brakes (for their best as well as ours) to their insane desire to climb in one decade to our level.

"By the way, my dear M. Gueye, don't worry about the considerable length of time it will probably take fully to put into realization the program we have conceived at Brazzaville. Be patient. He who goes slowly goes surely. The laws of democratic demographic inspiration for which you are waiting are under consideration of the 'Pontes Imbus' of the New Order. They will go through unfailingly and every single one of them is going to strike straight to the heart."

The anonymous writer ends his letter but everything in it, its attitude, its style points out that it is originating straight from the spirit of one of those "colonizors" grown up in the company and under the influence of those high colonial officials who have taken part in the conceiving of the equally confused and abstruse plans, known as the Charter of Brazzaville and who must have been well informed about the hidden sentiments and the most secret intentions of the "Pontes Imbus" (Creating Fathers) of the New Order. 6-30-45

Consider that on November 9th of the same year a new law was passed, one of Nazi inspiration at its very best and which is (if we may trust all present indications) but the first in a series the completion of which is continuing.

In Hitler's Spirit

The law reads as follows: "Collective responsibility for the obligations at their charge will be relied on every time their established misbehavior should not have permitted to establish a personal responsibility; it will be punished by an administrative fine to be paid by all members of the collectivity of the village (as defined in Article 7) with the exception of women and at the maximum rate of twenty-five francs each."

One can easily see that Petain's and Hitler's spirit did not perish with the regime of which during four years the Marechal has been the Fuehrer. How long will the Gestapo procedures survive after the departure of our aggressors? If they are considered outrageous for France, why should they be better for Madagascar? How is it that under the cover of unrest of all kinds which is still shaking the

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world, efforts are being made to modernize Colbert and his "Code Noir?"

In his book, **"Indo China S.O.S.,"** Monsieur Andre Viollis told us about the punitive actions and pre-Nazi torture procedures the French colonial administrations used to apply to unhappy Indo Chinese. so-called communists in order to force them thus to make phony confessions. Will he be obliged to write one of these days another book, **Madagascar S.O.S.**, this time to remind France that she owes her present position to the loyalty and faithful devotion of her colored troops as well as to unlimited aid she received from her allies and to invite her thus to a little less ingratitude and a little more modesty and decency?

Colonials Shot Down 6-30-45

The law respective to the reorganization of native collectives at Madagascar dates from November 9, 1944. One month later, a regiment of North African riflemen were stationed at Versailles after having been pulled out of line at the approaching rigid cold. Those heroes had participated in every one of the hard battles since 1943, in Lybia, Tripoli, Tunisia, Italy and all the hard campaign of France.

Feeling rightly or wrongly that they were cheated out of all entertainment for which they thought they were entitled to; that they were badly fed; that they were neglected more than necessary or in a word that they were treated a little too low under the already not exceedingly high usual level, some of these unfortunates whose pay is one franc a day compared to the thirty that is received by colored English and American soldiers demonstrated one day their bad humor rather violently.

It would appear that the thing to have done would have been to hear their complaints, open an inquiry, try to find out if they were legitimate and finally take the actions necessary to restore discipline. What do you think was done? Instead of quieting down these brave people who after all only asked to be treated with due regard to their courage, their patriotism, their devotion, abnegation and the lives they had paid for the liberation of France? They were simply reasoned with by machine gun fire!

WHO'S RENE MARAN?

Rene Maran, famed French Negro author, resides in Paris, where he has lived for the past 30 years. He has written many books. The most famous, "Batoula" won the highest honor in French literary circles, the Goncourt Prize of 1921, and his Betes de la Brousse won the Grand Prix in 1942.

At 57, he continues to write and to champion the cause of freedom for colonials. Noted for his outspoken candor, he once edited a newspaper in which he sharply criticised French treatment of colonials. He incurred the wrath of the powerful political deputy Diagne, who was also taken to task in the article. Moran barely escepad prison when the powerful Diagne hailed him into court with no less than France's ranking statesman Georges Clemceau as a witness for the prosecution.

During the German occupation in Paris, he defied Hitler by refusing to supply the Goebbels propaganda machine with a distorted story of race problems in the United States.

This article by this famed writer given to Defender War Correspondent Edward B. Toles reveals what the informed French Negro thinks in the post-war period.

Says French Press Is Spreading Transplanted U. S. A. Prejudice

The CALL - Kansas City, Mo.

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Indications that the army has transplanted the worst features of race and prejudice into France, and that the French press is beginning to inject anti-Negro propaganda into the minds of Frenchmen, is contained in information sent to his mother, Mrs. Hattie Mae Alexander, by Cpl. Willie Edwards, who is with the 4134th QM Service unit stationed in France.

Cpl. Edwards was active in helping to put out the "Weekly Booster," mimeographed newspaper of his company. An editorial in a recent edition calls attention to conditions existing at Nice, world famous coastal city on the French Riveria. 8-17-45

Prejudice in Nice

The city, editorial states, "was selected as a rest center for weary vets. For many months it has served as a haven for many American soldiers regardless to race, creed or color. Lately, however, there has been a noticeable change. We are not surprised at the presence of an undesirable situation, but we are surprised that the army allows it to exist. It is hard to believe that Nice has become a breeding place of segregation and racial prejudice."

Cpl. Edwards also enclosed a copy of the June 29 issue of the Marseille "Le Soir," which features a story titled a "delicate question," and warns young Marseille girls against American Negroes. The object is clear. The article attempts to instill race prejudice with a view to barring fraternization. Heretofore the color line has seldom been drawn in France. 8-17-45

An editorial note preceeding the article refers to Negroes as "overgrown children," and calls them "crap shooters," "knife wielders," and "streetcorner leaders."

'Delicate Subject'

The article states that the people of Marseille need "education" on this "delicate subject." It warns parents to "watch their young daughters," and seek to insinuate nito the minds of the French the bias so well known in the United States. 8-17-45

Cpl. Edwards was born in Texas 30 years ago. He is a graduate of the I. M. Terrell High school of Fort Worth, and came to Los Angeles in 1938, where he worked with the Pullman company. He entered the armed services in January, 1942, and a few months later was sent to North Africa, and from there to Italy, England and finally France.

Long interested in journalism, Cpl. Edwards has been studying this subject in the University of Paris, following the close of the war in Germany.

66f-1945

Germany

WHERE IS HITLER?

German-Born Negroes Free In Berlin

Chicago Def.

By EDWARD B. TOLES
(Defender War Correspondent)

BERLIN, Germany—This is the Berlin Hitler should see.

This is the sight that would kill him! 7-7-45

Berlin-born Negroes walked freely through the streets of this wrecked Reich capital this week as four mighty armies watch the survile remnants of the Nazi super-race.

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Negro Germans emerged unbeaten in this pulverized city as the rats of the Wilhelmstrasse scuttle underground in this Soviet, British, French and American-occupied area.

Too I write, cocky American Negro truck drivers are speeding supplies into the American zones . . . zig-zaging with insolent skill through bomb-cratered streets while ex-herrenvolk star idly and shuffle off into shadows.

But German-born Negroes, survivors of a thousand race-purges, are coming back into Berlin slower and quieter. They come in hungry, homeless, and desolate. They cart their belongings on their backs, on cycles, on carts, on anything that rolls in a vain search for a sleeping place.

Soviets For Race Rights

Some stop in front of the ruins of Goebbel's Ministry of Propaganda were he ground out weekly diatribes against Negroes and Jews.

They stop to read huge posters put up by the Red Army which proclaim, in German: "Die Rote Armee Ist Frei Vom Gefuhl Des Rassenhasses!" which means, "The Red Army is Free From Racial Prejudice."

Other posters here say: "The Red Army advocates freedom of thought and equality to all regardless of Race, Creed or Color."

The Reds "Race Rights" posters dot every corner of Berlin and Autobahns, like Barbersol ads back home.

I found one Berlin-born Negro family who never left the shadow of the Reich capital even during the darkest days of Nazi-purges.

Brown-skinned Jose Allen who lives in the gutted Charlottenburg district a few blocks from the famed Tiergarten Zoological Gardens, whose animal inhabitants have long been devoured by the hungry populace, looked up at me sadly and said:

"Berlin was fine until Hitler came," her strained face seemed as if it had once been pretty.

"After Hitler came colored people began dropping out of sight. Those who were German citizens as I, were spared but many went to concentration camps never to return.

Hitler Youths

"My husband is a German soldier who was imprisoned because he would not give me up and our son, James, who is 15-years old.

"I never enrolled my son in the Hitler Youth as he had African blood and when they did come for him they left hurriedly saying only pure Aryans were wanted. Early in January, 1945, the "SS" called on the family and stated to my husband that the family was tainted with second-class black mixtures. My husband, who was in soldier uniform said, "If they are harmed I shall not fight."

Once known all over Europe as a famous stage star, Madam Bartlet who was born in Berlin and whose father settled in the city some 40 years ago said:

"When my brother, who was very dark complexioned, became ill and hospitalized he was placed in an asylum for the aged who are mentally ill. We later received a curt note from the hospital saying "Ferdinand Allen is dead. You may call for ashes at the crematorium."

In five years, this family have been bombed out of countless houses. They saw blockbuster duds behind their last apartment that didn't go off.

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Ten days before the Russian entry into Berlin, Josie's husband, a flak fighter against allied planes, fled the city and has not been seen since.

Josie said that when the Red Army soldiers pillaged the city after the first days of fighting she was accosted by Soviet soldiers and stripped of jewelry, including her rings.

She appealed to the officer and he asked her nationality.

Crying and half-expecting harsh treatment she replied: "Negro."

The officer ordered the soldier to return all property, saying that the Soviets had no grievences against the Negro people. 7-14-45

While never having done manual labor, Madam Bartlet volunteered when Soviet's announced an increase in rations for workers. And daily from six in the morning until eleven she takes her place with other women and children clearing Berlin's rubbled strewn streets.

20 Marks a Week

She received twenty marks a week (roughly two dollars but purchases more in Germany under the Soviet control) She could earn 40 if she brought her son, too. But she says James must go on with his music as her own brothers. William Allen, who leads an orchestra in Constantinople and Robert who is with a Warsaw, Poland, orchestra.

Her workers increased ration given her twenty grams of tea monthly from the Russians huge tea plantations in Caucasas, one pound sugar, one pound bread daily, sixty grams ersatz coffee a month, one pound meat a week, three and one-half pounds staples a month, 400 grams salt a month, and fifteen grams of butter daily.

Non workers receive one-half rations as workers under Soviet policy. Many people have whole families working under Soviet System and while hard labor all manage five hour shift.

One half pack of inferior German cigarettes cost twenty marks, the price of Madam Bartlet's week of back-breaking labor in Berlin streets. But she said life could be worse and "the Soviet's are feeding us if we work and now that we live in a British Zone and Americans have come we think that people won't starve."

Fall Of Hitler Means Jobs For Berlin Negroes

Chicago Defender

Chi-Ill

7-28-45

Non-Aryans Welcome Knell For 'Job-Diet' Imposed By Fuehrer

By EDWARD B. TOLES
(Defender War Correspondent)

BERLIN.—For the first time since the rise of Hitler in 1933, Berlin Negroes are finding work. "When Hitler was in power non-aryan persons were unemployable and in spite of the fact that there was a manpower shortage and every man was needed in some industry, no Negroes or Jews were accepted," said Berlin-born Negro Paul Mierzwiak, a cinema operator before the rise of Hitler.

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Paul has steady employment under the Soviet government in Berlin. He is attached to the police department in the Charlottenburger district for which he earns about 350 marks per month (roughly about 35 dollars). However under the controlled system here in Berlin, Paul, a recently liberated political prisoner, had his present residence in Eichkamp district given to him completely furnished for his wife and four children.

The house is the former home of an SS officer and has very excellent furnishings. A large library with all the excellent modern literature showed the SS trooper to have had good reading habits, Paul told me as we looked over his new home.

7-28-45

Given Home

Bomb damage was slight although there are two large cracks in the upper ceiling where the rain seeps through. The leather chairs have all been ripped of their leather coverings by the Russian troops when they learned that this was the home of an SS trooper. The expensive furniture had been smashed into when the drawers stuck and a beautiful desk was split into.

The Russians installed Paul and his family into the home when he could not find shelter. On the door of the pleasant little cottage the Russians had printed Paul's name in German and those of his family and underneath in Russian were the same names indicating to Russian patrols that this family was all right.

Paul would rather be working in a cinema house operating the movie machine but there are only five cinema houses operating in Berlin thought Paul. The Russians have taken all of the movie machines, Paul had heard, to be exported back to Russia to replace equipment wrecked by the German army in Russia.

While Paul has a home his pay is not much, yet the Russian system of control of prices is good Paul thought. The mark is controlled at ten cents and potatoes may be purchased for two cents a pound and money for food may go a long way but there is no food available in large quantities and Paul has to go to store after store on his bicycle to buy a little here and a little there. 7-28-45

Milk for the children may be obtained sometimes but not always and then for infants under seven. Cigarettes are their greatest luxury and are absolutely unobtainable even to the Russians, who have just been paid for the first time since over a year and fabulous prices may be obtained for cigarettes and watches.

Russian concerts are being given and the music of Haydn, Mozart and Schonberg are being played by Symphony orchestras but said Paul, "Empty Stomach pains make noises louder than the music."

Frau Mierzwiak, Paul's wife, is a Berlin born Jewess, and when Paul was imprisoned by Hitler, she was spared confinement in a concentration camp because of her children and another coming soon. But she was ordered to report to the Gestapo and receive her Yellow Star of David for herself and her children.

When Frau Mierzwiak presented herself to the haughty officer, he thrust her four yellow stars but when he saw the three brown children clutch their mother's skirt, he snatched the three star's back saying, "Blacks need no badges: only Jews whom we can't tell without their badges."

Paul knows some Negroes who were forced into the German army who dared not disclose that they had Negro blood lest they be killed. Paul's own schoolmates whose Negro identity was unknown were drafted and were killed fighting the Russians and the family drew a pension until the Russians came.

The oldest of Paul's children, Judith, 8, attends school now taught by Russian selected nonnazis and she is no longer taunted by schoolmates about her dark olive skin. Jussa, 5, Luz, 6 months and Michael 3, seemed happy enough playing in the huge bomb crater in the backyard.

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Decadent? Not Dunbar!

See 49 a - music

It must have made the spine of any true American tingle to have heard the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, conducted by Rudolph Dunbar, a Negro, play "The Star Spangled Banner."

Apparently even the Germans were impressed by the performance, which also included von Weber's "Oberon Overture," the "Afro-American Symphony" by William Grant Still of Chicago, and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique; No. 6."

"Maybe they're not so decadent as we thought," one German is reported to have said, after witnessing Dunbar handle the orchestra.

* * *

Dunbar is truly a credit to his race or any race.

I jeeped with him one cold day last March from Paris to Reims.

Although music is his first love—he is conductor of the Philharmonic orchestra of London—he has been covering the war as European correspondent for the Associated Negro Press of Chicago.

A vigorous, handsome man in his early 30's, he is a native of British Guiana and still is a British subject, but has spent much of his life in the United States. He is a graduate of Columbia university's music school.

I found him an excellent traveling companion—full of good humor and keen common sense.

His particular mission was to cover the activities of the many Negro troops in the European theater. At Reims, we witnessed the reopening of that city's port on France's inland waterways. The port battalion was an all-Negro outfit.

By his intelligence and ability, Dunbar is breaking down barriers of race prejudice—not only among Germans but also among white Americans.

JAMES S. JACKSON.

Can Colonial People Expect Greater Freedom From Britain's Labor Party?

Kansas City, Mo.
the Call

By MBONU OJIKE

The unexpected landslide which swept away the war-time Tory regime of Britain in favor of the Laborite socialism is undoubtedly a welcome omen to the weary world. More so is that election result a new hope for colonial freedom. For the British Labor party since this decade has shown itself a more progressive friend of the colonial people.

One can read into the British election result many trends: First, it is a clear repudiation of the conservative platform. Second, it indicates that an overwhelming majority of the British people prefer socialism to the out-moded Tory policy both in domestic and foreign relation. Third, monarchy as a form of government is shaky now not only in Britain, but also all over the world.

Fourth, it is a fulfillment of Churchill's famous statement that he did not become the king's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British empire. Fifth, Britian is more favorably situated to cooperate with the rest of the world, for Churchill's government had been somewhat of a hindrance in getting Britain to let peoples elsewhere decide under what form of government they would be ruled.

Finally, and by far the most significant to the colonies, British colonial policy has a brighter charge of undergoing a serious reform.

8-10-45

INDIA MAY GET NEW OFFER

Prime Minister Attlee may not choose to preside over the liquidation of the British empire. But it is strongly beleived that the Labor administration will go on record to alleviate the tensions which have been mounting all over the colonies. An offer of independence or dominion status may now be made to India in a new attitude.

Possibly the Laborites might be shrewd enough to end colonial disputes by allowing India to decide by plebsicite what it wants and what its future relations to Britain would be.

Other colonies such as Nigeria, the Gold Coast and the West Indies may be quited by awarding them the similar policy that the United States has applied to the Philippines. Certainly, Nigeria, and in fact, all African colonies would welcome a joint committee composed of the British and the colonial representatives to set up freedom dates for each one of them.

ATLANTIC CHARTER TO COLONIES

Prime Minister Attlee explained in 1941 that the Atlantic charter applied to colonies as well. He now told the world in his first utterance following his victory over Churchill, that his party stands for raising of the living standard of the world and cooperation with the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. also stand for identical objectives.

Let us see why freedom should not be extended to colonies. Let Britain now lead the world in the reconstruction years by voluntarily liquidating imperialism. The world labor is the most organized of all international agencies. Labor seems to transcend national boundaries.

If this quality goes on unrestricted, it will enable the present labor regime of Britain to play an unprecedented role in removing the causes of international conflicts and thereby helping to bring peace, democracy and prosperity to all humanity.

It would be tragic in history and undignified to British people if a party now under the chairmanship of Fabianist, Prof. Harold J. Laski, were to reverse its progressive stand on many issues that had crippled friendly relations between Britain and her oppressed colonies.

The world of liberalism would find it difficult to trust British words and promises. Many unpalatable repercussions would develop in the colonial countries. Neither the British Laborites, nor the colonials would cherish such serious consequences.

The great powers themselves would not wish to fight again over the issue of independence for colonies, an issue which, no matter how hard the conservatives tried to sidetrack it at the United Nations' conference at San Francisco, was inevitably brought up to the fore so clearly that it was given a special chapter in the world charter.

Let us hope and work that the British change from a conservative to a Labor government means a new hope that the colonials shall be freed. This is an optimistic viewpoint. Only time and circumstances can verify it.

Meanwhile, the colonials think that they have now in Britain friends and classes of people who they can approach on democratic, friendly basis. May entire humanity embark upon the great adventure of economic and political democracy **everywhere**. May this be the century of not only the common man, but also every man and woman irrespective of race, creed and color.

First Ray Of Hope Seen

Colonial People Will Benefit Under England's Labor Party

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By DR. RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON—The decisive victory of the Labor Party in England provides the first bit of hope that the forces of democracy will prevail in the post-war world. The municipal elections in France, it is true, showed a swing toward the left. But if the Conservatives had been returned to power in England, there would have been the danger that reaction in France would have followed. Franco's government in Spain, monarchy in Greece and Italy would have had, in all probability, the continued support of an English Conservative government. Now, however, there is ground for believing that the forces of reaction in western Europe will be swept away, at least temporarily, just as they have been in England.

8-4-45

DON'T EXPECT MIRACLES

Should this English swing to the left be followed by similar developments in other countries, the Assembly of the United Nations, however weak it may be, will be a more effective sounding board than it would have otherwise been. For th delegates to the Assembly will represent the viewpoint of these newly chosen governments. If the first Assembly, representative of these new democratic forces, asserts, from the very beginning, a firm attitude on the measures that it is allowed to discuss; if in all the limited powers it has it aligns itself with freedom rather than with oppression, it may achieve for itself a moral strength out of proportion to the scant powers entrusted to it. At all events, such an Assembly would not be the sounding board for the reactionary forces of the world that would try to use it to promote their own cause.

We must not expect miracles from the new Atlee government. One of the worst betrayals of workers in modern times occurred under the Socialist government of Ramsay MacDonald when, despite a solemn pledge made by the British government, he permitted European settlers to drive African natives off Kenya in which gold had been discovered. The Courier has already reported the point of view of Arthur Creech Jones, leading liberal member of the Labor Party, whose views on colonial matters will be significant in the new government. Mr. Creech Jones told a group in New York last February that "The British government will not tolerate oral petitions" from native peoples in the mandated areas. It will be recalled that The Courier has consistently demanded that the right of oral petitions be granted the native peoples in the mandated and trust areas—a right which the United Nations Charter does not specify.

8-4-45

BEVINS' VIEWS ARE IMPORTANT

Mr. Creech Jones did mention, however, one great advance in dependent areas which, he hoped, would be assured by Labor's advent to power. Labor, as the American press is pointing out today, has promised the nationalization of certain industries in England. But, as Mr. Creech Jones stated last February, nationalization of mines in England would be followed by nationalization of mines in the dependent areas. This writer would suggest that we fix our sights accurately upon this objective as a kind of test of Labor's ability to carry out its pledges against the entrenched vested interests. In the economic life of thousands of African natives, few steps would be as important as the expropriation of the greedy mine owners.

Since Ernest Bevin fills an important role in the new government, his views have added interest. They are most comprehensively stated in his book "The Balance Sheet of the Future" (McBride, New York, 1941). On page 219 he states: "There are 66,000,000 people, mainly colored, ruled from the Colonial Office in Whitehall. A great responsibility rests upon us . . . A public survey of labor standards and conditions is absolutely imperative. I am certain that the citizens of this country do not want to be a party to the exploitation of dependent colored peoples."

Major Attlee, in answer to a question asked by The Courier at the San Francisco Conference, stated: "England will continue to develop her dependent areas for self-government." Thus, at least three of the leading statesmen of the new Socialist government have placed themselves on record. We have every confidence that they desire to fulfill their pledges. For the sake of the peace of the world, it would be well for them to do so.

If a Socialist government either cannot or will not materially improve the standard of living of all workers under its jurisdiction, then those workers will indeed lose all faith in the white man's word and be compelled to seek salvation for themselves.

ENGLISH GIRLS' LOVE FOR NEGRO GIs 'NO. 1 PROBLEM'

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois 9-29-45

CARDIFF, England—(ANP)—The number one current problem for local town officials is the love of English girls for Negro soldiers.

Since the arrival here last week of several units of Negro GIs teenage English girls from all over Britain have swarmed into this city where the troops are stationed. A meeting between army officers and town officials is scheduled to work out some solution to the problem.

Many townspeople are inclined to blame the girls and not the troops by charging that they "scandalize the public."

On the other hand, a dispatch from the News of the World, a newspaper, quoted Lord Mayor Alderman W. H. Parker as putting the blame on the colored soldiers.

"The only way to halt the activities of these girls is to get rid of the troops," he advised.

AFRICA SPEAKS

An African Student In England Meets British 'Civilization'

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 10-20-45

By Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

ON August 25, 1945, a letter was written to me by an African student in England. In the fifth paragraph of the letter, after some personal remarks, the student wrote: "Ever since I arrived in this country (England), I have always felt that life here is so artificial, so hypocritical, so unreal, and rather, an eye wash. I get so disgusted day by day. I find more and more the weaknesses of these people. It is after all, good to see what life is here and what an average Englishman thinks of the Africans." Then he continued: "Our college is back in London. We are left to find our own lodgings. At times the University Housing Officer tries to help. I have been out for ten days and now looking for a room to live. I have called and replied to several advertisements for rooms. On arrival, the fact that I am an African disqualifies me for the room. This is London for the moment. I rang up an address and was asked to come. On arrival the lady said, 'I am sorry, a soldier has just come in and took it five minutes ago.' At another place, I called, and when the landlady saw me, she banged the door at me and walked in. She did not even say a word."

Prince Nwafor Orizu

* * *

AT THIS point of reading the letter. I could see the emotion of the writer shaking himself from the root. I could see a rebelious spirit shaking hands with the destiny of revenge. In fact, I felt awfully fearful of the ugly spirit of combativeness which is fast developing among the young Africans at their first sight of white man's hypocrisy in a country like England. But I continued to read as he turns to the sobriety or rather restraint that is African when he wrote: "At the moment we do not regard these treatments as anything. It is so common that we simply slight it. However, the impression is there."

To understand the disappointment that attended this young African in England, we shall realize that in Africa, the Englishman spared no device to impress the Africans that English civilization is so wonderful that a visit to England would be just going into the Paradise of the Most High in the land of His Majesty, the immaculate home of "civilized" people as opposed to the "uncivilized" Africans and Africa. Some Africans are convinced about this, hence, some wanted to go see the civilized England.

* * *

IN WEST AFRICA racial prejudice is not known as we understand it here. In a country like Nigeria, the population of the black to the white is about six thousand to one. Most of the white persons live on the coast. Inside the country some people see white faces at most once in a year. The two peoples never meet in social life. And there is no desire. The African is very conservative when it comes to association with the white man whom he considers a pagan (in northern Nigeria), or as smelling, pale stuff (in other parts of West Africa). 10-20-45

The African considers himself infinitely superior to the white man, and strongly believes that in a fight involving no weapons, the white man is not a match for him, considering it man-to-man. How far these superior assumptions are true is another matter, but the feelnig is there.

* * *

THIS FEELING, however, does not make the African forget his inherent hospitality and respect for strangers. I noticed that in America, the host of a dinner occupies the head of the table and largest dinner is served him. In Africa the stranger is directed to the head of the table, and is served the best and the most. All this hospitality does not stop the African from his superior feeling. But he believes that superiority comes from the ability to give others plentifully and freely. A superior person is he who is sympathetic, hospitable and welcoming to a stranger.

With this background, a young African going to London to find landladies so rude as to slam doors at him without provocation, will be disappointed. But the story does not end there. The tragic aspect of it is the feeling that this ugly act was done because of one's race. An African who has no color prejudice in that sense, will now learn a bitter lesson, and start to mold his life for a revenge. Newton said that every action has equal and opposite reaction.

* * *

POOR OLD ENGLAND. She cannot feed herself. She cannot finance herself. She cannot save herseilf. She has to go out and help herself from the abundance of others. But she would not do it humbly. She is a master race with a master majesty to master the Africans who feed her.

She would not be honest enough to ask Africa to lend-lease some of her abundance. No. She has to get it by falsification of facts in saying that the African cannot govern himself. And yet when the Africans come to England to find civilization, they bump into primitive barbarism and inhospitality. Just what shall we think?

Colonials Resent Rule Of White Man

Richmond, Va.
Times Dispatch

England's Dominion Policy May Fail

11-13-45

By James D. White

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12—(AP)—From the spice isles of Indonesia to the shores of Tripoli, the vast colonial world of dark-skinned peoples is rumbling and in places erupting against the white man's rule. Va.

Great Britain is the chief power affected. With a labor government at home, Britain retains a colonial policy based on the principle of gradual conversion of empire holdings to dominion status—but still within the empire. Britain stands to become a small power if this policy fails and her colonies desert her by violence or otherwise.

The discovery in Tokyo this week of a "discontent school" where Japanese had trained Asiatics to resist the return of Anglo-Saxon ideas and control bears out the earlier thesis of this column that Japan worked hard at this and got on some very effective licks. Both Italy and Germany had tried it earlier, particularly with the Moslems.

Religion Rallies

The religion of Islam is being used as an important rallying point for revolutionists. A league of Arab states was formed around the Eastern Mediterranean some months ago, and Arab resistance against the possibility of turning Palestine into a national home for Europe's Jews has its logical sequence in last week's riots in Tripoli, Egypt and Palestine itself.

The Egyptian Prime Minister today demanded complete independence.

Move eastward to India, and you find the Mohammedan part of India actively supporting the Arab demand to keep Palestine non-Jewish. 11-13-45

The non-Moslem part of India applauds loudly, meanwhile, the demands of the predominantly Mohammedan Nationalists of Indonesia for independence from the Dutch.

Last night, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the all-India Congress party, said in a speech it was India's own duty to revolt and that if India wasn't ready to do it, India was a dead nation.

The British have had to deal with riots in Bombay, and, further east, with strikes in Malaya.

British Step In

Meanwhile, because France and Holland could not get their troops back to their Oriental empires soon enough, Britain stepped in to play the role of policeman. There was serious trouble in French Indo-China, but the recent arrival of a sizable force of French troops following the British has resulted in a realtively quieter situation there now.

Indo-China, by the way, has few, if any Mohammedans.

But in Indonesia, where 90 per cent of the people are Moslem, the story is different. Dutch troops still haven't arrived in force, and continued Nationalist agitation and violence has been met by a British ultimatum to surrender. When this was ignored, the British opened up with heavy equipment against a big Nationalist center at Soerabaja, and the Nationalists claim heavy casualties resulted.

Unquestionably prejudicing their cause, the Indonesians are said to have more than 60 Japanese planes at their disposal, and appear to be fighting with Japanese tanks and with a Japanese-inspired conviction—diligently cultivated by the Japanese before they surrendered — that the white man's days in the colonial world were numbered.

It was a Japanese in Indonesia who said, early in this war, that if Japan's war could not be won "in our time, then it is to be carried forward to the next generation, and if it is not yet done, it is to be sent over to succeeding generations until victory is achieved."

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2 Negroes Appointed Majors

Public Opinion
Jamacia, Kingston
12-11-45

LONDON — Two Negroes have been elevated to the rank of major in the British army.

Harold Moody, eldest son of Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Coloured Peoples, who joined the forces in July, 1944, is serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps.

66K

He was recently promoted to acting major. Dr. Moody's second son, who is serving with the First Caribbean regiment in Egypt, has also been promoted to major. 12-11-45

66f- 1945

Great Britian

The British House of Commons has just heard from Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, that Indian women, whether pregnant or not, are now being worked in the mines of that unhappy country. None of them has heard of the Atlantic Charter or the Four Freedoms. Chances are they would be satisfied with one freedom—freedom from England.

Pittsburgh Courier

1-27-45 Pa.

British Eye Negro Mission

Pittsburgh Courier

1-27-45 Pa.

By **GEORGE PADMORE**
(Courier London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — **The goodwill mission of American Negro newspapermen to West Africa has aroused great interest in British Colonial quarters in London. Reports reaching well informed circles in the British capital say** the West African authorities are keeping a close watch on the likely political repercussions that might develop out of this reproachment between Africans and peoples of African descent in the United States in the post-war period. Especially is it feared that influential American interests might utilize the colored Americans to establish Yankee economic and political influences in the African continent.

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¶ To-day is Empire Day—no occasion for platitudes of praise or chirrups of criticism, but a day to remember the facts about

Daily Mail

The biggest of the Big Three

5-24-45

TO-DAY, Empire Day, is not a day for distinguished gentlemen to mouth platitudes. Nor is it a day for the ill-informed to chirrup criticism.

It is a day for the British—both the coloured and the white British—to take stock of the Empire situation.

What do we find? First appalling ignorance on the part of everybody other than those directly concerned with Empire administration; secondly, signs on the part of officialdom that it realises the old days of *laissez faire* in the Colonial Empire have gone for ever; thirdly, that it is as much in the interest of the British public to see that the blueprints for Colonial development are put into practice as speedily as possible as it is for the Colonial peoples themselves.

Ignorance is so abysmal that we often hear the view expressed that Britain to-day is so impoverished in resources and man-power that she must consider herself the junior partner of the Big Three.

Not alone

SO she is—if she considers herself alone But why not take into account the Dominions, the Indian Empire, and the Colonial Empire? Foreign Powers do so when formulating their policies.

Consider these figures: The British Empire, consisting of the Indian Empire, the self-governing Dominions, the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, covers 14,000,000 square miles or roughly one-fifth of the earth's surface. They include 500,870,000 people.

The U.S.S.R., nearest competitor in land area, covers 8,000,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 194,000,000.

The U.S., with her Dependencies, has an area of 3,750,000 square miles, a population of 153,000,000.

China has a population of 491,000,000, but her total land area, including Tibet, is only 4,500,000 square miles.

Now, some people may say that it is misleading to include the figures of India in those of the British Empire. But not to do so would be an insult to India's war effort.

India's Army

TWO million Indian soldiers—all volunteers—have served the British Crown; and 300,000 of them have served overseas in the battles of Abyssinia, Libya, Tunisia, and Italy, in addition to the battles of the victorious campaign in Burma.

Industrially, also, India's war effort has been immense. So immense that, whereas the sterling debt of the Government of India payable in England in March 1941 amounted to £235,800,000, to-day India is actually a creditor nation in relation to Great Britain.

Ignorance about India is even more complete than ignorance about the Colonies. For instance, I wonder how many Britons are aware of these facts:

The 1,571,964 square miles of India are divided between the Indian States and British India. Within these two areas live 388,800,000 Indians. The 92,973,000 people of the Indian States owe allegiance only to their rulers. The 293,625,000 people of the 11 provinces of British India, however, owe allegiance to the Crown, and are, therefore, British subjects.

These 11 provinces were granted self-government in 1937. In every province an Indian Premier and Cabinet responsible to a fully elected Indian Legislature are empowered to deal with the full range of everyday government — only defence, foreign affairs, the regulation of railways, and other matters of common concern are dealt with by the Central Government of India.

British police officers serve under Indian orders. There are under 1,000 of them out of a total police force of 200,000. Ten out of every 11 judges are Indians.

In the general administrative services there are eight Indians to every one British; in qualified ranks in civil medical departments 30 Indians to every one British; in higher grades of engineering departments 14 to one. Only about 3,000 Government servants are British out of 1,500,000 in all services.

5-24-45

Nor is there any justification for the belief held by some that the British are preventing all India from becoming self-governing.

India to-day could become a Dominion, like Canada, if her politicians could agree among themselves as to the Constitution. But Hindu mistrusts Moslem, and Moslem Hindu, and until they can agree Britain will watch India's interests

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Negro Issue Injected Into British Elections

Chi, Ill.

Chicago Defender

By EDWARD B. TOLES
(Defender War Correspondent)

LONDON—Britain's Parliamentary election campaign was lively with action here last week with the Labor party candidates and Winston Churchill's Conservative party candidates calling each other "Red Scare" names.

The name of a prominent American Negro university professor was injected into campaign oratory when one Conservative party writer revealed the Negro professor's opinion of Professor Harold Laski, chairman of Labor party and professor of political science at London university since 1925.

Said Trevor Evans in Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express (circulation 3,000,000) of Professor Laski's admirers: "Make no mistake, Laski has his admirers. Most of them are intellectuals too.

7-7-45

"He is the darling of the constituency parties . . . I met one of them in a night club in Washington, D. C., just over a year ago. He was a professor in a famous Negro university. He asked me if I knew Laski and when I said I had been a neighbor of his for a winter, the colored professor, whom I came to know as Sam, drew himself up with almost offensive dignity, and retorted, 'Sir, I am not interested in your social associations with the professor nor in his attributes as a man.'

"So I asked Sam what he wanted to know. It turned out he wanted to tell me something. He declaimed: 'God, how I admire that man Laski's intellect, but how I deplore his expediency.'

"He went on to tell how the trade union leaders of Britain were always stopping Laski 'having his head,' and how Laski, in order to keep his position as a party leader, had to temper his conclusions to their hesitancy.

7-7-45

"When I repeated this experience to Professor Laski, he laughed very shortly, and then became rueful. Sam was not far off the mark."

No amount of persuasion could get the author to reveal the Negro professor's name but we learned that the professor taught at Howard university, Washington, D. C.

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DELEGATES VISIT ENGLAND'S LABOR LEADER

Delegates to the recent history-making London World Trade Unions' conference from England's various colonial possessions took time out during their stay in the British capital to pay a visit to Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the British Labor party. Shown left to right, during visit, are: George R. Strauss, Parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Aircraft; Hubert Critchlow, British Guiana; I. Ja-Houmpa, Gambia; Sir Stafford Cripps, seated at desk; Kenneth Hill, Jamaica; T. A. Bankole, Nigeria; J. S. Annam, Gold Coast and Wallace Johnson, Sierra Leone.

Negroes In Britain Face Same Job Bias As In U.S.

Chicago Defender 3-31-45

Chi.-ILL.

Chicago, Ill.

By HENRY LEE MOON
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

LONDON—With cut-backs in certain war industries already in effect, several thousand colonial war workers are immediately faced with the problem of their future employment.

As our military victory in Europe becomes more assured, there will be layoffs with the consequent intensification of this problem.

Confronted with war - created manpower shortages, British industry lowered the color bar and recruited colonial labor. For the first time, a sizeable number of colonials were afforded the opportunity to work in production industries. Prior to the war, colored workers in the United Kingdom were confined almost exclusively to employment in water front and maritime jobs, and in the entertainment field. Now they have gained a precarious toe-hold in aircraft production, steel, ordnance—and lumber.

3-31-45

Although those workers who were formerly recruited came under terms of an agreement providing for their return after the war, officials in the Colonial Office and in the Ministry of Labor say that these workers may remain in Britain if they so desire. Among informed colonials here it is doubted that there will be a place in British industry for Negro workers, once the war is over. They anticipate the wholesale return of these immigrant workers to their homes overseas.

Brought From West Indies

As early as 1941, some 200 skilled mechanics were brought over from Jamaica. These were fitters, machine operators, grinders welders and other artisans. Another group of 155, recruited in Jamaica, Bahamas, British Honduras, British Guiana, the Windward and Leeward Islands, was brought over for training and employment in such skilled trades as precision fitting, machine tool reconditioning, turning, welding, grinding and machine operations.

In addition to these workers, British Honduras supplied a forestry unit consisting of nearly 1,000 men including tractor drivers, machinery repair men, millwrights, sawyers, scalers, blacksmiths, mill-hands and axe-men. Accompanying the unit were medical and sanitary officers.

The number of formally recruited workers from the colonies, has been augmented by the employment of an undetermined number of Africans and West Indians who came to the country on their own, and by colored persons born within the United Kingdom and subject to the national service act. A large number is employed in maritime services. Some who came over as seamen have found employment in war plants.

Ernest Bell, head of the international section of the T.U.C., told the Defender representative that there is no color bar in the British labor movement. Accordingly, there will be no movement on the part of labor to eliminate Negroes from British industry at the close of the war, he said. He expressed the opinion that "colored workers would be retained in industry on the same basis as other workers."

Although officials in the Colonial Office and in the Ministry of Labor aver there will be no insistence upon the return of colonial war workers, they apparently forsee the time when such workers will be in competition with native workers in the United Kingdom. In both offices, personnel concerned with this problem speak of the valuable training the colonials have received in modern industry and how they can apply this training to the development of industry in the colonies. Here, too, they tread on dangerous grounds, because there is an important and influential section of British opinion opposed to the development of industry in the colonies.

3-31-45

Despite the fine sentiments expressed by trade union and government officials, the outlook for the Negro war worker in the United Kingdom is even gloomier than that of the American Negro in war production. Partly this is because the future of British industry is more uncertain than the future of American industry; and partly because the colonial, although a British subject, is an alien in Britain unable through political pressures to bring about the establishment of any such agency as a Fair Employment Practice Committee. His speedy return to his native colony may be anticipated once he has served his purpose in the United Kingdom.

66f-1945

Pittsburg Courier

Palestine

Yemenites Find Freedom In Holy City

6-30-45

Jews Making Considerable Headway in Solving Curious Color Problem . . . "Sun-Burnt" Jews Exhibit Talent and Skill . . . Handsome Brown-skinned Girl Is Star of Hebrew Musical Revue

By **ROI OTTLEY, Special Correspondent**

JERUSALEM—Palestine, the Jewish utopia in the making, is faced with a curious color problem, which has certain parallels to the one in the United States. But unlike America, the Jews are making considerable headway in solving the problem. The colored population of Palestine is formed by a group called Yemenites, a people who migrated in recent years from Yemen, Arabia. They number about 38,000 in a Jewish community of 500,000. They speak Hebrew and Arabic. Devoutly religious, they are even critical of some white Jews. They are said to be the purest Jews alive

They range in color from the deepest black to light brown, some even white, but regard themselves as a distinct entity.

MAY BE ORIGINAL LOST TRIBE

Curiously enough, they have no relation to the Falashas—the Black Jews of America and Ethiopia—except in a spiritual sense. Perhaps, they are the original lost tribe. Anyway, some 60,000 still remain in Yemen, with their eyes lifted to the Jewish homeland in Palestine. Traveling on foot from Yemen, without any form of communication or transport, they have made the arduous trek across desert and mountains to Palestine to escape oppression.

The migration of Yemenites into Palestine is aggressively encouraged, even though they reduce the quota of Jews that could come from Europe. For in Yemen, under Arab rule, these people formed a Jewish minority. They were thus the victims of religious and civil discriminations, even persecutions. Most of them were tragically poor in Yemen.

UTOPIA FOR THEM

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Palestine is a utopia for them. For there is complete freedom for colored peoples—in more ways than in theory. There is liberty to worship. There is no residential segregation nor job discriminations. Nor is there any formidable barriers to marriage with whites. Social equality is a fact. Actually, the white Jews have a good deal of affection for them.

Strictly speaking, the color problem is essentially one of integrating a primitive colored people into a modern society. But the Yemenites are also pulling themselves up by their own bootstraps. They have entered the labor movement—though at first there was some minor frictions. Today they are active in the youth movements, social organizations, and many belong to the collective settlements which are bringing the rocky soil under cultivation.

6-30-45

PUT SKILLS TO USE

The Yemenites do much of the hard and poorly paid work. In the cities they are bootblacks, porters and domestics. In the seaport city of Haifa they work as stevedores—a vastly important task in a modern society. But they also brought along skills as silversmiths and leather workers, which is being put to good use now that Palestine is developing industry.

The Yemenites live in slums, however. A typical one is situated between Jaffa and Tel Aviv—called "Carmel Shouk." Here they live in primitive squalor alongside the black Arabs. The streets are narrow and unpaved. The houses are dark, dingy and poorly-ventilated. The market place is a page from the Old World, with flies literally covering every item of food on open display. Yet "Carmel Shouk" is situated alongside the cleanest, most modern city in the Middle East—Tel Aviv.

TALENTED AND CREATIVE

The Yemenites are indeed primitive, and reflect it in their ways of living. But they are actually among the most talented and creative people in Palestine. If an indigenous art form is to emerge, the Yemenites will undoubtedly produce it. Already, they have made headway in the concert stage and theater—though certain Yemenite artists complain that they are mostly assigned the comic roles.

One of the most popular artists is a handsome brown-skin girl, Shoshana (meaning rose) Damari, the star of the Hebrew musical revue "Li-La-Lo," which is directed by a Polish refugee. Her haunting style of delivering a song is sensational. An estimate of her personal magnetism, is the fact that she can sing thirty Hebrew songs in a concert and hold her audience spellbound. She is a gifted folk artist. Her well-known beauty—resembling that of American Negro girls—is typically Yemenite.

BREAK DOWN PREJUDICE

What is happening in Palestine—in the largest sense—gives the lie to those who say that race prejudice cannot be eliminated. For numbered in the population here are thousands from the three most racially bigoted nations in the world—the Union of South Africa, Germany and the United States. Nevertheless, the peoples from these countries make an adjustment to the prevailing liberal social patterns.

6-30-45

Without resort to laws, the Jews are controlling color prejudice, even frowning upon it to such a point that it becomes an unrelenting social pressure. Eventually, it forces the retreat of active prejudice. Even white American soldiers have made the adjustment. I have seen them escorting dark Yemenites to theaters and cafes—and without any trace of awkwardness.

In a small way Palestine is pointing the way to the solution of the color problem. Already the effects of its sincere liberality is being felt in other places. For the migration of Black Jews from India has begun. Those who have arrived are now learning Hebrew—the national language of Jews—and are not socially distinguishable from Jews at large.

The Yemenites are yet a primitive people—different in color and custom from the westernized Jew. But they are regarded by the white Jews as "brethren." As one man put it, "The Yemenites are only regarded as sun-burnt Jews."

66f-1945

Russia

Russians Solved Race Problem By Educating, Aiding Colonials

Pittsburgh Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GEORGE PADMORE, Courier London Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored)—While representatives of the Great Imperial Powers—Britain, France, America and Holland—were busy at San Francisco trying to formulate a new modus operandi for colonialism acceptable to Soviet Russia and China, colonial experts in London were discussing how the Soviet Government solved the colonial problem inherited from the old Czarist Empire.

The report was made by Colonel Charles Ponsonby, one of the Tory members of Parliament sent to Russia by Mr. Churchill to contact Soviet leaders and see how the former colonial races of Central Asia were progressing under the new regime which granted them full economic, political and social equality with the Russian people who once exploited and oppressed them like any imperialist power before the Revolution.

COLOR BAR ABOLISHED; ILLITERACY LIQUIDATED

Colonel Ponsonby, one of the leading British experts on East Africa, said, "Last winter I visited Russia. I tell you what I found in the Central Asia Republics, because I think it is the duty of any of us who visit territories other than our own to see whether there are in them methods of government or development which might be for the benefit of the Colonial Empire. I visited Azerbajan, Uzbekitsan and Turkmenistan, but will take Uzbekistan as an example. Color and racial distinctions no longer exist there." 7-14-45

Dealing with illiteracy in Czarist times, Colonel Ponsonby stated: "Twenty-one years ago literacy in Uzbekistan was 7 per cent, practically the only teaching being in the Mohammedan schools; very few women could write.

"There were one or two irrigation schemes on the Czar's estates, no factories, no hydroelectric plants, and practically no hospitals. Now 98 per cent of the population can read and write; there were 4,000 schools, two universities, several technical institutes, 300 hospitals, large and efficient factories, huge irrigation schemes, twenty hydroelectric plants, and, among other things, a wonderful ballet and opera."

CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT

"How have these leisure-loving Asiatic people been galvanized into activity, become teachers, engineers, technicians, and, above all, become enthusiastic for their Repubic and ardent adherents of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics?" asked Colonel Ponsonby. Answering his own question, he said: 7-14-45

"First, they have found security; secondly, they realize the advantage of attachment to a regime which has brought them material prosperity, not so very great, but undreamed of twenty-one years ago; a regime which they can rely upon to supply advice, expert personnel on technical subjects, and finance for big schemes which they cannot themselves afford."

Commenting on the attitude of the Central Government in Moscow to these colored races, Colonel Ponsonby remarked that "Moscow has shown great wisdom. It has emphasized that this Republic can leave the U. S. S. R. if it desires; that the people are Uzbeks first and Russians second; and that they are responsible for their own development.

COMPARISON WITH AFRICAN COLONIES

"When I saw all this progress I was bound to make comparisons, and ask if the British Government could have spent more money, initiated more schemes, or improved more the conditions of the colonies, having regard to their nature an state of civilization.

RUSSIA ENCOURAGES COLORED RACES

7-14-4

Another factor which Colon Ponsonby explained was the polic of the Soviet Government in e couraging "national pride" amon the ex-coloniel peoples. This kin of national pride has nothing i common with "nationaly chauve ism" and the 'herronvolk" sort nationalistic arrogance and raci domination exemplified by the Ge mans. Hand in hand with natio al self-respect goes the dignity labor.

No Bar at Russian Naval Academy

The Afro American — Baltimore, MD.

By CHATWOOD HALL

MOSCOW (By Cable)—Jimmy Patterson, son of a former Hampton Institute student, was admitted last week to one of Russia's "Annapolises," the Nakhimov Naval Academy situated at Riga on the Baltic Sea.

When it became known that Jimmy had passed stiff examinations in mathematics, geography, history, the natural sciences, the English language and physical fitness, Radio Moscow cut into its broadcast Dec. 2 to announce the fact. 12-15-45

Among other things, the broadcaster said: "All these years Jimmy has been yearning for the sea and now his dream has came true. This young colored lad is now marching with even steps in the uniform of a naval cadet of Nakhimov Naval School."

Graduates of the school are appointed officers in the Russian Navy regardless of race or color.

Starred in Russian Film

Son of the late Lloyd Patterson, formerly of Hampton, Jimmy starred several years ago in one of Russia's most famous films, "The Circus," as the son of Russia's famous screen star, Lyuba Orlova. His father died in 1941.

Jimmy was born in Moscow, his Russian mother being Mrs. Vera Patterson, a painter, who was recently unanimously accepted as a member of the Union of Soviet Artists on the basis of the quality of her work.

The young cadet's hobbies are football, boxing, chess and writing poetry, and he is adept at all four. 12-15-45

66g-1945

No One World

Pittsburgh, Pa.

~~Australia's~~ Population Expansion Plan Includes "White Europeans" Only

Courier

SYDNEY—(ANP)—Only "white Europeans" are included in Australia's post-war population expansion plans, which is designed to increase the present population by 300 per cent.

The revelation of such a plan, which means that the "down under" commonwealth will liberalize its immigration laws, was first made last January by Deputy Prime Minister Francis M. Forde, with favorable response from the press and public.

Pa.

Immigrants from England, the mother country, are desirable. Late Prime Minister John W. Curtin said that of the immigrants, "we want are children, young men and young women." Special consideration will be given also to servicemen from any of the United Nations, government officials stated.

They added that such a policy applies only to members of "white European races." They said that this exception does not arise out of race prejudice or from any belief in the inherent superiority of white people.

7-14-45

The government, they explained, fears that the influx of cheap labor from depressed economic areas would produce embarrassing problems at a time when the commonwealth wanted to have all its energies free to devote to its expansion program.

Exclude Blacks In Australia ~~World~~ Expansion Plan

Memphis

SIDNEY—(ANP)— Only "white Europeans" are included in Australia's post-war population expansion plans, which is designed to increase the resent population cy 300 percent.

Memphis, Tenn.

7-13-45

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AUSTRALIA'S LAW AGAINST COLORED MIGRANTS ANALYZED

The Black Dispatch

May Have Borrowed Intelligence Test From U. S. Poll Taxers

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

By TOM S. CARRIGG

9-22-45

SYDNEY, Australia.—(ANP) — Ask any Australian what is the White Australian policy, and the invariable answer is, "The act to keep dark people out of Australia." Ask him to define dark and he'll mention Negroes, Chinese, Nipponese, Indians—and for good measure, he'll mention some Greeks and some Italians. About the South Americans, he's naively vague, for he's seen few, and knows the score only by the immigrants he's met down under.

When Australia was the base for the American here, we met Negroes for the first time. After a slow start, when friendships began to flourish, many of our colored GI guests expressed a desire to enter the continent, especially those who married local girls. But never, in the two years they were in Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney, was this policy explained to them. The Australian press does not give it much publicity, and the general view of the masses is that it is too deep for them to study fully—that was why very few GIs ever got the proper score on it.

Now, the first thing to make clear is that the act of parliament itself says not one word about "white" or any other color. The whole point of this policy and one which the drafters and propounders took great care about, is that it avoids hurting race susceptibilities. The Immigration Restriction act of 1902 empowered the government to impose a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any European language

Australia

on any immigrant whatsoever.

It is quite wrong to say that this test has not been used against whites. In the last war, it was applied to keep out several Europeans who were politically undesirable. Well known European criminals have been kept out by it. Recently (pre-war) a European, Kisch, was given much publicity for his stand against the policy. He was communist in his views, and at the time this branch of political view was almost taboo here. Kisch was tested in language after language and had the government frantic, until they tested him in Gaellic- hardly a language, being a dialect. The other case was a New Zealand woman, Mrs. Freer, undesirable because in India she corrupted the morals of a young marriedsoldier.

Indonesian Strongholds Bombarded

Altanta Constitution

Ga.

11-11-45

By LEIF ERICKSON

BATAVIA, Java, Sunday, Nov. 11.—(AP)—British warplanes and artillery are blasting at Soerabaja and Indian troops are attacking toward the heart of the great naval base in battle against Indonesians who rejected a British ultimatum for surrender of their weapons.

A nationalist spokesman declared yesterday British naval guns were bombarding the city of 50,000 inhabitants, that many were killed, and that families were fleeing and carrying out a scorched earth policy.

Strong Indonesian forces were reported marching on Soerabaja from inland Jogjakarta, nationalist stronghold 175 miles to the southwest.

British declared their initial advance met only light sniping and machinegun fire. An official statement said the shelling and bombing were ordered because Indian troops had suffered casualties from stiffened Indonesian resistance, and "strong measures were necessary."

ULTIMATUM IGNORED

Shelling started at 6 a. m. yesterday (6 p. m. E. S. T., Friday)—he deadline hour set by ultimatum for the Indonesians to surrender their arms—preparing the way for the infantry.

Four Thunderbolts bombed and strafed the post office and government buildings, and one plane was damaged but landed safely, the RAF said.

There were no immediate estimates of casualties on either side.

Advices from Jogjakarta, where 100,000 armed Indonesians are reported concentrated, declared hotheaded Indonesian youths were already marching toward Soerabaja shouting "Fight for freedom!"

Indonesian "President" Soekarno had gone to Jogjakarta to address a youth rally, which broke up when news of the British attack was received. Soekarno was expected to return to Batavia today.

There were no indications yet that the Soerabaja battle had set off any widespread outbreaks throughout Java, as Indonesian leaders had predicted might result.

QUIT PHONE EXCHANGE

Late last night, Allied troops used mortars in a short but severe clash with Indonesians in the Kramat sector of Batavia, and firing was heard behind the Hotel des Indes.

Indonesian "Foreign Minister" Soebardjo said he had received a "private and unofficial" report from the telephone manager at Soerabaja, saying the exchange was being abandoned.

The telephone manager reported Indonesian families were fleeing the city and carrying out the "scorched earth" policy, he said.

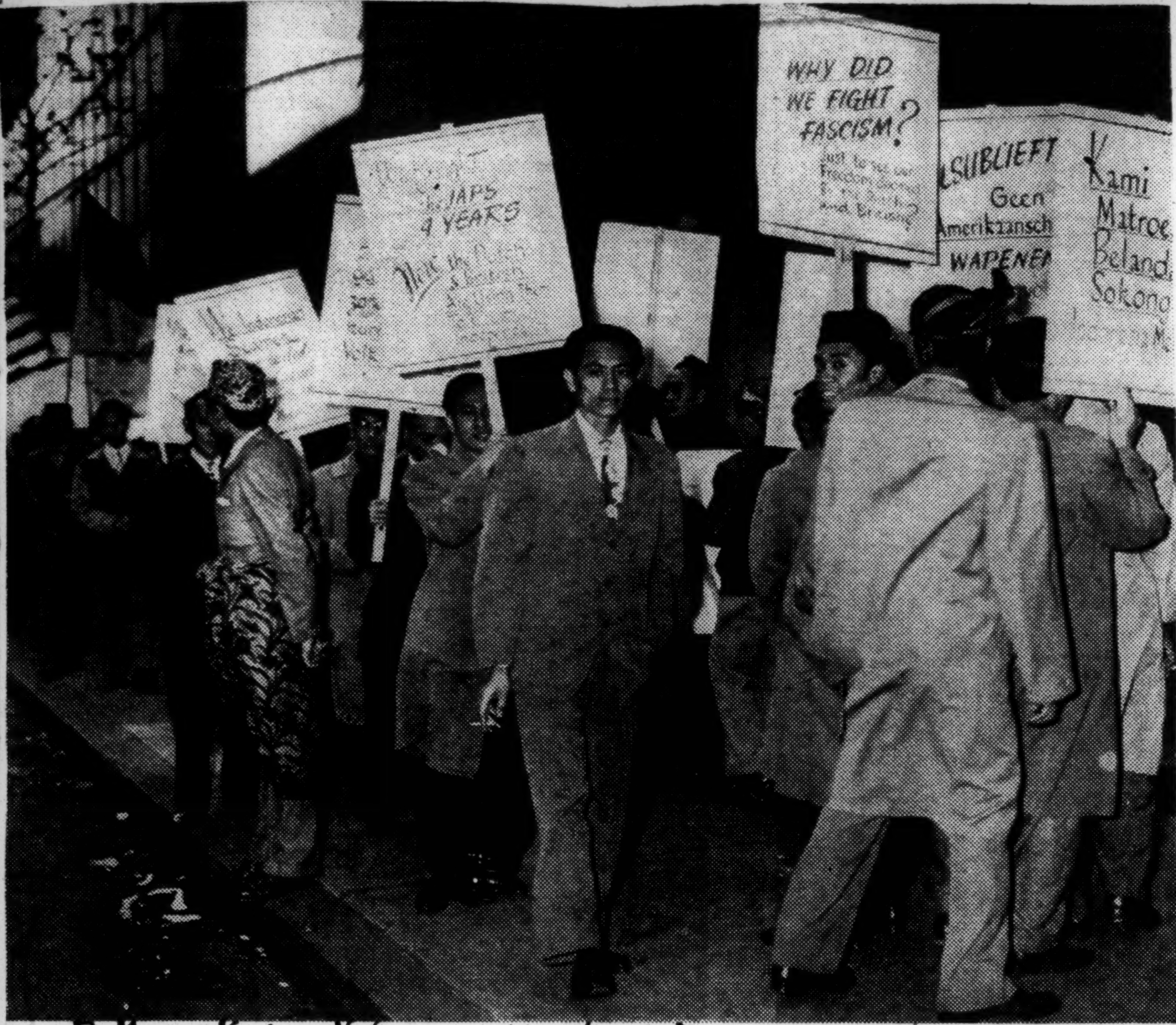
The British said they were shelling Indonesian "strong points."

The British moved into the city from its perimeter and the dock area in a "slow advance." They did not specify the extent of their gains, but an Indonesian source said the Indian infantry had pushed through two suburbs.

Saebardjo said the republican cabinet had given "full authority" for decisions at Soerabaja to the Indonesian governor, Dr. Soerio,

feeling that he was best qualified to judge the local situation and the feeling of the people.

A British statement asserted that the arms in possession of the Indonesians belonged originally to Japanese troops and sailors, 20,000 of whom were still to be rounded up in the Soerabaja area.


WHY DID WE FIGHT FASCISM?
JAPS 4 YEARS
SUBLIEFT Geen Amerikaansch WAPENEN
Kami Matroe Beland Sokong

P.M. N.Y., N.Y. 11-6-45

Indonesian seamen who walked off Dutch ships here picketed the Netherlands Consulate, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, for the second day yesterday. The seamen quit their ships in protest against Dutch attempts to suppress by force the Indonesian independence movement. Reports from Batavia say sporadic fighting still is going on in Java between British and Dutch troops, on the one hand, and Indonesian forces, on the other. The Dutch Government has again disavowed discussions at Batavia between Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, and Nationalist Leader Soekarno.

Photo by Dan Keleher, PM

Tenacious Indonesians Cling to Soerabaja

Louisville, Ky.
Courier-Journal
11-15-45

Batavia, Java, Nov. 14 (AP)—Determined Indonesian troops, using artillery and frequently counterattacking, clung firmly to fortified positions along the east-west railway in Soerabaja today and limited British Indian forces to scant gains in the fifth day of bloody fighting.

The British continued bombing some key Indonesian positions, but declared they were using "only minimum force" against the Indonesians, entrenched in concrete pillboxes and air-raid shelters built before the war.

'Free' Cabinet Seeks Peace.

An official statement said the British command was giving every opportunity to the "extremists to stop the useless bloodshed of their own people" and added that the British "still hoped" to occupy the big Java naval base without repeating last Saturday's heavy sea and air bombardment.

Meanwhile in Batavia the new 36-year-old Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, Sutan Sjahrir, was assembling his Cabinet to try to stop the fighting in Soerabaja and restore order throughout Java.

Action was delayed pending the arrival of two Cabinet members from troubled East Java. Sjahrir already has indicted he would fly to Soerabaja to seek peace.

Briton Blames Japanese.

Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin said he was confident the Indonesian Government could restore order if it received co-operative support from the British.

British Maj. Gen. D. C. Hawthorn, at his headquarters in Batavia, bluntly accused the commander of the Japanese 16th Army and his chief of staff of having deliberately handed over arms to "unruly elements" in Java.

Hawthorn administered a verbal lashing to the two Japanese officers, Lt. Gen. Yiuchiro Nagano and Maj. Gen. Moichiro Yamamoto, at a formal surrender ceremony held a full six weeks after the arrival of British troops.

Pact Violation Charged.

The two generals and another staff officer of the 16th Army, Maj. Gen. Junji Nakamura, later were placed aboard a plane which took off for Singapore, where they will answer charges of violating the Allied surrender terms.

Outlining plans of Sjahrir's Cabinet to deal with the Indonesian extremists, Sjarifuddin said the new Government would make it illegal for any citizen to carry arms except members of the police force. Sjarifuddin added that all civilians in Soerabaja would be ordered to hand over their weapons to the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps—T.K.R.—which he plans to reorganize and discipline.

In a formal statement of his policies, Sjahrir said he would call general elections soon 'in order that freely elected representatives of the people may take their rightful part in shaping governmental policy and deciding the destiny of the country."

He also declared that no member of the new Government would be tainted by collaboration with the Japanese during the occupation.

Indonesian Forces Stymie Foe

Atlanta Constitution Ga.
Constitution

By LEIF ERICKSON

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In a formal statement of his policies, Sjahrir said measures would be taken at once to make the "republic" thoroughly democratic.

Birmingham, Ala. News
11-9-45

UNREST IN INDONESIA

In the Netherlands East Indies, as elsewhere in what the Japanese used to call their "co-prosperity sphere," the end of the war has not restored the conditions existing in December, 1941. The Javanese rebellion may not be serious in the military sense, but it suggests wide discontent. And discontent among a total population in the Indies of nearly 75,000,000, gathered into an area about one-fourth that of the United States, with some regions, as in Java itself, of intense congestion, could be extremely significant.

The East Indies under Dutch rule have had an enormous population increase—about 100 per cent since 1905. This population, about eight times that of the mother country, is 85 per cent Moslem. Twenty years ago it had a strong independence movement, with a religious basis. Under the Japanese threat and under actual Japanese occupation this movement lost ground. The East Indians did not like European imperialism, but they liked the Japanese variety still less. But like other East Asiatics, they have been influenced by the democratic professions of the Allies, and presumably what they are after is greater political and economic freedom without the complete withdrawal of European protection.

No doubt the root grievance is that the native continues to occupy an inferior position and does not have the first claim on the exportable natural resources of his own country. He wants a higher standard of living and a say as to his own destiny. In the Philippines the native is soon to achieve the latter, whatever may happen to the former. The Indonesian, looking northward, may wonder why he should not be equally fortunate.—New York Times.

66g-1945

Australia

Australia To Deport All Colored People

New York Amsterdam News New York

SYDNEY, Australia (ANP)—The movement to purge this country of all colored peoples who came here during the war was officially reported here last week by the Canberra correspondent of the Sydney Sun. As soon as shipping is available, nearly 1,500 Chinese will be deported from the island of Nauru. 11-17-45

Indonesians Gain Strength in Java

Their Control Firmer Now Than When British Arrived

n.y., n.y
P.M.

The British forces fighting to make Indonesia safe for Dutch rule seem to have mounted a Javanese tiger from which they can't dismount. John Bower, United Press man in Batavia, now reports:

"The Indonesians today are in firmer control of Java than they were when the British arrived (two months ago) after the Japanese surrender. The British control is limited to a few spots such as Batavia, Bandoeng, Semarang and Soerabaja (*see map*), with communications between those points limited mostly to the sea and air.

"The Indonesians control most of the railways, telephone line and other means of communications and move freely about the island, making it difficult for the British to carry out their operations. The Indonesians also show signs of having been warned in advance of British movements. 12-3-45

Convoys Dangerous

"British convoys six weeks ago could travel in comparative safety, but now they must be strongly protected, even to air cover. Observers believe the British will have to occupy every city, town and village to restore order. To do so would require more than the two divisions they now have in Java."

Present British operations in Java are being conducted like a military campaign.

¶ In Central Java, British Indian troops led by tanks, struck out northward and eastward from Ambarawa. Their purpose was to attack a large concentration of Indonesians and to open the roads to Semarang on the coast. The British are trying to open the Semarang route to evacuate some 10,000 civilian refugees who have been surrounded in Ambarawa for two weeks.

¶ In eastern Java, tank-supported British Indian patrols moved 15 miles southward from Soerabaja against the main Indonesian forces who had been pressed out of the naval base city last week.

¶ In western Java, rocket-firing mosquito bombers and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers blew up a building which was believed to be Indonesian HQ in Bandoeng. Bandoeng is half in British hands and half in Indonesian. Indonesians in Bandoeng said they had placed dynamite charges in the telephone exchange and railroad office and would set them off if the British Indian troops—supported by Japanese tanks, says UP—tried to cross the demarcation line, which is the east-west railway through the city.

Dutch Would Prefer Yanks to British in Java

P.M.

Say Latter Came Too Late and Bar Netherlands Troops

P.M.

By David Boguslav

(Copyright, 1945, by The Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

(*First in a Series*)

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 3.—Flying from Manila toward the equator last week, I talked with a fellow-passenger, a Dutch former prisoner of war who also was going to Batavia. He said, "Two tragic things happened to us in the Netherlands Indies. First, President Roosevelt died. Second, the British, not the Americans, took over the Indies job."

12-3-45

Since arriving here I have never engaged a non-government Dutchman in conversation but somewhere along the line he or she asked, "Why didn't MacArthur send Americans here?"

Official Dutch circles are more diplomatic. They scrupulously refrain from the least criticism of the British. But even among these there is a barely-voiced by clearly-evident feeling: things would be right if the Americans had come.

Super-Complicated

new york, n.y

I have been forced to ask myself what in heaven's name the Americans could have done in this chaos. Following up this comes a basic question: Precisely what is the problem in the Netherlands Indies at the present moment?

If it is only an issue of a liberty-loving people seeking to break ties which for 350 years have bound it to a colonial system which by admission of representatives of the ruling nation had its "dark chapters," then the answer is simple. All the Americans could do, here or in the U. S. A., is cheer.

But there is a complication. To be more exact, there are, as of today, exactly 183,496 complications. These are the men, women and children, Dutch and semi-Dutch, prisoners of war whom the Japanese as far back as 1942 drove into internment camps.

Military Job

When MacArthur smashed into Luzon, his first concern was to liberate several thousand American internees and prisoners of war held by the Japanese in a half-dozen camps. It was relatively easy despite the fact that fighting went on during the rescues. Furthermore, the Yanks went into a country where the inhabitants welcomed them with open arms.

In the Netherlands Indies, principally Java, the situation was more difficult. Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia commander, carrying out MacArthur's directives (to disarm the Japanese and free prisoners of war and internees) did not conceive of the task as a military operation. He came in with a small token force of British Indians.

He had not three but 30 camps to liberate. He had not less than 10,000 but more than 200,000 to free. His worst hurdle was a population thoroughly steamed up to resist the return of their former colonial masters and spearheaded by an aggressive, Japanese-organized and Japanese-armed fighting force of fanatic youths.

This movement, a vicious froth boiling up to the surface of the legitimate island-wide nationalist campaign, had the added advantage of time. The Japanese quit on Aug. 15. Soekarno, president of the self-styled Indonesian Republic who only 20 days earlier had openly preached of the people's determination to drive the British and the Americans into the sea, declared the Indonesian Republic on Aug. 18.

Meanwhile, the Japanese who had been ordered by Mountbatten to hand over their arms to the local authorities, did so with alacrity. They handed over their arms to "youth groups," from which was formed the *Tentara Keamanan Rakjat*, People's Peace Preservation Army—the same youth groups whom for three years the Japanese had been indoctrinating with a hatred of all things Western.

Fateful Interval

Except for small groups of rescue squads parachuted into the camps, there were no Allied troops or representatives in the Netherlands Indies until Sept. 29 when the first British and Indian detachments landed.

During the interim, things were happening. Thousands upon thousands of civilian internees and prisoners of war, rejoicing in the Japanese capitulation, began flocking from the camps seeking homes.

For a few days all was well. Then something cracked. Overnight the attitude of the native population seemed to change. European males were dragged from their newly-recovered homes by native detachments and put back in the camps. When the British troops began rounding up Japanese and hunting out the camps to rescue the inmates, someone became trigger-happy.

12-3-45

British Repulsed

What the British insist was the carrying-out of the task allotted them by MacArthur without any consideration of Indonesian aspirations or Dutch ambitions to retain the colony, developed into a large-scale military operation in which the internment camps appeared to have become a prize of war.

Trouble developed about Soerabaja's eastern corner of Java, Semarang in central Java, and Bandoeng and Batavia in western Java, where all the camps were situated.

British troops attempting to reach the camps were fired upon, and struck back. Small detachments guarding the camps were in some cases wiped out, in others outmaneuvered, and fanatic fighting entered the camps. In such cases, the results were not pretty. Supply convoys for the camps were ambushed and captured, and guards were killed.

It is impossible at the present to ascertain where the initial fault lay. The British assert they were doing a difficult and unpleasant job, and their troops were exhibiting a job-like patience in the face of unprovoked murderous assaults. The Dutch unofficially insist that the British came too late, and furthermore are preventing the Dutch from bringing order into the land by forbidding Dutch troops, except some natives, to land.

Hit at Dutch

The British counter unofficially by charging that if the Dutch appeared in Java in force, the throat of every European still lying out in the camps would be slit, and point out that the Nationalists are ready to talk with the British but steadfastly avoid the Dutch.

The Indonesians claim that they are only fighting to keep despotism from returning to their land, implying that the British forces are being used as that despotism's tool. Nationalist extremists say nothing, but keep on sniping.

Each side has its own angle, its own ax to grind.

Above and beyond all is the unmistakable determination under responsible and informed leadership—that only now is showing signs of emerging from the island-wide chaos—of a people who want freedom from alient domination.

Meanwhile, the immediate problem facing the British and Dutch alike is the safety of more than 180,000 civilian men, women and children who, with the war over since Aug. 15, are still in concentration camps, still living in misery, which term implies still in danger.

What could the Americans have done in the circumstances?

These are the three main figures in the Java turmoil. Left to right, British Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander in Java; Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic; and Hubertus Van Mook, Dutch Acting Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies. Photo was taken at a conference in Batavia last month.

Indonesian Premier Warns British of Bitter-End Fight

new york, new york

p. M.

By David Boguslav

(Copyright, 1945, by The Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

BATAVIA, Dec. 12.—Aroused by reports that Allied military leaders at their Singapore conference last week had decided to bring in more troops to restore order, for the purpose of permitting the Dutch to re-assume authority, Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir ~~yesterday~~ told the press that the Indonesian people will resist "to the best of their ability."

Coming from Sjahrir, most moderate of Indonesin nationalists, this statement is tantamount to picking up the gauntlet thrown down by the British in the cause of Dutch sovereignty.

Sjahrir said:

"All we know of the decision made at Singapore comes in the form of an off-the-record statement by the British Commander-in-chief here (Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, to the press.

"We of the Indonesian Government believe the situation cannot be cleared by off-the-record statements. If the reports we have received are correct they mean that force will be used against the Indonesian people.

"We are told that military action is planned against extremists. There cannot be such a thing as war against extremists alone. If the British bring in more troops and start large-scale action all the Indonesian people will resist to the best of their ability." 12-12-45

(A BBC report Monday said 1000 more British and Indian troops had arrived at Batavia.)

Sjahrir discounted the claim that such British action would enable the Dutch to come to an agreement with "the so-called moderate Indonesians." This he said may prove to be an a illusion" because there cannot be peaceful discussions if blood is made to flow in Indonesia."

"If the decision is to use force let it be plainly stated so we and the whole world may know how matters stand," he added.

"On our part we say; 'We won our independence and we ask its recognition.' We are ready to negotiate a fair and equitable settlement of all outstanding problems but if our independence is attacked we shall resist.

"Will the United Nations stand by and allow Indonesia to be plunged into bloody warfare or will they, by quick intervention, help bring about a solution based on freedom, justice and the self-determination of nations?"

Throughout the conference he stressed that the prime consideration must be recognition of the Indonesian republic. "Even if the United Nations sent forces—even if the Russians came in—with the object of restoring Dutch sovereignty, we would resist."

(Harold E. Stassen, former Republican Governor of Minnesota, wrote in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* yesterday that the U. S. A. should "call upon the British and Dutch to stop shooting the Javanese." Stassen said that cause of the fighting should be investigated by a United Nations Committee.)

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, commander of all Allied land forces in Southeast Asia, arrived yesterday for a brief visit.

Scattered Clashes Continue In Java After British, Dutch Conference

Courier-Journal

R.A.F. Bombs Rebel Guns

12-8-45

Louisville, Ky.

From Overseas Dispatches.

Batavia, Dec. 7.—Twelve British planes dumped tons of bombs today on Indonesian gun positions on a lake shore south of Ambarawa, and gunned and bombed buildings in a densely wooded hideout area on the opposite side of the lake.

Clashes continued at scattered points in Java, as British and Netherlands leaders returned to Batavia after attending a conference in Singapore yesterday called by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia Commander. The Netherlands News Agency Aneta said none of the leaders would comment.

12-8-45

AP Wirephoto.

Sutan A. Sjahrir, Prime Minister of the so-called Indonesian Republic, sits at his desk in Batavia.

The air assault on the Ambarawa gun positions was ordered after Indonesian resistance forces had begun firing again at an internment camp in that area. British transport planes continued to evacuate ailing and injured women and children from Semarang, port city 20 miles north of Ambarawa.

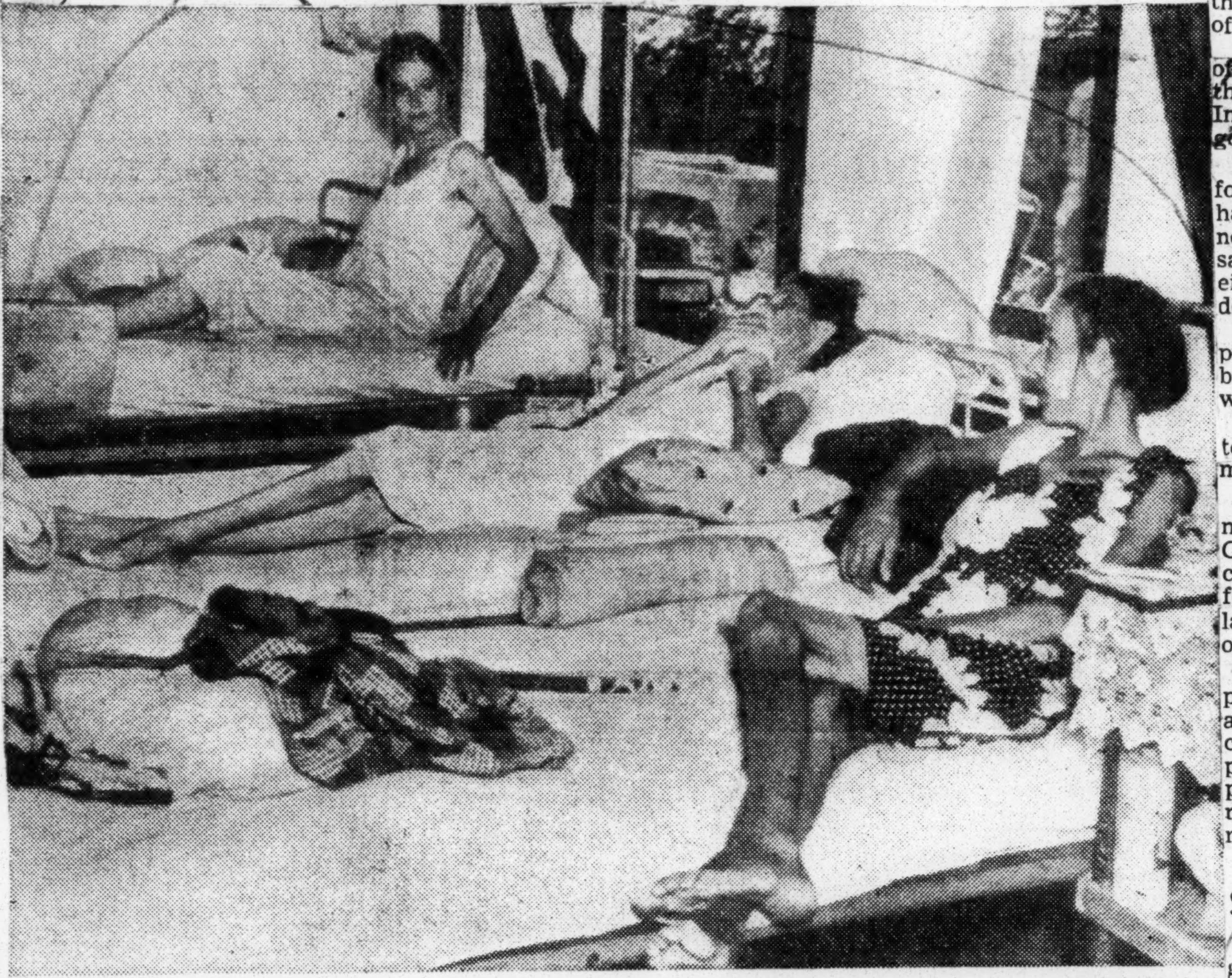
The British said three Indian troops were killed and nine wounded yesterday while escorting 500 hungry refugees from the southern half of Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia.

Peace Slogans Appear.

In the past few days 140 Europeans, Dutch and Eurasians were abducted in the city before they could be moved to safe areas, the British added.

Reliable sources said that at least one more British division might be diverted to Java, bringing British strength here to three divisions. They also said as many as 30,000 more Dutch troops might be sent.

One source said that "more pressure" would be put in the Indonesians to bring their extremist elements under control. Aneta reported that slogans appearing on street cars in Batavia today for the first time said, "the people of Indonesia want peace. The blood of the Pemudas is much too hot." (The Pemuda is an extremist youth organization.)



AP Wirephoto.

RESULTS OF JAP CARE are shown by this official British picture of a concentration camp in Java. The women, suffering from malnutrition and dysentery, are recovering at **Tjideng camp in Java**, where they were confined during the Japanese occupation.

RAF Planes Strafe Troops Of Indonesians

Richmond Times Dispatch

Nationalists Seek Help From World

Richmond, Va.

BATAVIA, JAVA, Nov. 26—(AP)—British planes today entered the battle of Ambarawa, now in its third day, as British and Indonesian forces continued to fight in Soerabaja and Batavia, where half of a band of 100 Indonesians attacking a company of Indian troops were killed.

Three RAF Mosquito bombers, using machine guns and cannon, strafed Indonesian troop concentrations at Ambarawa and attacked transport columns, road blocks and warehouses.

Seven British Dakota transport planes dropped food and other supplies to Allied personnel in and near the Central Java town. They were accompanied by two American-made Thunderbolt fighters, but no ground fire was reported.

At Soerabaja, Indonesian forces were seen moving southward from the only remaining portion of the city they held. Earlier they had attacked a British Indian unit in force with armored cars, a tank and a 47-mm. gun. It was believed they had largely abandoned Soerabaja. 11-27-45

Meanwhile, the Indonesian National Committee, meeting in Batavia, adopted a resolution asking "all the peoples of the earth who believe in justice to give all moral and material support to the people of Indonesia in their fight for independence, so that the British may be restrained from converting Indonesia into another Manchuria for the benefit of the Dutch."

British political advisors were watching the conference closely to see whether the unrecognized government of Premier Sutan Sjarir would win the support of the 140 delegates from all parts of Java.

If the premier wins the approval of the committee, it was believed the chances of resuming Dutch-Indonesian peace talks would be good.

"The conflict between British forces and Indonesian extremists has nothing to do with the Indonesian independence movement," said M. E. Denning, British Foreign Office observer, before his departure for Singapore tonight.

"The British forces are simply putting down terrorism as would be done in any country in the world." 11-27-45

Denning is scheduled to return to Java after he reports to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

[In the British House of Commons Laborite S. S. Silverman and Communist Willie Gallacher criticized the British command in Java for allegedly burning native villages in reprisal for mistreatment of captured British troops.

[Silverman said "that kind of punitive measure has been under a cloud since Lidice" and Gallacher declared that the British people "have never believed that the proper way to prevent acts of terrorism is to have indiscriminate reprisals."]

INDONESIA

Sputtering

Time

In the bastion of empire the proconsuls gathered. To Singapore, at the request of handsome Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied "Supremo" for Southeast Asia, hurried Britain's genial Lieut. General Sir Philip Christison, commander in Indonesia; France's dashing Major General Jacques Leclerc, commander in Indo-China; Holland's determined Hubertus J. van Mook, Acting Governor General of the East Indies. Waiting to meet them and assess their problems was Britain's peripatetic Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff. While houseboys served cooling drinks, the masters conferred on a new policy toward 94,000,000 rebellious colonials.

An official spokesman said that the British felt "a moral and military obligation which included the bringing about of conditions of law and order." In Java, the most troublesome and disaffected region, there would be "a strong policy—more force and more troops." The objective was an atmosphere "without fear or violence," in which Netherlanders and Indonesians could settle their differences by peaceful negotiation "within the framework of the Netherlands kingdom."

Gloves Off? Back to their respective stations hurried the proconsuls. New levies of Dutchmen drilled in Malaya. French battalions disembarked in Indo-China. The British 6th Airborne Division, veterans of the Battle of Arnhem, stood ready at Singapore to buttress the strong policy in Java. 12-17-45

Indonesian extremists vainly assaulted the airfield at Batavia. At Ambarawa they laid down a barrage with captured Japanese 75s; the British retaliated with air strikes. Chicago, Ill.

Indonesian moderates, led by Premier Sutan Sjahrir, tried to curb the violence, announced their readiness to meet with the Dutch, "although we will stick to our claim to self-determination."

British Officic

Lieut. General Christison & Friends*

JAVA

"I Deeply Regret" Time

Queen Wilhelmina, looking tired and strained, had a word for her seething Indonesian subjects last week. In her first speech from the throne in six years, she addressed them across the distant barri-

Chicago, Ill.

International

12-3-45

Queen Wilhelmina
She wanted tranquility.

cades. Promising—as she had promised before (Time, Dec. 14, 1942)—partnership in a "Netherlands Commonwealth," she said: "Ideas of revenge do not possess us, nor does the establishment of colonial domination. . . .

"I am greatly concerned about Java. I follow the fate of the innumerable children, women and men . . . who are in danger of their lives and still not liberated from the threat of the confused masses. I deeply regret the sorrows that will inevitably have been inflicted upon the population of Java before order and tranquility have been restored. . . ."

radio stations cried to the youth of the Indies to rise and join their jungle columns. At week's end the British sped Mosquito-borne rockets into two radio stations.

A wave of fresh recriminations spared only the Japanese, whom the British found to be "good troops." The Indonesians charged the Dutch with "burning our villages and murdering our people," and a British officer confirmed the report that Dutch and Amboinese troops had killed 60 Indonesian policemen in cold blood at the Batavia police station. The Dutch accused the British of refusing to let them land their own troops. The British listed 56 killed in three "atrocities," and said grimly: "The gloves are off now."

Meanwhile, negotiations languished. Moderate, socialistic Prime Minister Sjahrir had to face a plenary session of his government's 240-man "National Committee," convince extremists that it was still worth-while to dicker with the Dutch for self-government under a United Nations trusteeship, with guaranteed independence to follow later. Even if Sjahrir could swing his Committee, the Dutch were not likely to agree to such a plan.

Japanese Propaganda Seen as Effective in Stirring Asiatics Against White Rule

The Afro-American Baltimore, MD.

By VINCENT TUBBS

TOKYO (Via Air Mail)—Japanese use of anti-white wartime propaganda laid a maze of "intellectual landmines" that are the basic cause for the Indonesian war for independence and will be causing trouble for nations seeking to establish the pre-war status quo in the Far East for many years, GHQ Counter Intelligence revealed recently.

In a solid admission that the Japanese even today are reaping some fruits of conquest, GHQ has declared that efforts of foreigners to gain the hold they had on Orientals before the war will be a long and hard process.

From other sources it has been learned that Japanese troops as yet not repatriated from Indonesia have been unresistingly allowing Java Nationalists to take their guns and war machines to press their fight against Dutch, British and mercenary Indian troops seeking to put down the independence revolution. 12-8-45

Significantly, Indonesia's war is drawing sympathy from India because of a religious affinity will almost certainly be aggravated by the participation of United Kingdom troops in the Indonesian conflict. 12-9-45

Also, in still another former Jap sphere of influence, the intellectual drive among Annamites in French Indo-China is traceable to Japanese anti-Occidental propaganda.

Except for the fact that the power of conqueror proved too great for the Japanese mentality and Nippon's troops indulged in rape, looting and torture in conquered countries of the Far East, the "Asia for the Asiatics" slogan they sold at the outset had won them the war.

Tired of Dutch

A Java youth told this correspondent in New Guinea in 1943 that Japanese conquest of the Netherlands East Indies was welcomed because the people were tired of Dutch colonialism.

It was the madmen's conduct of Japanese soldiers that turned Indonesia against Nippon.

However, current release of war weapons to Nationlists by

souls. In India some 80,000,000 Moslems are watching very closely the reported British indiscriminate shelling that must inadvertently slay some of the Batavia's 20,000,000 Moslems. 12-8-45

Britain's difficulties in India that affects a hundred million

Japanese is generally considered a last effront to Occidentals who will not only have to put down armed uprisings throughout the Far East but must deal with a new intellectual drive based on color nationalism. 12-8-45

White supremacy is undergoing a terrific trial throughout Asia and correspondents are being more philosophical than academic when referring to the Far East as the "white man's burden."

A point that should **be of interest to colored Americans is the similarity between the basic facts involved in Indonesia's claim that America is responsible for the present state of affairs because she fails to take a firm stand on tenets of the Atlantic Charter which she alone is in a position to enforce on others of the United Nations.**

Indonesians Resist British Troop Landing

Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch

Roadblock Halts Supply Convoy

12-13-45

BATAVIA, JAVA, Dec. 12—(AP)—Fighting flared again at sacttered points throughout Java today and tension mounted with the arrival in Tandjong Priok harbor here of British reinforcements despite a Nationalist warning that any attempts to land more troops would be met with all-out resistance.

A convoy of British Indian troops called for tank support after being attacked by Indonesians near Buitenzorg, 30 miles south of the capital and largest town on the 110-mile road to Bandoeng. Another supply convoy en route to Bandoeng was halted by a roadblock, which was strafed by supporting British planes. British patrols took eight prisoners and captured three Japanese aircraft armed with machineguns.

Supply Train Safe

A supply train escorted by picked Indonesian peace preservation corps police, however, reached Bandoeng safely, going through the same area where earlier this week another convoy had suffered 85 casualties.

The new British reinforcements arrived aboard the troopship Salween. Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic said yesterday any attempt to land reinforcements or reestablish Dutch sovereignty by force would be met with armed resistance. 12-13-45

Major-General Yamamoto, chief of staff of the Japanese Sixteenth Army, has admitted he was mainly responsible for fostering the Indonesian independence movement, Southeast Asia command headquarters said in Singapore. Yamamoto was in command of Japanese forces in Java. He was arrested and jailed last month, and is awaiting trial in Singapore.

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80 Indonesians Killed In Hand-To-Hand Fight

Birmingham News

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 18—(AP)—At least 80 Indonesians were killed yesterday in bitter hand-to-hand fighting at Buintenzorg with a British Indian column which suffered 32 casualties, the newspaper of the 23rd Indian Division reported today. 12-18-45

Three Indians were killed. A British officer and 28 Indians were wounded when the column encountered a roadblock 30 miles south of Batavia, the newspaper "Fighting Cook said. The Indonesians were estimated to total 300.

An official British press statement issued earlier minimized the action and did not list the Indonesian casualties, asserting that two British troopers weer killed and five weer wounded. The Indonesians weer armed with machineguns and rifles.

Two hundred and fifty Europeans and Eurasians were evacuated from Bandoeng. Some of the evacuees said that Indonesians seized 32 persons there Dec. 9, and that nothing had been heard from them since.

Indonesians were reported to have occupied Ambarawa, which was evacuated recently by the British. B'ham, Ala.

An RAF Thunderbolt was shot down yesterday near Soerbaja, but the pilot was reported to have bailed out successfully. An RAF spokesman said that Indonesian anti-aircraft gunners were inflicting heavier proportional losses than the Japanese were able to do in Burma.

OFFICERS' GAG LIFTED BY BRITISH IN JAVA

New York Times

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 15 (AP)—Maj. R. B. Smyth, in charge of public relations for the British in Java, said today that restrictions that prohibited officers from talking to newsmen had been removed and that this would be made clear to officers immediately. 12-16-45

Correspondents have charged that the curb prevented them from getting news and constituted a form of censorship at the source.

The blanket prohibition was ordered several weeks ago after a press conference by Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, British commander in Java, had caused the British War Office to clamp down. General Christison resumed off-the-record talks later and correspondents were again permitted to confer with other officers. The only restriction in effect recently has been against officers' giving advance operational information.

Correspondents can write and cable home anything they wish on the Indonesian situation. Indian newsmen, for example, have filed without interference stories critical of British policy in Java.

While this freedom on outgoing news has been allowed, there has been suppression of a local news outlet as well as one case of field censorship. The censorship case occurred during the fighting in Surabaya when the British commander there asked correspondents to permit an officer to read their copy before it was filed. The officer rarely suggested changes, however.

RAF PLANES BLAST BANDUNG BARRIERS

N.Y., N.Y. Times

Smash Indonesian Headquarters—British and Dutch Leave for Singapore Parley

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 6 (AP)—Four British bombers smashed today at two houses in Bandung serving as headquarters for Indonesian resistance forces, and an official British statement said thirty-eight Indonesians had been killed in skirmishes in the Surabaya sector. 12-7-45

These scattered military actions were announced as Netherlands and British leaders were scheduled to begin a conference in Singapore called by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia Commander, to deal with the troubled situation in the Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China.

Six minutes before the British Mosquito bombers attacked at Bandung, one plane dropped 1,000 leaflets in the area warning civilians to evacuate.

Road Blocks Blasted From Air

The Indonesian buildings were strong points blocking a narrow road over which British troops were attempting to evacuate a number of Eurasian women and children from the troublesome southern districts of the Java summer capital to the northern half, which has been cleared of Nationalists.

The British said their troops had cleared the area after the bombing and had resumed movement of the evacuees.

An earnest attempt was being made by Indonesian Government officials to aid at Bandung, but considerable doubt existed as to their power of controlling the more extreme elements, the British declared.

The Indonesians sent Government representatives to explain to the Bandung population the nature of British duties in restoring order. The natives have been boycotting Europeans in Bandung, refusing to sell them food, and the Netherlanders have complained that kidnaping of Europeans by Indonesians was continuing.

38 Indonesians Killed

Twenty Indonesians were killed in an encounter south of Surabaya, the British said, and Indian troops clearing the railroad station of Kandangang immediately west of the big naval base city killed seven more in dispersing a crowd. 12-7-45

British tanks dispersed another crowd of about thirty south of Surabaya, killing eleven, the British statement added.

Meanwhile in Sumatra, where conditions have been relatively quiet, Royal Air Force Spitfires put on a small-scale demonstration of British air power after a British brigade major and a woman Red Cross worker had been reported missing.

The Britsh said that the two were believed to have been kidnapped at Padang. The strongest representations were made to Indonesian authorities over the incident. The names of the two were withheld.

INDONESIAN 'PREMIER'

Sutan Sjahrir, who heads the new Cabinet. Associated Press, 1945

British Uniforms Recovered

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 6 (Netherlands News Agency)—Fifty-three young Indonesians were arrested and a quantity of British uniforms and telephone equipment were recovered in a raid today on the Kramat district, a center of Indonesian resistance in Batavia.

Two mutilated bodies, believed to be those of British Indian Gurkhas, also were found in a canal in the district by the raiding party. The state of the bodies suggested they had been dead for weeks.

The British aircraft carrier Venerable arrived here today to take a number of Allied former war prisoners and internees being evacuated from Java to Singapore. Those being evacuated on the carrier were mostly stretcher cases. 12-7-45

FIGHTING IN JAVA AGAIN IS FLARING

12-13-45

Birmingham Ag Herald

BY VERN HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 12—(AP)—Fighting flared again at scattered points throughout Java today and tension mounted with the arrival in Tandjong Priok Harbor here of British reinforcements despite a Nationalist warning that any attempts to land more troops would be met with all-out resistance.

A convoy of British Indian troops called for tank support after being attacked by Indonesians near Buitenzorg, 30 miles south of the capital and largest town on the 110-mile supply road to Bandoeng. Another supply convoy en route to Bandoeng was halted by a roadblock, which was strafed by supporting British planes. British patrols took eight prisoners and captured three Japanese aircraft armed with machine guns. 12-13-45

A supply train escorted by picked Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps police, however, reached Bandoeng safely, going through the same area where earlier this week another convoy had suffered 85 casualties. Ala.

The new British reinforcements arrived aboard the troopship Salween. Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the unrecognized Indonesian republic, said yesterday any attempt to land reinforcements or reestablish Dutch sovereignty by force would be met with armed resistance. 12-18-45

(Maj. Gen. Yamamoto, chief of staff of the Japanese 16th Army, has admitted he was mainly responsible for fostering the Indonesian independence movement, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters said in Singapore. Yamamoto was in command of Japanese forces in Java. He was arrested and jailed last month, and is awaiting trial in Singapore).

From Ellis Island Comes a Cry: Save Indonesia

Daily Worker

The 171 Indonesian seamen still languishing in Ellis Island have addressed an appeal to the democratic forces of the United States. These seamen refused to work on Dutch ships carrying ammunition and troops to shoot their countrymen fighting for independence. Their struggle, they point out, is the struggle of world democracy.

Funds to help them should be sent to the Emergency Committee for Indonesian Seamen, 13 Astor Place. N. Y., N.Y.

The text of the Indonesian seamen's appeal, just as they wrote it, has been issued by the committee, and is as follows:

"Many days has been pass and we are still in Ellis Island. What a life without knowing anything from the outside world if you want to know it. We do not know yet when we get out of here and what is going to happen with us if we lost our struggle. When we lay in bed we are always thinking of our parents, sister and brothers down in our country, we are sure they are fighting till the death, they are risking their lives.

"We are a few of the men who left our country to fight against fascism and Japanese. Many among us are married in Indonesia, a few in Europe, have children which most of us have not seen or hear from them for more than five years. Fourteen of us came just out from the German prison camp in Bremen. Today the imperialists continued the method of our ex-enemy. This is a great blow to us. 12-7-45

HELPED WIN WAR

"We have done our best to help to win this war. For more than four and a half years we were sailing through dangerous waters and we do not know how our position are, today or tomorrow they will pick us up or we will be drowned. Fortunately, God save us to prevent into the hands of the devils. Many of our friends were gone and they never will be back again, they give their lives to the people who love liberty.

"But in the meantime they were cheated by the Dutch and British government who has the power to do anything against us what we like it or not. We Indonesian seamen, we will carry on the fight to fill our wishes, to insist their promises about the Atlantic Charter and to give us a better living standard. Our liberty is a liberty for everybody!

"We Indonesian are united, we have the same feeling as everybody who has human blood. The first one who gave the world an example is the Indonesian seamen in Australia—over 702 men walk off the Dutch ships, then came about 175 men from New York, Bombay more than 200. San Francisco also 200, and in other countries too.

"This means the whole world has to aid Indonesia.

Indonesians Threaten to Poison Dutch Enemies of Their Freedom

Courier-Journal

Recognition By World Sought

Louisville, Ky.

Batavia, Java, Dec. 11 (AP)—Defiant Indonesian Nationalist leaders called upon 70,000,000 Javanese today to resist with arms and even poison any attempt to reinstate Dutch sovereignty, and demanded international recognition of their republic as a prerequisite of peace negotiations.

Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized republic declared Indonesians would fight further landings of British troops, and a Nationalist leader broadcasting from a radio station near Soerabaja threaten mass poisoning for Dutch troops.

"The Dutch are boasting they soon will bring in thousands of soldiers," said this leader, Soetomo. "What of it? We are determined to annihilate them, even if we have to poison them to death. 12-12-45

Derides 'Extremist' Charge.

"We have 70,000,000 behind us. It is an easy task for us to get rid of 100,000 or 200,000 enemies by poison."

Sjahrir, referring to British offers of discussion of the dispute after elimination of "extremist elements," declared:

"There can hardly be such a thing as a war against extremists alone. We never have understood who were termed extremists.

"We tell the whole world we have won independence and asks recognition," Sjahrir told a news conference. "After international recognition we are ready to negotiate a fair settlement of all outstanding problems. If, however, our independence is attacked, we are compelled to resist."

Dempsey Arrives. 12-12-45

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander in chief of land forces of the Southeast Asia Command, arrived from Singapore for a conference with Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, commander of Allied forces in The Netherlands East Indies, on measures for the restoration of peace in Java.

Christison apparently had been empowered at an Allied conference in Singapore last week to take all steps necessary to end fighting in Java and to requisition all reinforcements the Southeast Asia Command could provide. The British have clamped wartime secrecy on Allied troop movements and alerted troops against a possible Indonesian move on Batavia.

66g-1945

Americans, Dutch and Javanese

New Republic

SIR: Perhaps I can appreciate more than most readers the acumen and justice shown in the reports and commentary regarding the Indonesian revolts by Bernard Meyer, George Mayberry and Moody (William Vaughn, 1899) and the editors in the issue of October 29. N.Y., N.Y.

Today is my first day in the United States after two years in the Southwest Pacific. Most of this time I served aboard the Dutch-owned and officered, American-controlled, Javanese-manned hospital ship, *Maetsuycker*. After our Station Hospital left it a few months ago, and it reverted to the Dutch, the Javanese refused to take this ship out of Sydney harbor; so far as I know, it is still there. This fact, while of interest to the Americans aboard her, is less memorable than the delicate and damned "international experiment" which was the *Maetsuycker* during its many relief voyages between New Guinea, the Philippines and Australia. 12-10-45

I think it was Waldo Frank who said about war that it involves a "rapid simplification downward." The American international policy aboard the *Maetsuycker* was simple: Rule No. 1 was, "No fraternization with the Javanese crew." Unspoken rule No. 1: plenty of parties for the Dutch officers and our own nurses and officers. During one such party I and two others were spending the evening (one of seven) on extra duty for this sole reason: association with a member of the Javanese crew in a friendly game (no gambling) of casino on deck.

I do not know what the Dutch policy on the ship was. I do know that the Dutch officers had a habit of whistling sharply for their Javanese underlings and that this might not have irritated me or even been noticed except for the following personal incident. Dashing across the deck after a disappearing Dutchman, in order to convey to him a message from our CO, I whistled (respectfully enough, I thought) to get his attention. He turned sharply and exploded: "Whistle at your grandmother, but don't whistle at me!"

What the Javanese crew's policy on board was I don't know, either. No doubt they were supposed to be grateful for good wages and a good living, and for being a good distance from their teeming, Jap-infested homeland. I never saw any undignified conduct, any "mistreatment" by the Dutch. The natives' mournful music on deck was never interfered with, except by an occasional blast, over the public-address system, of American jazz. The crew, like the Dutch, could dream of a free and prosperous Java. Once, with sober joy, they greeted barge-load after barge-load of skeleton-framed Javanese, freed from Jap control and coming aboard as patients of the Americans.

Our service on the ship was comparatively easy. So was the coöperation of all hands, from the CO to the least-paid native. So, apparently, is a United States "hands-off policy in Java" to be an easy matter (provided we have supplied enough guns to the Dutch and British).... 12-11-45

I don't know whether to thank you or not. You have succeeded, in the October 29 issue, in appreciating the need for light on the terrible and complicated facts and ramifications of the Javanese revolts; and you have succeeded in disturbing, at least for the moment, some memories of the past two years.

Seattle, Wash. BROOKS JENKINS

Indonesians

Bevin Defies Pressure From Party on Indonesia

New York, N.Y.

Rejects Plan For London Parley or UNO Intervention

P.M.

By FREDERICK KUH

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PM Exclusive

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In defiance of pressure from inside the Labor Party, the British Government is involving itself and being involved more deeply in Indonesia.

The campaign to restore order is resulting in a committment of larger British armed forces in the struggle.

Two British divisions are now engaged there and part of a third division already there is being brought to full strength. Possibly troops exceeding these three divisions will be sent to the scene.

In addition, about 9000 Dutch soldiers are being transported to Java from Singapore and Penang as the first installment of a larger Dutch army undergoing training.

Last week's Singapore conference, attended by Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the British General Staff; Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander in the Netherlands Indies, and Hubertus J. Van Mook, Dutch Lieutenant-Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, prepared alternative plans. The choice was left to Prime Minister Attlee's cabinet.

The purpose of these plans is described as strengthening the British position in Java as a preliminary to restoring the Dutch Administration.

Meanwhile, the External Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party has received a letter from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin which is regarded as showing an unbending attitude toward pressure from the Labor critics.

Bevin so far has ignored the External Affairs Committee's request that he receive a deputation of its members. 12-13-45

The letter furthermore rejected as "impracticable" the committee's proposal that representatives of the Dutch Government and Indonesian nationalism be invited "as equal partners" to attend an immediate conference in London.

The committee had also urged that the situation in Indonesia be dealt with under Article 106 of the United Nations Charter which provides for joint action in such emergencies, pending creation of the Security Council.

Bevin's refusal of United Nations intervention is stated to have been motivated by the argument that Indonesian developments are a Dutch internal affair.

To the obvious question of why, then, are the British intervening, Bevin implies that Britain is simply acting on The Netherlands' behalf.

Bevin replied affirmatively to only one point put to him by the External Affairs Committee — a pr[illegible] that the British military au[illegible]es invite the Indonesian re[illegible]lican leaders to conclude a tru[illegible] and co-operate in recovering war prisoners and in disarming the Japanese. 12-13-45

This, said Bevin, is also the British Government's policy.

SUMATRA VOWS AID TO INDONESIA

The Birmingham Age Herald. Birmingham Ala.
12-20-45

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 19—(AP)—Touring leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, seeking unity in the quest for independence from the Netherlands, were armed today with a pledge from Acting Gov. Amir, of neigrboring Sumatra, that "Sumatra's 10,000,000 are ready to help you."

While a British communique reported sporadic Indonesian attacks at several places in Western Java, a dispatch from Soerakarta said that Amir had appeared with leaders of the unrecognized republic at a mass meeting opening their tour.

"Don't think Sumatrans are selling Java out because we are not fighting right now," he told a crowd of approximately 15,000. "We are all one nation. Sumatra's 10,000,000 are ready to help you."

From a British spokesman here came word that an Indinesian youth congress met yesterday at Palembang, Sumatra. No details were disclosed.

Fighting Flares Again

Fighting broke out again today at Buitzenzorg, refugee concentration point 30 miles south of here. Mortar bombs fired from the botanical gardens at the edge of Buithzenzorg fell in the center of the city, and several Chinese girls were reported killed when a bomb hit a house in the Chinese quarter.

The British communique said two British Indian soldiers were killed and another wounded yesterday when Indonesians attacked an 18-truck reconnaissance force which advanced from Buitzenzorg to the scene of a battle Monday in which at least 100 Indineasians were killed. 12-20-45

The British said air reconnaissance units reported that a British Army unit had reached and apparently occupied a radio station previously held by Indonesian Nationalists near Bandoeng, 75 miles southwest of here.

The Dutch News Agency Aneta quoted a Nationalist broadcast from East Java as saying Indonesian Nationally Auxiliary Troops were "pouring in from all sides" to take up the battle for independence, and urging believers in Islam and religious leaders "to take an active part in the struggle by fighting side by side with the people."

Leaders Are Heard

At a mass meeting Monday in the Palace Square at Soerakarta, Prince Mongkoenegara looked on while Amir and leaders of the unrecognized Indinesian Republic addressed the crowd.

Applause greeted President Soekarno's declaration that "once-Independent Indonesia will remain always independent."

"Dutch imperialism must fall even though the Dutch have said that an independent Indonesia will mean bankruptcy for Holland," he continued.

Soekarno said the Dutch had made promises of freedom in 1918 and 1941, had proved that they couldn't be relied upon to keep them, and were now "beginning to wobble." 12-20-45

Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir said that considerable forces in America and Australia were sympathetic, and Vice President Mohammed Hatta appealed for unity throughout the Indies.

INDONESIANS DOWN PLANE OF BRITISH

B'ham Ala. Age-Herald

BATAVIA, Dec. 9—(AP)—Indonesian anti-aircraft fire brought down a Mosquito fighter-bomber for the first time in the Java fighting, the British reported today, but in general, military action remained comparatively quiet.

The plane was shot down in East Java, and the crew killed, the British said. 12-10-45

Some action was reported south of Soerabaja on the road between Waroe and Taman, where an Indian mobile patrol engaged a force of 200 Indonesians.

From Sumatra came word that the bodies of a British brigade major and a woman Red Cross worker, missing from a Padang swimming beach for a week, were found buried in Tabin, a village near Padang. The British said several natives were shot and others were arrested and charged with murder.

Call for Aid to Indonesian Seamen Held for Deportation

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.
12-4-45

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th Street, New York City announced yesterday that it has undertaken the defense of the 171 Indonesian seamen now held at Ellis Island for deportation.

The committee stated that the seamen are willing to take jobs on any ships except Dutch ships which, they maintain, are taking munitions and soldiers to murder their families in Indonesia. However, the seamen cannot secure jobs on other ships because the Dutch government has refused to release them from the Dutch seamen's pool.

The committee urged organizations and individuals to write immediately to the Dutch Consul General, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, demanding that the Dutch government release the seamen from the Dutch seamen's pool, and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia 2, Pa., protesting any attempt to deport the seamen. 12-4-45

The committee has retained Isidore Englander to represent the seamen in the deportation proceedings.

British Blast Indonesians From Hideout

Richmond, Va.
Times Dispatch

Lord Mountbatten Calls Conference

12-8-45

BATAVIA, Dec. 7—(AP)—Twelve British planes dumped three tons of bombs today on Indonesian gun positions on a lake shore south of Ambarawa, and gunned and bombed buildings in a densely wooded hideout area on the opposite side of the lake.

Clashes continued at scattered points in Java, as British and Netherlands leaders returned to Batavia after attending a conference in Singapore yesterday called by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Southeast Asia commander.

The Netherlands News Agency Aneta said there was no immediate comment from either Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, or acting NEI Governor-General Hubertus Van Mook. The conference was called to consider the situation both in Java and Indo-China.

The air assault on the Ambarawa gun positions was ordered after Indonesian resistance forces had begun firing again at internment camps in that area. British transport planes continued to evacuate ailing and injured women and children from Samarang, mid-Java port city 20 miles north of Ambarawa. 12-8-45

Three Reported Killed

The British said three Indian troops were killed and nine wounded yesterday while escorting 500 hungry refugees from the trouble-torn southern half of Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia. An Allied spokesman described the action as a "heavy battle."

In the past few days 140 Europeans, Dutch and Eurasians were abducted in the city before they could be moved to safe areas, the British added.

The Indonesians said their minister of internal security, Amir Sjarifuddin, had gone to Bandoeng to confer with the British and the West Java governor, Soetardjo.

A British officer and six West Yorkshiremen are missing from a patrol of 10 sent along the railway west of Soerabaja yesterday, the British announced. The three men who returned said they met constant light machinegun fire.

Ten miles south of Soerabaja, at Wonotjolo, British troops and tanks destroyed an ammunition dump and cleared the entire area of Indonesians.

Except for occasional sniping, the situation remained quiet in Batavia. 12-8-45

A British naval vessel touring the Sumatra coast to destroy Japanese ammunition dumps completed tis work at Benkoelen in Southern Sumatra without incident. British troops were still seeking a British brigadier and a British woman Red Cross worker reported abducted near Padang.

U. S. Charged With Favoring Dutch In Java

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

British May Use T.K.R. Against Nationalists

From Overseas Dispatches.

Batavia, Java, Dec. 15—Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the self-proclaimed Indonesian Republic said today that the United States was "not really anxious to maintain strict neutrality in the Indonesian problem."

Sjahrir made his charge, the United Press said, as Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, lieutenant governor of The Netherlands Indies, left for Holland today to discuss the situation with The Netherlands Government.

Commenting on a report that a Dutch Marine brigade coming to Java was American-trained, Sjahrir said there were no indications so far that the U. S. was giving the Dutch active military support, except for providing equipment. 12-16-45

Training Aid Scored.

"The training of Dutch Marines in the United States, however, might be understood by the Indonesian population as a promotion of military support for the Dutch instead of a policy of avoiding clashes."

The Indonesian People's Peace Army—the T. K. R.—forces may be hurled full strength against their Nationalist compatriots, the British indicated amid ominous reports of Nationalist activity in western areas of Java.

The British announced that Indonesian army chief Arosdji had recommended strong action against the Nationalist forces, "even to full military action."

(In London, Laborite R. W. Sorenson announced he had submitted to Minister of War J. J. Lawson a demand to tell the House Tuesday "whether it will continue to be the practice of British troops in Java to destroy native villages in reprisal.") This was a reference to destruction of Bekassi in reprisal for the slaying of the crew of an R.A.F. plane.

Restrictions Lifted 12-16-45

Maj. R. B. Smyth, in charge of public relations for the British in Java, said today restrictions which prohibited officers from talking to newsmen had been lifted altogether and that this would be made clear to officers immediately.

Correspondents can write and cable home anything they wish on the Indonesian situation, but there has been suppression of local news outlets as well as one case of field censorship.

Anti-Indian Riot in Java

P.M.

By United Press

BATAVIA, Dec. 18. – Indian guards battled rioters 30 miles south of Batavia while Dutch-manned RAF planes dueled with an anti-aircraft battery north of Soerabaja yesterday. 12-18-45

Three hundred Indonesians armed with knives attacked the Indians at Kotaparis interment camp at Buitenzorg but were dispersed by gunfire. The rioters shouted at "our Moslem brothers of India" to "join us or be slaughtered." New York

The 321st RAF Squadron, an all-Dutch unit, strafed and silenced an Indonesian anti-aircraft battery north of Soerabaja after it had shot down an RAF Thunderbolt on tactical reconnaissance. The pilot parachuted near a native village and was believed held prisoner.

A British Army unit was dispatched through the jungle in an effort to rescue the pilot.

Dutch Premier Resentful of U. S. Criticism

PM 12-31-45

Sympathizes With British on Indonesia; Dutch Marines in Java

By Ernest Crown

The Dutch Government is annoyed at U. S. criticism of the way the British and the Dutch are handling the problem of Indonesian revolt against Dutch colonial rule. Premier Willem Schermerhorn of the Netherlands, in a broadcast to the Dutch people, says he and his colleagues can "understand the bitter feelings of the average Englishman when he endures American criticism, knowing that his country is only fulfilling the task . . . with which his country was entrusted by America."

How good a judge Schermerhorn is of the "average Englishman's" feelings is hard to say, particularly in the light of a recent protest to the British Government by a group of Labor members of Parliament against British policy in Java. However, Schermerhorn has just returned to Holland from a series of talks in London with Prime Minister Attlee and other leaders, and apparently knows the views of the British Government.

Dutch Marines Arrive

Schermerhorn indicates in his broadcast that his Government soon would make a public statement of policy and intentions regarding the East Indies. There is no sign, either at The Hague or Batavia, that it will come near to meeting the Indonesian demands for independence.

In Java, a battalion of Dutch Marines, about 1000 - strong, trained in the U. S. A., arrived off Batavia in the liner Noordam, followed by their equipment, which UP says is reported to include U. S.-made tanks. These Marines are Dutch youths who, after Holland's liberation, volunteered for training to fight in the Pacific. The war against Japan, however, ended while they were still in the U. S. A. and recently they were shipped off to help repress the Indonesian revolt.

Indonesian officials have said time and again that any reinforcement of the small Dutch force in Java would be harmful to negotiations for ending the warfare there

Arrests in Batavia

The British, in line with their announced plans of "restoring order" in Java, have arrested 91 persons in the capital city, Batavia. Some of those arrested were members of the Indonesian Civil Police Force, which was ordered disbanded on Saturday. The British accused some elements of the police force of being involved in looting and kidnapings.

The British also took over all Batavia's public utilities and searched the native quarters for so-called "terrorists."

David Boguslav, Chicago *Sun* and PM correspondent in Batavia, says Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, the British commander, apparently is trying to establish a safety zone in West Java "in which the proper atmosphere of security can be created for a meeting between Dutch and Indonesians."

66g-1945

Indonisians

FRESH OUTBREAK IN CENTRAL JAVA, FEAR OF BRITISH

The Birmingham Age

Birmingham, Ala.

Armed Forces Mass As Indonesian Radio Calls For War

BY RALPH MORTON

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 19—(AP)—British military officials today expressed fears that a new wave of fighting might break out in Central Java, where thousands of armed Indonesian Nationalists were massing as Indonesian radio stations called for "war on the British." 11-20-45

An official British statement said the situation in Central Java "gives cause for anxiety in view of the extremely aggressive attitude of local extermists both in Semarang and Jogjakarta."

A short time earlier an Indonesian broadcast, declaring "war" on the British, asked Indonesian youths to reinforce the ranks of the Nationalists at Semarang, where a British brigade was clamping on a tight control after the slaying of three British officers.

Another Indonesian broadcast declared Saturday night:

"This is the last night of peace. Tomorrow we shall start and either kill the British or drive them from Java."

This broadcast came from the headquarters for the Nationalist movement at Jogjakarta, now swarming with armed youths. The Indonesian "army" is drilling openly in a number of nearby camps. The Indonesians themselves say a munitions plant in Jogjakarta already is supplying a steady output of ammunition for their forces fighting in Soerabaja and elsewhere.

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Fighting Reported

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Semarang was reported seething with unrest as a result of British measures taken after Saturday night's attack which resulted in the death of three British officers and the wounding of a Dutch woman.

British trops seized the telephone exchange and placed the local native governor in custody. The British announced later that they were "steadily clearing the disturbed area." 11-20-45

In Soerabaja, where fighting continued into the 10th day, the British confined their activity largely to mopping up the areas already occupied and to artillery fire on areas where Indonesian guns were believed to be located.

No attempts were made to advance, although British patrols were active deep inside Southern Soerabaja which was held by the Nationalists. One British officer said Indonesian resistance held stifffened slightly and the natives were employing better tactics.

Indonesian anti-aircraft guns continued to fire briskly at any planes which came within range—mostly transport planes from Eastern Java, sent into evacuate British wounded. 11-20-45

A hea y explosion shook Soerabaja this afternoon as Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander in the Netherlands East Indies, was making a tour of forward posts in the central portion.

British headquarters said an oil tank probably was exploded by a mortar shell. The blast was so sharp it knocked plaster off a building a mile away. The explosion occurred near the Emma School in the west central part of the city.

British casualties remained low. One Indian was killed by a sniper and four were wounded by rifle fire. An undetermined number were wounded by mortar shells which the Indonesians continued to send over intermittently.

British intelligence officers said they had found no substantiation of reports that the Indonesians were led and supported by the Japanese. They said the latest evidence tended to show that the fighting was "neither organized, planned nor led."

Sniping Continues

Meanwhile, indiscriminate sniping continued in Batavia and the British issued a warning to all ranks that they should avoid any area "in which they hear shooting taking place."

Fighting yesterday and last night in Batavia resulted in the death of one Dutch officer and three Dutch Ambonese soldiers and the wounding of 28 other Dutch soldiers. The Dutch estimated the Indonesians wounded in the Batavia fighting was believed to have reached more than 100.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the newly elected Indonesians Cabinet headed by Premier Sutan Sjahrir would seek a vote of confidence at a meeting of the Republic Central National Committee next Sunday. 11-20-45

Information Minister Amir Sjarifuddin was quoted by Aneta as saying that the meeting was called "in view of the criticism uttered internally against our cabinet."

He said the cabinet would decide tomorrow whether to participate in a meeting at the headquarters of Gen. Christison between Dutch and Indonesian representatives.

Sjahrir was quoted by Aneta as saying there was much opposition to his cabinet, one reason being that Mohammedans presented the inclusion of Christians.

Until the cabinet situation is resolved, there seemed little chance of successful negotiations between the Indonesians and the Dutch.

Indonesia's Cabinet Is Headed By Socialist

Richmond, Va.

Times-Dispatch

Premier May Try To End Battle At Soerabaja

11-14-45

BATAVIA, JAVA, Nov. 13—(AP)—Sutan Sjahrir, youthful Socialist leader described as a moderate, became premier of the unrecognized "Indonesian republic" today and said he probably would fly to Soerabaja to try to halt bloody fighting between armed Indonesians and British Indian troops.

The sweeping Cabinet reorganization putting the 36-year-old Sjahrir at the helm in a newly-created post gave rise to hopes that the strife in Java and Indonesian demands for independence might be settled by negotiation.

In Soerabaja, British forces spearheaded by tanks and supported by naval and field artillery, continued to edge forward in the big Dutch naval base, more than half of it now reported under their control.

Battle Continues

There was no indication that the four-day battle was losing any of its fury. The British continued their house-to-house battle against powerful, well-trained forces, using first-class Japanese equipment including field artillery.

Sjahrir, whose elevation left, President Soekarno with a title but with little power, said his first act probably would be to rush to Soerabaja with a three-man commission to investigate the local Indonesian leadership and attempt to stop the fighting.

Heretofore, Soekarno has been the top executive as president, without any premier. Sjahrir also took the posts of foreign minister and minister of home affairs, and retained only Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin from Soekarno's old Cabinet.

He declared the new government would co-operate with the British. It must, therefore, assume the highly dangerous and difficult task of disarming the Indonesian youths who have gotten out of hand.

"Soerabaja has hurt our cause in the eyes of the world," he said in an interview. "We want to settle all matters amicably with the British."

Dutch Reported Pleased

The reorganization was understood to have been received with some satisfaction by the Dutch, since Sjahrir is a man with whom they may be able to negotiate.

Sjahrir said: "I am a Nationalist. The new government will be just as strongly nationalist as the old. But if we can find common ground between ourselves and the Dutch in which we can mutually help solve Indonesian problems, I shall encourage our getting together." 11-14-45

Although some observers were hopeful that new attempts at negotiation might solve the troubled Indonesian situation, the Dutch were represented as feeling that talks with the Nationalists would accomplish little as long as disorders con'inue.

It was still too early to tell whether Sjahrir, with the backing of the Socialist party and working committee of which he formerly was chairman, would have sufficient strength and influence to apply the brakes to the Indonesian military machine.

British Position

The British said their forces in Soerabaja held the northern half of the city down to a line running from the Hotel Soerabaja through the post and telegraph office to the Hotel Grand.

On the west side of the Kali Mas, major canal running through the heart of the city, the British statement said, there was little movement. On the east side of the canal an Indian advance, spearheaded by tanks, knocked out a bunker and killed its defenders.

The statement told of persistent Indonesian efforts to use Japanese artiller yagainst greatly superior British artillery and naval power.

British artillery broke up a concentration of about 200 Indonesians seen forming 1,000 yards south of the railroad station. RAF planes strafed road blocks and a suspected site of a Bofors anti-aircraft gun, while two bombs were dropped in the Hotel Brunet area, headquarters of the Indonesian Youth Movement.

Casualties Light

British casualties at Soerabaja yesterday were reported as seven Indian soldiers wounded. No figures were available on Indonesian casualties.

The British reported one British officer was killed and one Indian soldier wounded in Batavia by Indonesian snipers who kept up a desultory fire during most of the night. Barricades have been thrown up in the streets by the British in Batavia and all cars were being checked carefullly.

Reliable reports have been received, the British said, that some Japanese troops have been killed in the fighting in Soerabaja.

"The tactics employed by the Indonesians are of Japanese standard practice," the British statement said, "and there is little doubt that some Japanese are still actively engaged in the disturbances at Soerabaja."

Extremist Radio Calls On Youths To Support Semarang Javanese

Birmingham News

BY RALPH MORTON

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 19—(AP)—An Extremist Indonesian radio station called today for "war on the British" and asked Indonesian youths to reinforce the ranks of the hard-pressed native Nationalists at Semarang, scene of the latest outbreak in Java.

A dispatch from embattled Soerabaja said the British had reported evidence that the Indonesians were endeavoring to manufacture bombs and weapons on a small scale there. Sporadic fighting continued in Batavia.

11-19-45

A British communique said the situation in Central Java "gives cause for anxiety in view of the extremely aggressive attitude of local Extremists both in Semarang and Jogjakarta."

The Extremist broadcast by a station in the interior came after Premier Sutan Sjahrir, of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, rushed a three-man committee to Soerabaja to investigate the fighting in the hope that a solution could be found.

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A BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER told a news conference that there has been no substantiation of earlier reports that the Japanese were providing leadership and backing to the Indonesians in Soerabaja. He added that the latest available evidence tended to show that the Nationalist fighting was "neither organized, planned nor led."

In Semarang, British troops seized the telephone exchange after three British officers were slain by Extremists in that north coast port. British Brig. Bethell placed Wong Sonego-po, the local governor, in custody and ordered him to broadcast that Indonesian armed men and automobiles would not be permitted on the roads.

The British said one of their brigades in Semarang was "steadily clearing the disturbed area against slight opposition." British troops in Batavia were warned that they should avoid any area "in which they hear shooting taking place."

One Dutch officer and three natives from Amboina serving in the Dutch Army were killed and 28 Dutch troops were wounded in fighting Sunday and last night in the capital. The Dutch estimated the Indonesian casualties at 28 killed and 17 wounded.

* * *

BRITISH INDIAN FORCES, opposed by Indonesian tanks and mortar fire, have advanced 1,000 yards in Northeastern Soerabaja, gaining control of the railway yards.

Patrolling Yorkshiremen discovered recently dug gun positions on Madoera Island within range of Soerabaja. Apparently the Indonesians had planned to ferry artillery to the island to shell the naval base.

11-19-45

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Soerabaja appealed to the Chungking government to take "urgent steps" to protect the 60,000 Chinese residents of the city from British shells and the Indonesian "scorched earth policy." Chinese sources estimated that 100 Chinese had been killed and 500 wounded since the fighting started.

Indonesian Nationalists Mass Call for War Against British

Atlanta Constitution

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 19.—(AP) British military officials Monday expressed fears that a new wave of fighting might break out in central Java, where thousands of armed Indonesian Nationalists were massing as Indonesian radio stations called for "war on the British."

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An official British statement said the situation in central Java "gives cause for anxiety in view of the extremely aggressive attitude of local extremists both in Semarang and Jogjakarta."

A short time earlier an Indonesian broadcast, declaring "war" on the British, asked Indonesian youths to reinforce the ranks of the Nationalists at Semarang, where a British brigade was clamping on a tight control after the slaying of three British officers.

Another Indonesian broadcast Saturday night declared:

"This is the last night of peace. Tuesday we shall start and either kill the British or drive them from Java." 11-20-45

This broadcast came from the headquarters for the Nationalist movement at Jogjakarta, now swarming with armed youths. The Indonesian "army" is drilling openly in a number of near-by camps. The Indonesians themselves say a munitions plant in Jogjakarta already is supplying a steady output of ammunition for their forces fighting in Soerabaja and elsewhere.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said that there were completely unconfirmed rumors that "an army of Indonesian extremists, at any moment now. . will open a large scale offensive on Batavia."

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Semarang was reported seething with unrest as a result of British measures taken after Saturday night's attack which resulted in the death of three British officers and the British troops placing the native governor in custody. The British announced later they were "steadily clearing the disturbed area."

In Soerabaja, where fighting continued into the tenth day, the British confined their activity largely to mopping up the areas already occupied and to artillery fire on areas where Indonesian guns were believed to be located.

Indonesians Change Policy With Shelving of Soekarno To Save Dutch 'Face'

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

By James D. White

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13—(AP)—A face-saving device has been set up in Java which holds promise of ending the bloody struggle which Indonesian, Dutch and British elements have got into since Japan surrended. Va.

The unrecognized Indonesian government abruptly has changed itself from an "American" to a "European" constitutional pattern.

The practical value of this is that it relegates to a parliamentary shelf the fire-breathing Dr. Soekarno, the ndonesian president whom the Dutch charge collaborated with Japan and whom they refuse to talk to.

This saves Dutch face, because the active head of Indonesian politics now is the new premier, Sutan Sjahrir, formerly a subordinate official in the native regime. He publicly regrets the violence that has occurred, talks like a moderate, and the Dutch presumably will be willing to negotiate with him.

Meanwhile Indonesian face is saved by retaining Soekarno as president, a post that now theoretically is stripped of executive power like the presidency of prewar France. What may be more important in the long run, Soekarno's own face is saved, and one may doubt whether his actual leadership has been seriously affected.

The Indonesian government's quick-change act occurred against this background of important developments during the past 10 days:

Acting Governor General Hubertus van Mook, himself born in Java, began negotiations with Soekarno to reach a peaceful agreement which would ned the bloody revolt and enable Dutch and Indonesians to live together again much as they did before the war, but under the framework of dominion status which the Dutch government has promised since 1942.

At this point the Dutch home government, which is regarded as liberal in Holland, decided its agent could not alk to Soekarno because of his unquestioned collaborationist activities. Van Mook was let down, with something of a dull, discouraging thud.

Renewed Violence

Indonesian violence broke out again, notably at Soerabaja and Megalang. The British, whose Indian troops had been brought in to police Java until Dutch forces could arrive, served an ultimatum to the nationalists to lay down their arms.

The natives ignored this, however, and appealed in succession to the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia to intervene and stop the return of Dutch forces and colonial rule. 11-14-45.

The British attacked Soerabaja and according to the Indonesians killed "thousands and thousands" in an unmistakable display of naval, aerial and artillery force. The Indonesians were found to be fighting with Japanese arms and to have considerable Japanese inspiration in one way or another.

This display of force was followed by the swift change-over in the face of the Indonesian government. It apparently reopens the way to peaceful negotiations.

Otherwise the net result has been considerable losses on both sides, and success gy the Indonesians in bringing their case more fully to the attention of the world.

Whether the price paid will bring peace remains to be seen.

Scant Gains Reported By British

Richmond Times-Dispatch

BATAVIA, JAVA, Nov. 14—(AP)—Determined Indonesian troops, using artillery and frequently counterattacking, clung firmly to fortified positions along the east-west railway in Soerabaja today and limited British Indian forces to scant gains in the fifth day of bloody fighting. 11-15-45

The British continued bombing some key Indonesian positions, but declared they were using "only minimum force" against the Indonesians, entrenched in concrete pillboxes and air-raid shelters built before the war.

An official statement said the British command was giving every opportunity to the "extremists to stop the useless bloodshed of their own people" and added that the British "still hoped" to occupy the big Java naval base without repeating last Saturday's heavy sea and air bombardment.

Cabinet Assembled

Meanwhile, in Batavia, the new 36-year-old Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, Sutan Sjahrir, was assembling his Cabinet to try to stop the fighting in Soerabaja and restore order throughout Java.

Action was delayed pending the arrival of two Cabinet members from troubled East Java. Sjahrir already has indicated he would fly to Soerabaja to seek peace.

Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin said he was confident the Indonesian government could restore order if it received cooperative support from the British. British Major-General D. C. Hawthorn, at his headquarters in Batavia, bluntly accused the commander of the Japanese Sixteenth Army and his chief of staff of having deliberately handed over arms to "unruly elements" in Java.

Hawthorn administered a verbal lashing to the two Japanese officers, Lieutenant-General Yuichiro Nagano and Major-General Moichiro Yamamoto, at a formal surrender ceremony held a full six weeks after the arrival of British troops.

Placed on Plane

The two generals and another staff officer of the Sixteenth Army, Major-General Junji Nakamura, later were placed aboard a plane which took off for Singapore, where they will answer charges of violating the Allied surrender terms.

Outlining plans of Sjahrir's Cabinet to deal with the Indonesian Extremists, Sjarifuddin said the new government would make it illegal for any citizen to carry arms except authorized members of the police force. Sjarifuddin added that all civilians in Soerabaja would be ordered to hand over their weapons to the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps—TKR—which he plans to reorganize and discipline.

He said additional members of the TKR would be sent from Jogjakarta to Soerabaja to aid in disarming the Extremists.

In a formal statement of his policies, Sjahrir said measures would be taken at once to make the "republic" thoroughly democratic.

He said he would call general elections soon "in order that freely elected representatives of the people may take their rightful part in shaping governmental policy and deciding the destiny of the country."

He also declared that no member of the new government would be tainted by collaboration with the Japanese during the occupation. 11-18-45

A correspondent in Soerabaja said British Indian troops had hurled back three suicidal Indonesian attacks during the night, killing more than 100 and sustaining a half-dozen casualties of their own in fighting for the Kota Railway Station and marshalling yards.

He said the British threw a 25-pounder barrage against Indonesians entrenched in dugouts along the railroad.

A British statement reported two Indian soldiers were killed and six others wounded by Indonesians, who infiltrated British positions in the Grand Hotel sector northeast of Government House. The infiltration followed a heavy, organized Indonesian attack on the east flank of the British line. Artillery broke up the attack.

Planes Strike

The statement said RAF planes struck several times at Government House and the Courts of Justice Building, still held by the Indonesians.

One Indian soldier was wounded by Indonesian artillery fire against positions held by the Ninth Gurkha Regiment, the British reported. Five 75-mm. rounds and one mortar shell fell in this area.

The British were reported moving slowly in order to keep their casuaties low, and that it might take the better part of this week to clear out the remaining half of Soerabaja still in the hands of the Indonesians.

JAVA

Arrows & Sugar

Time

More blood was shed in The Netherlands East Indies last week. Little of it was Dutch. Their troops hovered in ships off Java's great naval base of Surabaya. Ashore, British casualties went over 300, Indonesian over 2,000. 11-19-45

The British still said that they were merely trying to restore order. Major General E. C. Mansergh, their Surabaya commander, told the Indonesians to lay down their arms. The list of arms he gave ranged from tanks to poison arrows. When the Indonesians refused, British guns and planes shelled and bombed the city and British Indian troops moved in against snipers. President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic" condemned the "massacre." His secretary said: "I think there will be much fighting."

The Dutch had earlier renewed their offer of dominion status under a Dutch governor general. Indonesian nationalists rejected the offer, instead proposed a plebiscite or U.S. arbitration, asked for U.S. and Russian help. Chicago, Ill.

The only official U.S. comment came from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, who had hoped to get sugar from Java. Now, in the understatement of the week, he explained: "Trying to get it out would not tend to promote peace."

66g-1945

JORIS IVENS TAKES STAND FOR INDONESIAN PATRIOTS

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y. 11-28-45

by David Platt

It was no surprise to those of us who knew Joris Ivens to hear that he had resigned his post as Film Commissioner for the Netherlands East Indies Government in protest over its reactionary policy in Indonesia.

Ivens could no more serve the interests of an imperialist clique in the Netherlands than he could shut his eyes to Hitler aggression which he fought with the weapon he knew best — the camera—from the Reichstag blaze to the capture of Berlin by democratic arms.

The great pioneer producer of documentaries has devoted the best part of his life fighting for peoples rights. He was one of the first to film the real drama of hunger and oppression. The penetrating social viewpoint of his films about the coal mines in Belgium (**Borinage**), Holland's Zyder-Zee Project (**The New Earth**), Loyalist Spain (**Spanish Earth**), Japanese aggression in China (**The 400,000,000**), U. S. rural electrification (**Power and the Land**), influenced documentary production the world over.

11-22-45

WHY INDONESIA FOUGHT

Last winter Ivens set out for the East Indies, to film the great work contributed by the Indonesian people in the struggle against Japan. He had in mind a film that would show not only how they fought but why they fought so well. He had accepted the post as film chief for the Netherlands East Indies Government with great enthusiasm, he told the Daily Worker a few weeks before he sailed. He believed sincerely that Indonesia would be given full freedom and independence when the war was won.

But the wealthy Dutch backed by English tories had other plans for the islands. The Dutch Government, which gave the order to shoot Indonesian patriots demanding independence, insisted, with shameful hypocrisy, that all films made by Ivens should demonstrate the progressive nature of Dutch colonial rule. This was too much for a man who had never made a dishonest film in his life. Ivens refused to prostitute his art to help consolidate the rule of a few over many. Before resigning he stated:

"As an artist I have not and will not do any film work that would be against my principles and convictions. As a Dutch citizen I believe that the great democratic traditions of our people in Europe should be applied in the Far East, making possible an understanding between two free peoples that would serve the interests of the Dutch nation as well as the national interests of Indonesia. I feel that the present attitude of the Netherland Indies Government can only serve the interests of a small group in the Netherlands."

JORIS IVENS

All those who feel that the documentary film should record and aid the progress of all nations and peoples toward freedom and independence, will join me in offering con-

Indonesians

gratulations to Joris Ivens for his inspiring stand.

His action should encourage film artists here to demand that our own government stop intervening against the democratic peoples movements in the Far East.

U. S. A. Urges Java Pact

P.M.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The U. S. A. has asked the Dutch and Indonesians to resume conversations aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the current conflict in the Netherlands East Indies.

The State Dept. issued a statement which said this government has viewed recent developments in the East Indies with increasing concern. A spokesman said the statement already had been given to the British and the Dutch as a courtesy.

12-20-45

The statement said the U. S. A. had hoped that conversations between the Indonesians and Dutch authorities would result in a peaceful settlement "recognizing alike the natural aspirations of the Indonesian peoples and the legitimate rights and interests of The Netherlands."

But, it said, there apparently has been a cessation of these conversations.

new York, N.Y.

Primary responsibility for arriving at agreement lies with The Netherlands and the Indonesians, the statement continued, but such a settlement "can be attained only through a realistic, broad-minded and cooperative approach on the part of all concerned and a will to reconcile differences by peaceful means."

"The United States earnestly hopes that all parties in the Netherlands East Indies will see the necessity of an early resumption of conversations looking toward a peaceful solution of the conflict which will be in harmony with the principle and ideals of the charter of the United Nations organization and of the United Nations declaration under which victory over the Axis was achieved," the statement said.

NATIVES DOUBT U. S. IS NEUTRAL IN JAVA

new York Times

Head of Nationalist Regime Cites Training of the Dutch as Sign of Partiality

12-14-45

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 15 (U.P.)—Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the self-proclaimed Indonesian Republic said today that the United States was "not really anxious to maintain strict neutrality in the Indonesian problem."

Mr. Sjahrir made his charge as Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, left for the Netherlands today to discuss the troubled Java situation with the Netherlands Government. There were reports that he might not return to his post here.

It was predicted that Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, would be named Governor General to replace Dr. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, who resigned Oct. 16, shortly after he had been released from a Japanese prison camp in Manchuria. He resigned over differences of opinion with the Netherlands Government on its attitude toward the Indonesian Nationalist movement, which is fighting for the independence of the Indies.

N.Y., N.Y.

Mr. Sjahrir said the announcement that the Netherlands Government was sending twenty-seven battalions of troops to Java "will only make things worse in a situation which already is most tense."

Commenting on a report that a Netherlands marine brigade coming to Java was American-trained, Mr. Sjahrir said there were no indications so far that the United States was giving the Netherlands active military support except for providing equipment.

"The training of Dutch marines in the United States, however, might be understood by the Indonesian population as a promotion of military support for the Dutch instead of a policy of avoiding clashes," Mr. Sjahrir said. "Clashes on a bigger scale will inevitably follow the landing in Java of this expeditionary force."

Sporadic Fighting Continued

Meanwhile sporadic fighting continued throughout Java. The replacement of Mas Sutardjo as republican "Governor" of western Java by Dr. Djamin coincided with a report of increasing activity by the extremists in the Bandung area, according to a British bulletin.

The communiqué reported that in Semarang in central Java, a British patrol had been attacked by a mob of eighty terrorists west of the city.

The Netherlands news agency reported that Extremists were massing at Tjikampek, strategic railroad center, about seventy miles east of Batavia, for a stand against the British.

It was rumored that the Extremists planned to make the town the anchor of a "first line of defense" aimed at slowing down a possible Allied advance eastward from Batavia. The line was said to be ready, with several thousand more Indonesians based on Tjikampek.

SECOND JAVA TOWN RAZED BY BRITISH

New York Times

Village Near Buitenzorg Burned After Sniping at Indians on Guard at Railroad

N.Y., N.Y.

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 16 (AP)—British Indian troops burned an Indonesian village today, as Premier Sutan Sjahrir and President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic started on a "pacification tour" of strife-torn Java.

12-17-45

The British announced that the Indian troops put the torch to a village near Buitenzorg, thirty miles south of Batavia, after snipthem from guarding a rail crossing where some British forces had been ambushed.

[British air and ground forces last week razed Bekasi, near Batavia, in reprisal for the massacre of British and Indian survivors of a plane crash.]

Premier Sjahrir indicated he has expected more detailed Netherland peace proposals to the Indonesians, and at the same time expressed concern over the possibility of American air to the Netherlands. Declaring that he had heard the "Dutch marines," trained in the United States, were on their way to the Indies "probably to be used not in Java but in the outer islands," Premier Sjahrir added:

12-17-45

"There was a certain amount of American help for the French cause in Indo-China in the shipment of troops. I hope America won't similarly serve Dutch interests here."

The British said the Indonesian People's Peace Army "is proving more cooperative and has expressed a desire to increase their efforts to restore order."

The British increased the garrison in Bandung by almost a regiment. In scattered military action the British called upon naval and land artillery support after a British patrol was fired upon at Semarang. An Indoensian attack on a British patrol near Medan in Sumatra was repulsed.

The Netherlands News Agency said the fate of 1,000 men, women and children, compelled by Indonesians to evacuate Surabaya during the fighting there last month was not known even to British military authorities. They were reported spirited away to the interior of Java.

The news agency said also that each of the twenty-seven battalions of Netherland troops being sent to the Indies would be organized on a "task force" basis, with its own artillery, tanks and medical detachment.

Briton Denies Making Charge

Official denial was made today that Lieut. Col. H. C. G. Harding, British assistant provost marshal, said on Nov. 24 that sixty Indonesian police were shot down "in cold blood" by Netherland and Ambonese troops in an attack on the Indonesian central police station here, as reported by The Associated Press.

[Ralph Morton, Associated Press correspondent at Sydney, Australia, said he wrote the story on Nov. 24 from information supplied to him and Harry Plumeridge of The Australian Associated Press by Colonel Harding in an interview and "I am certain Harding made the statement."]

British Brigadier Maclean, in a letter to the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service on Dec. 12, said the statements attributed to Colonel Harding were "entirely false and a distortion of the true facts." He asserted that Colonel Harding at a press conference had said that sixty-three members of the civil police, including some inspectors, were taken prisoner by Netherland military personnel Nov. 18 and on his [Harding's] orders some of them released.

Solonel Harding today approved Brigadier Maclean's letter as presenting the facts, but declined further comment.

Retreat to Semarang Expected

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 16 (U.P.)—British forces have withdrawn from Ambarawa, central Javanese site of a wartime internment camp, after evacuating all civilian internees, and are expecteed to withdraw from other positions between Ambarawa and Semarang, nineteen miles to the north, it was disclosed today.

Javanese extremists, who have been battling British troops and Netherlanders in Java in an attempt to win the independence of the Indonesian Republic, held the camp under virtual siege last month until the arrival of British troops.

Observers believed that the British also will draw out of Ungaran, on the road midway between Ambarawa and Semarang, leaving only Semarang in their hands in the north central Java area.

Japanese Are Aiding British

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Dec. 16 (Netherlands News Agency)—British military authorities in Java "in certain cases of the utmost necessity" are using Japanese forces "to check disturbances of law and order directed against civilians," J. H. A. Logemann, Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territories, said today.

Mr. Logemann's statement, issued in reply to a question on the use of Japanese troops, asked yesterday in the upper house of the Netherlands Parliament, said:

"The Minister is aware that in certain cases of the utmost necessity the Allied command in Java is making use of Japanese forces to check disturbances of law and order directed against civilians.

"Although the Minister realizes the objections to such a use—which, however, is not a matter for criticism by the Netherlands Government—it must be remembered that in some cases the necessity is apparent."

British Burn Down Entire Java Village

Daily Worker

new York, N.Y. 12-14-45

BATAVIA, Dec. 13 (UP).—A British punitive expedition supported by tanks and planes today burned every building in the village of Bekasi, 12 miles east of Batavia.

Truckloads of soldiers swept through the village drenching wooden buildings with gasoline and planting incendiary bombs, while tanks and artillery stood by to repel any attacks. Indonesian trucks fleeing the village were destroyed by machine gun and cannon fire from RAF planes.

The Netherlands News Agency Aneta said some 500 villagers were rounded up and held under guard while the village was being destroyed. 12-14-45

VILLAGE DEMOLISHED

Only a few stone buildings and the local jail were left standing in the village. A column of black smoke rising 1,000 feet over Bekasi could be seen from Batavia. Aneta said a full battalion of troops was employed.

A British announcement said it was hoped the burning of Bekasi would have a salutory effect on "Indonesian terrorists."

The action was allegedly taken in retaliation for the killing of 22 British and Indian survivors of an air crash on Nov. 29.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Allied War Crimes Commission for Java, which arrived in the first ship after the Japanese capitulation, had arrested 43 Japanese war criminals and two Indonesians and were holding 15 others for interrogation out of a total of 204 suspects.

Woman Reveals Self as Possessor of Voice That Daily Attacked British, Dutch Troops

Richmond Times Dispatch Va.

MALANG, JAVA, Dec. 22—(Delayed)—(AP)—A tiny, dark-haired woman revealed herself today as the possessor of the mysterious voice with the American background which daily has been violently attacking the British and Dutch over the Indonesian Nationalist radio in Eastern Java.

She said her name a decade ago was Mrs. Vannen Manx; that she fled the United States for Bali in 1931, adopting the Hindu religion and the Balinese name of Ketoet-Tantri. Before the war she opened a hotel in Java which became famous as a Swiss-managed, Indonesian-operated mountain resort near Malang. It was destroyed during the Japanese occupation, and Mrs. Manx, suspected of being an American spy, was subjected to the cruelest of tortures, she said.

"I can't tell you where I work from but I change stations frequently and I work closely with the Youth Leader Soetomo," she said.

Saw Bombing

"I was in Soerabaja when the British bombed it. I saw hospitals crowded with innocent Indonesians. That was when I decided to go along with the Indonesians. I keep close watch on the Soerabaja front. Once I went back through the lines. Friendly Gurkhas (British Indian troops) saved me from being shot.

"What do you think the British would do with me if they caught me?"

For some time she dwelt on her harrowing experiences as a prisoner of the Japanese, who she said regarded her as their principal enemy in Java and heaped cruelties upon her. Others who were interned with her have corroborated this part of her story, saying she received the most brutal treatment.

She went on: 12-25-45

"They kept me locked in a room alone, often without clothes, for a year and a half. They made me walk the main street in Poerwokerto stark naked, with a sign, 'American spy,' and forced water down my throat until my stomach distended terribly.

"Four times they fastened my arms behind me and hung me by them — again naked — until I fainted. They broke all my toes and fingers by hammering them.

"Nothing could convince them that I was not a spy."

Hostess Days Recalled

The tiny woman recalled the days when she was hostess at her hotel to many world notables—writers, actors and other dignitaries. The hotel was destroyed after the Japanese captured Bali.

"I formerly lived in Hollywood, but I don't like to talk about that part of my life," she said. "I could have had fame and fortune, but when a terrible accident took my husband and child, I fled to Bali from San Francisco in 1931.

"The first five years I spent in a sultan's palace, adopted as his daughter. I took a Balinese name, learned the language and customs and spent my spare time painting. Then I opened my hotel, not for the public, but only for people I liked to be with—writers, artists, musicians and never the monopolistic Dutch."

Mrs. Manx prefers to be called Tantri. Acquaintances said that although she has an American passport she is a native of the Isle of Man and is a British subject. The British monitors of the outlawed free Indonesia radio she is known only as the woman "who calls herself an American."

Her own dream, she says, is to go back to the United States for three months, taking with her several representative Indonesians to plead their cause at Washington. 12-25-45

"Then I want to return to Bali and my painting," she concluded.

66g-1945

Indonesians Ordered To Resist With Poison

Richmond times Dispatch

BATAVIA, JAVA, Dec. 11—(AP)—Defiant Indonesian Nationalist leaders called upon 70,000,000 Javanese today to resist with arms and even poison any attempt to reinstate Dutch sovereignty, and demanded international recognition of their republic as a prerequisite of peace negotiations.

12-12-45

Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir, of the unrecognized republic, declared Indonesians would fight further landings of British troops, and a Nationalist leader broadcasting from a radio station near Soerabaja threatened mass poisoning for Dutch troops.

Sutan Sjahir

"The Dutch are boasting they soon will bring in thousands of soldiers," said this leader, Soetomo. "What of it? We are determined to annihilate them, even if we have to poison them to death.

Va.

"We have 70,000,000 behind us. It is an easy task for us to get rid of 100,000 or 200,000 enemies by poison."

Sjahrir, referring to British offers of discussions of the dispute after elimination of "extremist elements," declared:

"There can hardly be such a thing as a war against extremists alone. We never have understood who were termed extremists.

"We tell the whole world we have won independence and ask recognition," Sjahrir told a news conference. "After international recognition we are ready to negotiate a fair settlement of all outstanding problems. If, however, our independence is attacked, we are compelled to resist."

Lieutenant-General Sir Miles C. Dempsey, commander-in-chief of land forces of the Southeast Asia Command, arrived from Singapore for a conference with Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Christison, commander of Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies, on measures for the restoration of peace in Java.

Richmond, Va.

Christison apparently had been empowered at an Allied conference in Singapore last week to take all steps necessary to end fighting in Java and to requisition all reinforcements the Southeast Asia command could provide. The British already have clamped wartime secrecy on Allied troop movements and alerted troops against a possible Indonesian move on Batavia.

Railroad Cut

An official British statement at noon said an escort had left for Bandoeng to get supplies from a convoy which was held up Sunday at Soeka Boemi by Indonesian resistance. The British cut the railroad east of Bandoeng in a move to prevent further loss of rolling stock, while the evacuation of Indonesians from the northern part of the Summer capital continued.

'Compelled to Resist'

An Indian field regiment moving from Bandoeng to Batavia was delayed by road blocks which were demolished.

Elsewhere, Allied headquarters said, the situation was generally quiet except for scattered sniping in the area of Huitenzorg and continued looting, laid to former Dutch prisoners of war, in Bandoeng.

12-12-45

Active patrolling continued near Soerambaja. Semarang was reported quiet, although Indonesians who infiltrated there were reported attempting to isolate the airfield and docks. In Batavia there were several exchanges of shots in the dock areas yesterday.

The Netherlands East Indies government announced that acting Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook would leave by plane Thursday to report to the home government. His stay probably will be brief, it was said. In his absence, N. S. Blom, director of the Department of Justice, will serve as acting governor-general.

Indonesians

Indonesians Support Sjahrir In Plea for Independence

Richmond Times Dispatch

Richmond Times Va.

BATAVIA, Dec. 13—(AP)—Indonesian leaders in Sumatra expressed complete solidarity today with the "republic" of Premier Sutan Sjahrir in demanding full independence from the Dutch.

In battle action in Java, meanwhile, RAF planes machine-gunned vehicles fleeing from a village fired by the British in a reprisal raid.

12-14-45

Acting Governor Amir, of the Indonesian government in Sumatra, was flown from Padang with three staff members in a British plane for conferences with officials of the unrecognized Indonesian republic in Batavia. Later Amir told a news conference:

"We are standing full behind Dr. Soekarno (President of the Indonesian republic) and the Sjahrir Cabinet. Like people in other parts of Indonesia, we reject Dutch dominion status and demand full independence.

"Sumatra, with the strongest youth movement in Indonesia, has long been a country of revolution against the Dutch. Every act against the population of Java we feel is also directed against ourselves."

12-14-45

The village set afire by British Indian troops was Bekassi, the scene of the massacre three weeks ago of 22 survivors of a plane crash. Bekassi is about 12 miles south of Batavia.

As the village burned fiercely, British Thunderbolts and Mosquitos machine-gunned and cannonaded fleeing motor vehicles, destroying four trucks and three passenger cars. Twenty Indonesians escaped from one automobile.

12-14-45

The Indian troops tried to spare several stone buildings and Chinese homes, but they were unable to halt the spreading flames.

Casualties Listed

The retaliatory raid followed new outbreaks in which a British enlisted man was killed and four others, a Japanese lieutenant, an Indian officer, and an English and Indian enlisted man were wounded.

In a Batavia suburb a Red Cross truck was attacked by grenades and gunfire.

Similar small-scale clashes with infiltrating Indonesians occurred south of Batavia at Buitenzorg, where one Indian was wounded; at Bandoeng, where a Dutchman was killed, and at Medan in Sumatra, where a Dutchman was shot dead.

The Allied War Crimes Commission in Java reported that it had listed 244 persons, most of them Japanese, as war criminals, and that 43 had already been arrested. Heading the list is Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Japanese commander in Java accused of the deaths of 300 British officers.

INDONESIAN HEAD UNHURT IN FIRING

12-27-45

Birmingham Age Herald

BY VERN HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 26—(AP)—Native Dutch troops fired a volley of bullets today at a car in which Sutan Sjahrir, premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, was a passenger, but Sjahrir was uninjured.

Ala.

British authorities said it was established that hte native troops—Eurasians and Surinamese—did not know the identity of the car's occupant, and had sought only to confiscate an Indonesian car.

Another unidentified Indonesian passenger in Sjahrir's car also escaped injury.

Sjahrir, who returned yesterday from a tour of Java, said an automobile containing five young men in Dutch uniforms approached the car in which he was riding. One man opened fire. The bullets struck the radiator of Sjahrir's car.

Weapon Jams

One of the Eurasions leaped from the attack car and aimed his pistol at Sjahrir, the premier said. The weapon jammed.

Fifteen other Eurasians, all in Dutch uniforms, approached, but fled with the British military patrol car reached the scene. The five occupants of the attack car were arrested.

Sjahrir is a key figure in the negotiations to restore order in strife-torn Java, and such as attack could have thrown the delicate political situation into confusion.

(Jrime Minister Wilhelm Schermerhorn of The Ntherlands and acting Gov. Gen. Huburtus J. vân Mook, of The Netherlands East Indies were in London today for conferences with Prime Minister Attlee, who is portrayed by diplomatic observers as most anxious to withdraw British troops from the Dutch islands.

Dutch Intentions Asked

Attlee was believed to have made it clear he had asked the Dutch to state specificaly their intentions in Indonesia.

(Van Book was said to have told the Schermerhorn cabinet the Indonesian Nationalists would accept nothing less than recognition of the government of President Soekarno.)

British and Dutch authorities were expected to renew their negotiations with Indonesian leaders soon after the holidays. A representative of Dutch Prince Bernhard has arrived for the talks.

The military situation in the island was generally quiet.

Indonesians Back Premier

Atlanta, Ga.

Constitution

BY VERN HAUGLAND.

BATAVIA, Dec. 13.—(AP)—Indonesian leaders in Sumatra expressed complete solidarity Thursday with the "republic" of Premier Sutan Sjahrir in demanding full independence from the Dutch.

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Troops That Freed Holland Now Shipped to Enslave Java

new york, n.y.

Daily Worker

REMEMBER the British Sixth Airborne Division?

It is the famous division that dropped from the clouds and fought the bitter, bloody battle of Arnhem. That was early in the Western Front offensive. The Tommies were cut off, but they kept fighting. Most of their men were killed, but they kept fighting to end fascism and to win freedom for the Dutch people.

For Arnhem is in Holland. 12-11-45

Now the survivors of Arnhem are to be ordered to fight for the reimposition of hated Dutch imperial rule in Java, Sumatra and Borneo. The press reported yesterday that the Sixth Airborne is to be reconstituted, that it is to be thrown in to strengthen British forces in Indonesia. n.y. n.y.

The men who lived through Arnhem will be told to do what the Nazis did to Rotterdam and Lidice; to exterminate whole villages.

Perhaps they will wonder if the Nazis and Japanese have been defeated. Perhaps they will gag at the prospect of stepping into the hob-nailed boots of fascism.

Java's Premier Is Quiet but Plenty Tough

Washington, D.C.

Post

12-16-45

~~See story on Java, early Page 2~~

THE new so-called Indonesian Republic, striving to keep the Dutch from returning to the Netherlands East Indies, has been fairly noisy in its demands—but not so its new Premier, who claims to speak for 70 million Indonesians seeking freedom. Sutan Sjahrir is slight, youthful. His features are almost hawklike, but his eyes are mild and understanding. He gives the impression of one carrying a burden beyond his strength, but determined to rise above physical limitations.

SJAHRIR

While the Nationalist movement may be the work of many hands, the blueprint for channeling it is clearly Sjahrir's. He takes his basic stand on the "unshakable rock of the Indonesian Republic" as an accomplished fact.

Admits Task Difficult

What is his plan for future government?

Generally, he says, the program is to establish a government the people want. He aims not at a federation of quasi-independent communities but a union of the self-governing parts of the whole.

Economically, he leans toward planned economy. But he declares Indonesians must recognize the existence of foreign ownership in their economy.

Restoration of order? He says "Our task is difficult. There are so many points to reach, so many people to convince.

"We accept the British position that their task is to disarm and protect, but many believe they are here to restore the Dutch.

"It would be best for all . . . if the United States Government would make a clear statement about the situation.

Sjahrir is reluctant to admit the need of outside armed help to restore order.

How about a period of control under a trusteeship charter?

"We would accept that," he says.

Talk With British

Are negotiations possible?

"The British want us to discuss economic problems. We agree," he says, "but Van Mook (Hubertus Van Mook, acting governor general) insists on taking up the political aspect first. Here there is nothing to discuss. The Dutch must accept the Republic."

SOEKARNO, president of the Indonesian Republic, is presently playing what the Dutch call "masterful inactivity." A consummate politician, he voluntarily yielded power the republic gave him and handed it over to Sutan Sjahrir, who formed a new government.

SOEKARNO

This left Soekarno as spiritual leader. 12-16-45

Soekarno has the manner and bearing of an affable, successful political leader. He seems able to think in English, Dutch and Malay and switches easily among them.

His program is beautifully simple: Complete elimination of all Dutch political influence; acceptance temporarily of some form of international supervision; economic protection of foreign interests. He adds, "We need experts."

Hearing Filipinos sympathized with Indonesian aspirations but did not understand how a Japanese collaborationist could be leader, Soekarno denies he was a collaborationist, adding, "I only used the Japanese to lighten the burden on my people."

Momentarily Soekarno is in eclipse. But if and when Sjahrir fails, he may arise as a peacemaker. If not that, many believe he will resume leadership of the extremists.

British Veil Movements In Java

Richmond Times (Va.) Dispatch

Full-Scale Battle Is Imminent

BATAVIA, JAVA, Dec. 10—(AP)—The British command clamped wartime secrecy on troop movements and communications in strife-ravaged Java today as a prelude to full-scale military operations against rampant Indonesian Nationalist forces.

Tension mounted in the turbulent island, amid reports that large concentrations of natives were massing in the suburbs of Batavia for a march upon the Javanese capital. British troops were alerted. 12-11-45

The Dutch news agency Aneta said the Jogjakarta division of the Indonesian Republican movement's central national committee has urged President Soekarno and Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized republic to remove the central Indonesian government immediately from Batavia to the interior.

Rising British anger with the Nationalists was apparent as rumors persisted that the insurgents planned a new uprising on a large scale by the week's end. An official British announcement put British casualties in Java for the period from October 1 through December 5 at 916, including 145 killed, 604 wounded and 167 missing.

Thirteen Royal Air Force Mosquito bombers and Thunderbolts assaulted the mountain village of Tjibadak, 50 miles south of Batavia in what was described as the heaviest air strike of the Nationalist rebellion. The village was reported smashed and burning after an hour-long attack.

Leaflets Dropped

The Mosquitos had dropped 1,000 warning leaflets telling the population the village would be destroyed and urging the people to flee immediately.

Two other villages near Tjibadak—Kampa and Tjimahi—were also blasted by RAF planes.

The iar assaults followed a pitched battle between Indonesian and British troops escorting a convoy bringing relief supplies for the Summer capital at Bandoeng.

In the sharp fight one British officer, one British enlisted man and 14 Indian enlisted men were killed, and 30 Indian troops were wounded. Most of the convoy got through, however.

The Dutch News Agency Aneta said an RAF regiment in Batavia fired 1,000 rounds into an area east of the Kemajoran Airfield. Fighting was reported in progress northeast of Kramjat, another troublesome capital suburb.

The Netherlands home government said the Dutch commander-in-chief in Indonesia was subject to orders from Acting-Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook, who, in turn, would be responsible to the Allied supreme command.

Van Mobu was reported preparing to fly to The Netherlands Thursday to report on the situation and on political developments in Java.

Allied headquarters offered Indonesians in Java an opportunity to co-operate in putting down the Nationalist insurgents. A company of Indonesian peace preservation corps troops from Poerwakarta was called up by the British command.

Dutch military sources said one well-trained and equipped battalion of former prisoners of war was garrisoned in Batavia at the Royal Military Academy, ready to help in any new contingency.

At Palembang, Sumatra, the British forced Indonesian leaders to view the exhumed, mutilated bodies of a British brigade major and a woman Red Cross worker who were killed there last week.

The situation was quiet for the time being at Bandoeng, despite the heavy fighting in the other West Java areas. At Semarang, at the north-center of the island, Indonesians were reported shelling British air field installations, while British naval units replied with shellfire. Air reconnaissance along the North coastal highways out of Semarang disclosed an increasing number of Indonesian roadblocks. 12-11-45

Within the past two days, 1,[illegible]50 Dutch women and children have been evacuated from the battle-torn village of Ambarawa, and 400 Chinese were to be removed.

Christian Church ministers at Bandoeng have signed an appeal for help, asserting that a "holy war" of Moslems against the Christians already was under way in the area. The Japanese had fostered the feeling during the occupation, the statement said, reporting the killing of five Roman Catholic priests at Magelang and the burning of a Christian settlement at Depok, in West Java.

66g-1945

Indonisians

Today's Guest Column

Dailey Worker New York, N.Y.

A Hollander Put Finger On Indonesia Crisis in 1860

by Alphaeus Hunton

THE answer to imperialism's face-saving allegation that the Indonesian revolt was plotted by the Japanese as a mean trick against the allies was given **85 years ago.** In **1860** a courageous writer who called himself Multatuli (a Latin pseudonym meaning "I endured much") published in Holland a book entitled **Max Havelaar, or the Coffee Sales of the Netherlands Trading Company.** In it he foretold what is happening today; there will inevitably arise, he said, a desperate, determined struggle to throw off **"the system of abuse of authority, of theft and murder, under which the poor Javanese are crushed."**

If you go looking up **Max Havelaar,** as I hope you will (an English translation was published by Knopf in 1927), I must warn you not to be exasperated by the roundabout way in which the author develops his story. He says, "I make no apology for the form of my book," admitting that it "is a patchwork." His object was to **get his book read,** and by all sorts of people. The main part of it tells how a Dutch colonial officer, assigned to a poverty-stricken and corruption-ridden district of Java, tried to govern with honesty and justice, and in so doing found himself opposed and finally defeated by his superiors and the whole system of colonial government.

11-27-45

The following observation by Multatuli on the nature of official colonial reports applies equally well to the British, French and other colonial systems. Says the author:

"THE Government of Netherlands India writes for preference to its masters in the motherland that everything goes well. The Residents [Dutch colonial officials in charge of given areas] like to report this to the government. The Assistant-Residents [in charge of divisions of an area], who in their turn receive hardly anything but favorable statements from their Controllers [over-seers, also Dutch], prefer, for their part also, to send no disagreeable tidings to the Residents.

this an artificial optimism is born in the official and written dealings with affairs, contrary not only to the truth, but also to the opinion held by those optimists themselves, as that opinion appears whenever they treat those affairs orally, and—stranger still!—often even in contradiction of their own written reports.

11-27-45

"The Resident speaks in glowing terms of the flourishing trade, and asserts that in the whole province the greatest prosperity and industrial activity are to be observed. A little lower down, however, speaking of the slender means at his disposal for circumventing smugglers, he immediately wishes to remove the disagreeable impression that would be made on the government by the conclusion drawn that in this residency a good deal of customs duty must then be evaded. 'No,' he says, 'there is no need to fear this; little or nothing is smuggled into my residency, for . . . there is so little doing in these parts, that no one would risk his capital in commerce'!!!

11-28-45

* * *

"WHERE the population does not increase, the fact is attributed to to the inexactitude of the enumerations of previous years. Where the revenue from taxation does not rise, one counts it a merit: the intention is by low assessments to encourage agriculture, which is just **now** beginning to develop, and will soon—for preference when the writer of the Report shall have left the district—yield incredible results. Where disturbances have taken place that **cannot** be concealed, they were the work of a few ill-disposed persons who in future need no longer be feared, as now there is **general** contentment. Where distress or famine has thinned the population, it was the result of crop-failure, drought, heavy rains, or something of the kind, but never of bad government. . .

11-29-45

"What improvement may be hoped with regard to so much wrong, if there is a predetermined purpose to twist and distort everything in those reports to the government? What, for instance, may be expected from a population which, by nature gentle and submissive, has for years upon years complained of oppression, when one Resident after another is seen to retire on furlough or pension, or called away to another office, without the slightest thing being done to redress the grievances under which that population is bowed down? Will not the bent spring in the end recoil? Will not the long suppressed discontent—suppressed in order that one may continue to deny its existence—at last pass to rage, to despair, to madness? Is there not in sight, at the end of this road, a **Jacquerie?"**

Yes, Multatuli, your warning of 85 years ago went unheeded, and we have now reached the end of the road in Java.

Indians Open Ground Smash At Javanese

Atlanta Ga.

Constitution

12-1-45

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 30.—(AP) Ten British planes struck with rockets and bombs Friday to silence Indonesian artillery which shelled interment camps and British positions at Ambarawa in central Java, and Indian troops opened a land attack.

The Dutch news agency Aneta, said the Indonesian guns had killed 30 persons and wounded 60 in the last few days. British reports said 13 persons, including five British artillerymen, were killed and 34 wounded by the shelling Thursday.

Four Mosquito bombers, four Mosquito rocket carriers and two Thunderbolts attacked the Indonesian gun positions on a lake adjoining Ambarawa. The Indonesians pumped at least 100 shells into British positions and internment camps Thursday.

ROCKET BOMBS USED

The planes fired 32 rockets and dropped 6,000 pounds of bombs, Aneta said.

Immediately after the air assault, British Indian troops began a ground offensive which was reported proceeding well at the outset.

The Indonesians had reinforced their positions on the south and east banks of the lake at Ambarawa.

Some 10,000 former civilian internees and prisoners of war have been concentrated at Ambarawa.

Semarang was reported quiet.

CLASH IN BANDOENG

Fighting flared again Thursday in Bondoeng. The fighting began at noon. At least six casualties were reported.

Indian troops escorting the convoy along a 28-mile stretch from Buitenzorg to Soekaboemi suffered six casualties from snipers, Aneta added.

Meanwhile Acting Governor General Hubertus Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies, reiterated at a news conference that "the door to discussion" with the Indonesians "is still wide open."

Hats Off!

P.M. N.Y., N.Y.

PM takes its hat off today to spunky little Joris Ivens, a Hollander and a world-famous documentary film maker, for quitting his job as Film Commissioner for the Netherlands East Indies Government in protest over his country's and Britain's armed oppression of the Indonesian people. Engaged to make films to demonstrate "the building of a future Indonesia in which Dutch and Indonesians can and must co-operate on a footing of complete equality, mutual respect and appreciation, to serve the great Western ideals of freedom and democracy," Ivens set out in February, reached Australia, but has since been prevented from entering the Netherlands East Indies. "I cannot reconcile the promises of self-government made by the Netherlands Government to the Indonesian people with the attitude taken by that government in the present situation," Ivens said in quitting. "I feel that my views are shared by democratic people the world over."

11-28-45

JAVA—Patriots Continue Struggle

The Worker

All the force at the disposal of the British—who are now stretched out over a global area of colonial war—was thrown into the 425-mile battlefront in Java in an effort to defeat the Indonesian liberation forces. While attempting to placate reactionary circles among the Moslems in the Middle East, Britain is actually at war against a nation of 70,000,000, most of whom are Moslems.

N.Y., N.Y.

Rocket attacks from the air, tank-led motorized columns, naval and air bombardment were directed against some of the principal cities, radio stations and Indonesian concentrations on Java. Japanese troops are used in the assaults.

Reports from Batavia, seat of the Indonesian Republican government, indicate that the independence convention which opened there at the beginning of the week has elected a working committee representing a broad coalition of democratic forces. According to these reports, the delegates objected to the Working Committee originally nominated as having too many lawyers and insufficient representatives of labor, farmers and youth.

12-2-45

The committee was reconstituted. Of the 25 members, 17 represented the youth, farmer, labor and socialist parties or groups, including one woman. Eight other members consisted of two from the Pro-Moslem Party, one representing the Christians, four National Democrats and one Chinese.

JAVA

New Man, Old Demands

11-26-45

Time

Britons and Indonesians still killed each other in The Netherlands East Indies last week. They did not know quite how to stop.

Chicago, Ill.

The British got Dutch and Indonesian leaders together in Batavia for an inconclusive peace talk. The Dutch had refused to deal with President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic" because he collaborated with the Japs. So Soekarno, while keeping nominal power, took a back seat and a new Premier appeared. The new Indonesian leader is small (4 ft. 10½ in., 100 lbs.), scholarly, socialistic Sjahrir, 36. He met his Dutch wife while studying law at Amsterdam, later saw her packed back to Holland when the Dutch exiled him for nationalist activities. He has never seen their twelve-year-old son. Sjahrir was kept in exile until 1942. During the Jap occupation he grew pineapples and helped organize the resistance movement.

At the Batavia peace talk, Sjahrir demanded at least a guarantee of eventual independence. The Dutch would not give it. Further talks were scheduled, though agreement seemed remote. Meanwhile, the British seized Semarang in central Java after nationalists murdered three officers there. At Surabaya Britain's Indian troops inched forward after nine days of bitter fighting.

Indonesians Block British Operations in South Java

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By JOHN BOWER.

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 2.—(UP)—British Indian troops launched an offensive in central Java Sunday, striking out toward a huge Indonesian Nationalist concentration near Ambarawa.

At Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Java, British planes blasted rebel headquarters. Indonesians threatened to blow up two major buildings in the summer capital if the British moved across the east-west line of demarcation.

669

Sutan Sjahrir, premier of the self-proclaimed Indonesian Republic, expressed alarm over the situation in Bandoeng saying, "we must prevent it from becoming a second Soerabaja." 12-3-45

At Ambarawa, where some 10,000 civilian refugees have been beseiged for almost two weeks by strong Indonesian forces, the British struck out toward a large rebel concentration point at Bawen. They also re-occupied Ungaran on the evacuation road to the port of Semarang.

A strongly defended convoy of 70 trucks arrived at Ambarawa to start evacuating the civilians.

In Bandoeng, two rocket-firing Mosquito light bombers and two bomb-carrying Thunderbolt fighter-bombers attacked the red building," believed to be Indonesian headquarters. The Dutch news agency, Aneta, said the attack was made at noon and that the building was demolished. The planes were guided to the target by white arrows painted on a nearby roof and another in the street.

EVACUATE CIVILIANS

Ghurka infantry, supported by Japanese tanks, immediately moved into the area and began supervising evacuation of civilians. 12-3-45

Sjahrir, a moderate, said that control of the extremist youth organization and extremist junior officers of the Indonesian nationalist army was becoming increasingly difficult. He also said he was afraid of repercussions as the result of the finding Saturday at Bekassi, near Batavia, of the mutilated bodies of 22 Indian troops and RAF fliers who survived the crash of a transport plane only to be slain by extremists.

Sjahrir told Aneta that self-styled Gen. Supriadi, the army's commander, had disappeared and that he did not know whether the organization's chief of staff, Urip, a former major in the Netherlands Indies army, would be able to hold young officers in line and maintain discipline.

Dispatches from Bandoeng said that the Indonesians reported they had placed dynamite charges in the telephone exchange and railroad office and would set them off if the British tried to take over that part of Bandoeng lying south of the east-west railroad through the city.

Dispatches said that rebels on Saturday night attacked the Borromeus hospital, in Bandoeng, killing at least four European civilians and a Chinese doctor.

Observers pointed out that the Indonesians were in firmer control of Java than they were when the British arrived after the Japanese surrender.

The rebels control most of the railways, telephone lines and other means of communications and move freely about the island, making it difficult for the British to carry out their operations.

British convoys six weeks ago could travel in comparative safety, but now they must be strongly protected, even to air cover. Observers believe that the British would have to occupy every city, town and village to restore order. To do so would require more than the two divisions they now have in Java.

Indonesians Ask 4-Power Occupation

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

11-28-45

669

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 27 (UP).—The Indonesian Republic urged today that American, Australian, Soviet and Chinese troops replace the present British and Dutch occupation forces.

As British warplanes and warships attacked Indonesian positions in central Java's Semarang area, the Republic's national convention passed a resolution saying it would be desirable that the present forces be replaced by troops of the other Allies.

The Republic's convention, at the closing session of a three-day meeting, also gave a vote of confidence to the new premier, Sutan Sjahrir, after he promised to revise his cabinet and bring in members from the peasant and youth parties. The cabinet was expected to broaden its membership at a meeting tomorrow.

British destroyers in Semarang harbor shelled pockets of Indonesian resistance in Semarang, and 100 sailors from the Cruiser Essex were pressed into service as guards in British-held parts of the city.

In the Ambarawa area, 20 miles south of Semarang, British Thunderbolt fighters and Mosquito light bombers attacked twice with 500-pound bombs, machine-guns and cannon. They hit Indonesian concentrations attempting to form positions. A patrol sent to Ungaran, 11 miles south of Semarang, was forced to return when it found the town too strongly held by Indonesians. 11-28-45

The situation at Bandoeng, summer capital 75 miles southeast of Batavia, was described as tense. Strong patrols were ordered out to disperse Indonesians gathering in the city.

A British announcement said that British casualties for all Java fighting between Oct. 15 and Nov. 25 were 774, including 109 killed.

British Accuse Indonesians of Massacre; Planes Pound Artillery Outside Ambarawa

Richmond Time-Dispatch Richmond, Virginia

12-3-45

669

BATAVIA, JAVA, Dec. 1—(AP)—British planes pounded again today at Indonesian artillery outside Ambarawa, while naval guns were reported shelling headquarters of the nationalist forces besieging a big Allied internment camp there.

Meanwhile, the British announced discovery of the mutilated naked bodies of four Englishmen and possibly 18 Indian soldiers in a shallow grave at Bekassi, 12 miles west of Batavia. An Indonesian woman said Indonesians had hacked the men to death.

The Dutch news agency Aneta said British warships in Semarang harbor shelled the Indonesian headquarters in the Ambarawa area. The RAF planes bombed gun positions from which the Indonesians had pumped shells into Ambarawa, crowded with rescued civilian internees and former war prisoners. 12-2-45

Aneta said one RAF Mosquito bomber had been shot down or had crashed near Bandoeng, with the bodies of its pilot and navigator found by Japanese troops near the blazing wreckage of a vehicle the plane had been ordered to strafe.

In the southern part of Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, some Indonesians were reported taking reprisals against Europeans and Eurasians, the British said, and while the Indonesians have carried out a partial evacuation of the northern part of the city, some looting continues. 12-24

Approximately 1,000 internees were moved to the northern part of the town and 600 were transferred from another danger area north of the railway station.

British troops supported by Indian-manned Japanese tanks reopened the road between Bandoeng and Soekaboemi, encountering slight opposition in which five Indian troops were wounded.

The bodies discovered near Bekassi were believed to be those of survivors of a transport plane which crashed about eight miles from the burial scene.

An Indonesian woman who led the British to the burial spot said the men were led out of jail cells in Bekassi and hacked to death by about 50 Indonesians brandishing swords, knives and spears. The appearance of the bodies tended to confirm her story. 12-2-45

Five Englishmen and 20 Indians were missing after the crash.

Dutch Accused of Atrocities

A released prisoner from Bekassi said here that he saw from his cell window four Europeans and 18 Indians tied to separate stakes and killed with knives and spears last Sunday.

The Indonesians meanwhile charged atrocities by the Dutch, and presented correspondents with a list of names and addresses of 40 Indonesians they asserted were shot to death in Batavia October 28 by Dutch troops working with Indian forces. The British said they had no confirmation, but added that their troops have orders to shoot Indonesians carrying arms without authority. 12-2-45

It was disclosed that Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Christison, Alied commander in the Netherands East Indies, had scceeded in "breaking the ice" between the Dtch and Indonesians in Smatra, and had arranged conferences which reportedy went well..

BR. TO HELP CRUSH INDONESIAN EFFORT, THEN QUIT

Public Opinion Kingston, Jamaica

10-18-45

LONDON, Wednesday. Prime Minister Clement Attlee served notice in the House of Commons today that Britain would back up her Dutch allies in their endeavour to regain control of the Netherlands East Indies.

669

"MORAL OBLIGATION"

10-18-45

Speaking on the British policy in Indionesia the Prime Minister said that the British did not want to interfere unduly in the political affairs of non-British territorios.

At present however, Britain had a normal obligation to assist her Dutch ally, and as soon as the situation was firmly under control, British troops would be withdrawn from Indionesia.

66g-1945

Indonisians

Joris Ivens, Dutch Film Chief, Resigns--Hits Policy in Indonesia

The Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

By Cable to The Worker

SYDNEY, Nov. 23.—Joris Ivens, noted Dutch documentary filmproducer, resigned Monday as Film Commissioner for the Netherlands Indies government, the Dutch Aneta News Agency reported here today. 11-24-45

Ivens stated that his documentary film work in Holland, United States, Soviet Russia, Spain, China and Canada consistently contrasts with the position of the Netherlands Indies Government that his films should "demonstrate the building of future Indonesia in which Dutch and Indonesians can and must cooperate on a footing of complete equality, mutual respect and appreciation to serve the great western ideals of freedom and democracy."

FOR FREE INDONESIA

Ivens in resigning stated that the ideal of freedom and democracy, expressed in the Atlantic Charter, respects the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government in which they shall live. He said in his opinion the people of Indonesia have the fullest right to expect a realistic application of the charter to obtain their national independence. Ivens said he could not reconcile the promises of self government made by the Netherlands Government to the Indonesian people with the attitude taken by that government in the present situation. He feels his view is shared by democratic people the world over.

Ivens stated: "As an artist I have not and will not do any film work that would be against my principles and convictions. As a Dutch citizen I believe that the great democratic traditions of our people in Europe should be applied in the Far East, making possible an understanding between two free peoples that would serve the interests of the Dutch nation as well as the national interests of Indonesia. I feel that the present attitude of the Netherland Indies Government can only serve the interests of a small group in the Netherlands." 11-24-45

11-24-45

Ivens added that a realistic application of the Atlantic Charter in Indonesia could serve so well the interest of peace and prosperity throughout the world and would be of particular benefit to her near neighbor Australia.

Ivens concluded: "Every nation—Holland, United States, France, Australia, has found it necessary to strive for freedom and independence at a certain period of its national history. There is a road to freedom for all peoples in the world. The documentary film should record and assist the progress along this road."

Biographical Note

Joris Ivens was appointed Film Commissioner for the Netherlands East Indies Government last winter. He won this post on the basis of a long and distinguished record as a producer of documentary films. He made the U. S. Department of Agriculture film "Power and the Land" which dealt with rural electrification. Before coming to America in the middle '30s, he taught film production in Moscow. During the Spanish war he produced "Spanish Earth" together with Ernest Hemingway, an on-the-scene fact film of Loyalist struggle. In 1938 he went to China and returned with "The 400,000,000," story of China's heroic resistance to Japanese aggression. His plans for Indonesia included a full-length documentary showing why the Indonesian people were fighting Japanese imperialism. Most of his films form part of a classic collection in the Museum of Modern Art in New York.—D. P. 11-24-45

RAF Planes Again Attack Indonesians

P.M.: New York

N.Y., N.Y.

British Find Going Tougher Against Steady Resistance

The British in Java are finding that no matter how many thousands of Indonesians die in battle before British machine-guns, thousands more are springing up to take their places. 11-27-45

Latest dispatches from Java indicate that the military tide, at least for the moment, is turning in favor of the Indonesians, fighting for independence from Dutch colonial rule.

¶ Semarang, main city of central Java, apparently has been retaken by Indonesian forces. Aneta, Dutch news agency, says that the Indonesians made a surprise night attack into the city and split the British forces north and south of it. Six RAF Thunderbolt fighter-bombers (*Made in the U. S. A.*) dropped 500-pound bombs on Indonesian strong points in Semarang yesterday. The British say leaflets were dropped 90 minutes earlier to give civilians in the neighborhood a chance to get out.

Take Over Railroad

¶ Aneta also reports that all railroad stations in Batavia, capital of Java, have been taken over by armed Indonesian youths, who are pouring into Batavia by train. United Press reports considerable fighting in several parts of Batavia between the Dutch and the British, on one side. and Indonesians on the other. 11-21-45

¶ The British, supported by tanks, planes, and naval guns, attacked Soerabaja, naval base city of 500,000, 12 days ago. They still are fighting house-to-house battles there. A British communique says Indonesian casualties there are "unbelievably high" as compared with British losses. (The British are using Indian troops.)

Atrocity Tales

The British are resorting more and more, even in official reports, to atrocity stories. Latest is a claim that Javanese "extremists" are dismembering British troops alive and tossing their limbs in all directions. The Indonesians also are accused of committing "lots of atrocities" on women and children. The official statement even goes to the length of saying that it is "strongly suspected" that extremist elements are "using gas and chlorine thrown in bottles." It admits this isn't substantiated.

British casualties through last Sunday are reported as 580, including 121 killed.

At The Hague, Queen Wilhelmina opened the first session of the Dutch parliament since 1940. She said: "We continue our efforts to save the future of the Commonwealth built on freely accepted solidarity of the different parts of the empire." 11-21-45

Freely accepted?

British-Indonesian Fighting Spreads Throughout Java

PM. N.Y., N.Y.

11-26-45

The war in Java has entered its second phase. British forces are colliding with the Indonesians at five points across the 425 miles of the island—Batavia, Bandoeng, Semarang, Ambarawa, and Soerabaja.

With the blasting by the RAF of the two main Indoneisan propaganda broadcasting stations at Soerakarta and Jogjakarta, it may be said that general war has broken out: on the one side Indonesian troops with Japanese tanks and guns, probably numbering well over 100,000; on the other the British air force, ground troops, including Indians and British-controlled Japanese, together with units of the British Navy. The strength of the British, who are attempting to maintain Dutch control over the island and its 47,000,000 population, is not known.

Events of the past few hours are these:

¶ Soerakarta and Jogjakarta—British military authorities determined to destroy radio stations "because they learned extremist leaders were planning to launch a new propaganda campaign calling for a general uprising against all Allied forces in Java." Two Mosquito light bombers, each carrying eight rockets, attacked each station and then strafed with cannon. This action followed dropping of leaflets warning civilians to evacuate the areas. The stations were wrecked.

¶ Bandoeng—Following reports that Indonesians were training in surrounding villages and had seized a number of houses as strong points. British and Japanese troops went into action. Thirty or forty Indonesians were killed. Eleven Japanese were killed.

¶ Semarang—British artillery, assisted by the Cruiser Sussex and the Destroyer Caprice in the harbor, repulsed an attack by 1000 tank-led Indonesians in the eastern part of the city. 11-26-45

¶ Ambarawa—Fighting continued where 8000 to 10,000 civilian refugees have been besieged in their camps by Indonesian forces. Indian troops beat off an attack on the jail.

¶ Soerabaja—Indian troops stood off three minor attacks.

¶ Batavia — Tank-led Seaforth Highlanders smashed a roadblock near the entrance to the native quarter, after a patrol had been fired upon. Tracer bullets set fires in the native section.

As the Indonesians opened a two-day meeting in Batavia and endorsed the work of the Indonesian Working Committee in formulating a new government led by Sultan Sjahrir, there appeared smaller hope of a settlement.

Indonesian Truce Request Brings Threat

Washington Post Washington, D.C.

11-29-45

Batavia, Java, Nov. 28 (AP).—British authorities at Bandoeng, replying to an Indonesian request for a truce, issued an ultimatum today that any Indonesian found in the northern half of the summer capital after noon tomorrow would be shot.

The ultimatum was announced to the Indonesian "governor" of West Java when he appeared at British headquarters under a white flag and asked the British to halt military actions at Bandoeng.

Situation Still Tense

The situation in Bandoeng continued tense, with Indonesians keeping up intermittent rifle fire at the Homman Hotel where several hundred civilian internees were quartered. Allied officials said all activities of the Red Cross and the organization for the recovery of Allied prisoners of war and internees had been brought to a standstill. 11-29-45

The disorders imperiled more than 60,000 Allied internees from Western Java who have been concentrated in the summer capital, awaiting evacuation.

Fighting continued at Soerabaja, Semarang, Ambarawa and Batavia.

Shell Ungaran Second Day

British warships in Semarang Harbor for the second day shelled an Indonesian strongpoint at Ungaran, about midway between Semarang and Ambarawa, the Dutch news agency Aneta said. British positions at Ambarawa and an internment camp nearby were shelled by the Indonesians, it added.

Aneta said reconnaissance planes had seen Indonesian reinforcements moving toward Ambarawa from Magelang, 20 miles to the southwest, and had spotted Indonesian forces south and southwest of Ambarawa felling trees, laying mines and digging positions.

At the naval base of Soerabaja, where additional Indian troops were landed from ships, the British made further progress in cleaning out Indonesian resistance.

British-Commanded Japanese Troops Battle Indonesian Nationalists In Java

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. 11-23-45

By the Associated Press.

Batavia, Nov. 22.—Japanese troops under British command battled Indonesians in eastern suburbs of the mid-Java port city of Semarang today, while in turbulent Batavia attempts to negotiate a peace between the Dutch and Indonesian republican leaders collapsed.

A British spokesman said the Japanese were "good troops" who fought well.

At least 20 Indonesians were killed in Batavia in the past 24 hours by intermittent sniping and attacks, and a British communique reported a "serious outbreak of unrest" in Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia.

11-23-45

Refuse To Meet Dutch.

Indonesian leaders here declared they would not meet with the Dutch so long as they keep "their present attitude."

A conference with Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in chief in The Netherlands East Indies, had been scheduled for tonight.

One Indonesian spokesman said the Indonesians would negotiate with the British alone, and asserted "when the Dutch give the order for cessation of shooting and when the burning of our villages, and the murdering of our people are stopped by the Dutch, then we shall be willing to talk with them."

Battles Spreading.

Battles between Indonesian and British forces were spreading from embattled Semarang, the British sent a motorized infantry company of Mahrattas to relieve besieged Ambarawa, where 10,000 Dutch women, childred and men were reported under attack by Indonesian extremists. Ambrarawa was described as the current western Java "hot spot."

En route with artillery, mortars and two tanks to relieve the small garrison forces protecting the internees, the Mahrattas killed 18 Indonesians. One Mahratta was killed.

A Gurkha battalion, dispatched from Mageland to Ambarawa, fought a nightlong battle with Indonesians near Ambarawa, and the British estimated 150 Nationalists were killed or wounded. There were 10 Gurkha casualties.

Japs Take Prisoners.

Japanese troops directed to clear kampongs (suburban areas) on the eastern side of Semarara were meeting resistance, and they attacked briskly during the morning. 11-23-45

A British spokesman said the Japanese, like the British forces were permitted to shoot anyone bearing arms, but they have been "very good" about taking Indonesians prisoners rather than killing them.

The Japanese troops ignored Indonesian pamphlets asking in poor Japanese: "Why are you fighting with the British? The Japanese and Indonesians are friends."

Soerabaja, the big naval base 175 miles east of Semarang, remained relatively quiet. The dawn artillery fire was confined to half a dozen rounds.

Bitter Battles Rage in 5 Areas In Indonesia

11-26-45

BATAVIA, Nov. 25 (UP).—Indonesian nationalists opened an attack in Bandoeng, summer capital of Java, today. British rocket-firing warplanes blasted the two main Indonesian propaganda radio stations in central Java.

Fighting raged at five points across 425 miles of Java—Batavia, Bandoeng, Semarang, Ambarawa and Soerabaja. N.Y., N.Y.

Thirty to forty Indonesians were killed in opening skirmishes in and around Bandoeng, 75 miles southeast of Batavia, dispatches reported. Daily Worker

In Batavia tank-led seaforth Highlanders smashed an Indonesian road block near the entrance to a native residential area. The patrol was fired upon but there were no casualties, Aneta reported. The tanks were called into action and in addition to smashing the block their tracer bullets set three fires in the native quarter. 11-26-45

On the political front the National Indonesian convention opened a two-day meeting here and endorsed the work of the Indonesian working committee in forming a new government headed by Sutan Sjahrir.

Today's Guest Column

Fate of Indonesia Signpost Of Future—It's Up to the People

by Alphaeus Hunton

11-15-45

If the British or any other power were to launch a full-scale attack of warships, bombing planes and artillery against the native inhabitants of one of the Caribbean islands, Americans would be highly wrought up about it. Because this is happening across the Pacific, in Java, is it any less reason for Americans to be concerned?

True, the British surrender ultimatum and subsequent massacre in Surabaya have brought forth a rising expression of protest in this country during the past few days. But this protest has not been wide or sharp enough to jar the administration (up to the time this was written) out of its silence-implying-approval of the dastardly British slaughter of Indonesians. Daily Worker

Why should Americans and the peoples of every other country be concerned about events in Java? Because that island is today **the test of whether the imperialist powers have any solution other than brute force to offer** in meeting the necessary radical adjustments of economic and political relations between themselves and those whom they govern as colonial "dependents" (just who is dependent on whom is a question we need not go into here). New York, N.Y.

The struggle of the Indonesians is the same as that of colonial peoples throughout Asia and Africa. The degree of intensity of the struggle varies in these countries, but the fundamental issue at stake is the same everywhere—freedom, freedom to live and order their own lives. The British, with the United States as silent partner, are backing up the Dutch in Indonesia because they know that the challenge to imperial domination there means the weakening of imperial authority throughout the vast British Empire itself.

If brute force is to be the recourse of the imperialist powers for maintaining rule over their colonials, we may expect that brute force also will be used to silence the demands of underpaid and unemployed workers in this and other capitalist countries. The current sitdown strike of U. S. Steel, General Motors, Ford and other big monopolists is the domestic counterpart of American imperialism's efforts to bolster feudalistic and colonial regimes in China and the Eastern world. The road leading back to the colonial stagnation and economic depression of prewar days—the road which the dominant and most influential forces in this country appear to have chosen—has a signpost marked FASCISM.

* * *

Thus the Indonesians' struggle for freedom is as much our fight as it is theirs. This was the dominant note registered at the mass meeting in support of the Indonesians held last Sunday in New York under the auspices of the Emergency Committee for Indonesian Seamen. **Letters and telegrams should be sent to the President and Secretary of State, demanding that this government repudiate the course which the British Commander in Surabaya, allegedly acting on behalf of the Allies, is pursuing.** Moreover, contributions should pour in to help the Emergency Committee for Indonesian Seamen to carry on its work (checks payable to Max Yergan, Treasurer, 13 Astor Place, Room 605).

The leading role in fighting resurgent imperialism must be assumed by organized labor. American workers are at the present time naturally preoccupied with the problems of their own job status. But, as Philip Murray once said, "Foreign policy, both political and economic, is as much our concern and can affect us as directly as the wages we are paid or the hours we work." Australian and New Zealand trade unions, together with West Coast longshoremen under Harry Bridges and the National Maritime Union, have shown the way for labor to effectively oppose the imperialists by their practical action in halting the shipping of supplies, munitions and troops to the Dutch East Indies.

Let all the trade unions—rank and file as well as leaders—come forward, demonstrating the solidarity of white and non-white workers, of labor in the colonies with labor in the colony-holding countries, fighting together against imperialism. Rallying international labor to its responsibilities in the present struggle is especially the job of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Now is the time for that body to begin wielding its great power in the cause of democracy.

Indonesian Leaders Ask Tour of Java

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch

Trip Would Disclose Temper of People

Va.

By Vern Haugland

BATAVIA, JAVA, Dec. 24—(AP)—Leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic are seeking today to have an American or Allied commission tour Java and learn for themselves the temper of the people before any Allied military action is launched there.

Newspapermen who toured the island in just such a trip as the Indonesians want a commission to undertake, drew the conclusion that President Soekarno and his Indonesian government are tremendously popular with the people, and have the support of a wide variety of groups.

These conclusions were the result of the trip: 12-25-45

The Indonesian army itself now has sufficient arms and is sufficiently disciplined to insure the safe delivery of all Japanese still to be rounded up by the British and all former internees and prisoners of war of the Japanese.

The Indonesian government is eager to perform this ask as soon as possible.

Internees Crowded

Internees, after long imprisonment by the Japanese, now are confined to crowded camps, and while they are not ill-treated, there is insufficient food and medicine.

There is virtually no feeling among the Indonesian people against white people in general, and surprisingly little feeling even against the Dutch. The real feeling is against colonialism.

We who made the trip—I was the only American newspaperman in the party—were the first white men to enter the trouble areas of Java since the outbreaks. On the outward bound trip we had an escort, but it was found to be unnecessary. We made the trip back without armed escort, and encountered no trouble anywhere.

We visited Japanese and Dutch internment camps, witnessed many mass meetings, inspected thousands of youths drilling with everything from machine guns to spears and dummy guns carved from wood.

The party left Batavia December 16 in Soekarno's special train. Among those making the trip were Soekarno and his wife, Indonesian Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir, five members of Sjahrir's Cabinet, and Acting Governor Amir of Sumatra who was accompanied by other Sumatran leaders. 12-24-45

(The Dutch news agency in Batavia reported today that fighting still raged in five areas near the capital. The agency said British paratroops fought their way into Indonesian strongpoints in the Batavia area to suppress a series of nationalist attacks which in three days has taken a toll of eight killed and nine wounded.)

JAVA

The Course of Empire

TIME

Fighting flared anew in The Netherlands East Indies last week. The nationalist movement seemed to be getting out of its leaders' control. At Surabaya 1,600 British troops, attacked by large Javanese forces, well armed with Jap equipment, including tanks, had some 100 casualties. President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic" flew from Batavia to give a cease-fire order. The next day native hotheads killed Surabaya's British Commander, Brigadier Aubertin W. S. Mallaby. 11-12-45

British reconnaissance showed that up to 100,000 Indonesian troops, whose Jap matériel included 62 planes, were massing in central Java. The British themselves began landing a second division, rushed up more warships and planes. Most of the British troops were Indian soldiers who had little liking for the job. N.Y.

Soekarno appealed in vain to his followers to stop fighting. Bespectacled, experienced Hubertus van Mook, the acting Governor, had his ears pinned back by his Government for deigning to confer with Soekarno. The Dutch do not want to lose the richest part of their empire, do not forget that Soekarno was chief Jap puppet in Java, and still hate to admit that Indonesia may have matured politically during the Jap occupation. They told Van Mook that he might deal with other native leaders, but never with Soekarno.

The Nationalists. Events have already brought trim, smooth-talking Soekarno a luxurious house in Batavia's European section. There he gladly poses for homey pictures with his beautiful Javanese second wife and ten-month-old son. He brushes aside queries about his anti-Allied broadcasts and his wartime trip to Japan by claiming that he merely cooperated to get concessions for his people. If the interviewer keeps on questioning him about collaboration, there is usually an intermission while handsome Indonesian girls serve cakes and hot ginger water.

If eloquent Soekarno is the Kerensky of the Indonesian revolution, his vice president, Mohammed Hatta, 43, may be the Lenin. Sharp, shrewd, European-educated Hatta formed his first nationalist group at 15, like Soekarno was exiled by the Dutch. The two apparently do not wholly trust each other, are usually interviewed together so that each can check on what the other says. Hatta drafted the movement's constitution, which is full of escape clauses (the President has dictatorial powers "at critical times"; freedom of speech and assembly are not guaranteed, but "shall be provided"). 11-12-45

The movement's third significant figure and elder statesman is Palim, 61, one of its founders. He worked in the Dutch colonial service for many years, led an undercover drive for independence until 1938, is now consulted by the younger leaders on all major problems. Warns Palim: "We have had 350 years of promises from the Dutch. We want no more of them. If you want to start Armageddon again, send the Dutch back to Indonesia." Asked if he would prefer British colonial administration to Dutch rule, he retorted: "Would you rather be bitten by a cat than a dog?"

Chicago, Ill.

Associated Press

INDONESIA'S HATTA

He writes the escape clauses.

Protesting Indonesia Seamen Give Up to Immigration Aides

Daily Worker ~~N.Y., N.Y.~~

By LOLA PAINE 11-21-45

The 177 Indonesian seamen who walked off nine Dutch ships a month ago surrendered themselves yesterday—voluntarily—to the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 70 Columbus Ave.

But before they surrendered, these men—facing deportation, concentration camps and possible death—marched through the cold streets of the city, telling New Yorkers what they were doing.

Their picket signs revealed part of the story. They read: "This is our 1776." "Mr. Attlee, Stop Murdering our Families." "Protest to the Dutch Consul General." Protests to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes were also demanded.

The seamen had left their ships in protest against the Dutch suppression of the Indonesian Independence movement. Previously they had appealed to the Dutch Consul to release them from the Dutch shipping pool so that they could sail on ships of their own choosing—ships not carrying troops and ammunition for use against their own country. The Dutch consulate refused their plea. Nor will these men sail under the British flag that draped the bombing of Soerabaja.

However, having left their ships, they were illegally in this country. That's why they surrendered to immigration authorities yesterday.

The line of march began at Fifth Ave. and 50th St. yesterday, wove through the garment area, came down to 14th St. and ended at the War Shipping Administration offices, 45 Broadway, where City CIO members formed a picket line protesting U. S. delay in bringing the GI's home. 11-21-45

They asked that wires, cards and letters be sent to the Dutch Consul, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, asking their release from the Dutch shipping pool.

The seamen's fight to be released from the Dutch pool will continue through the Emergency Committee for Indonesian Seamen, Room 605, 13 Astor Place in Manhattan.

Indonesians Leave Ships to Join Protest

Sixteen additional Indonesian seamen, just up from Norfolk, after leaving their ship, the Fort Nassau, joined in the march of their fellow seamen yesterday.

The 16 did not surrender with the rest, since they have time to ask for release from the Dutch shipping pool.

They said that the Fort Nassau, an American boat given to the Dutch under lend-lease two years ago, was being loaded with American munitions, tanks, jeeps and food for a voyage to Batavia.

Two British Officers Killed By Indonesians

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Town of Semarang Seized By English Troops; Premier to Investigate Soerabaja Fighting

11-19-45

From Overseas Dispatches.

Batavia, Java, Nov. 19.—British troops seized control of Semarang today after Indonesian nationalists, planning to launch a general uprising in central Java, killed two British officers. In Batavia 13 Dutch native troops were wounded in new outbursts of fighting.

The outbreaks in Semarang, midway between Batavia and Soerabaja, came after an Indonesian radio station on Saturday had broadcast: "Tomorrow we shall start and either kill the British or drive them from Java."

A British major and a captain were killed when Indonesian nationalists attacked their car while they were escorting 33 Dutch women to safety from a concentration camp. Another officer and 11 of the women were wounded. 11-19-45

Plot Discovered.

At the same time an extremist plot to attack British forces at dawn was discovered when an Indonesian policeman handed a Japanese sentry a pamphlet urging the Japanese to join the attack, the Aneta News Agency reported. The British commander, Brigadier Bethell, ordered British troops to take over control of Semarang immediately.

The Britsh, meeting sniper fire, seized the police station, telephone exchange and other strategic buildings, and forbade the movement of vehicles throughout the city.

In Batavia, Indonesian extremists fired on a truck of Ambonese troops of The Netherlands Indies Army, wounding 13. In violent fighting, the area was cleared by British Indian troops using tanks. Sporadic fighting raged in southern Java as nationalist snipers attempted to pick off soldiers moving in trucks.

Soerabaja Battle Continues.

British forces, opposed by Indonesian tanks and mortar fire, advanced approximately 1,000 yards in one sector of Soerabaja as the eight-day battle for the Dutch naval base continued.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, pledged to the task of restoring peace in Java, sent a three-man committee to Soerabaja to investigate the fighting in the hope that a solution could be found.

His action came after a meeting of Indonesian, British and Dutch leaders last night failed to find a formula for settling the dispute growing out of Indonesian demands for independence.

The British view, after the failure of last night's conference, was that there is no power in Java today capable of exercising sufficient control over the country to restore order. They expressed disappointment that Sjahrir came to the meeting unprepared to make any commitments and seemed loath even to enter discussions.

Charges High Pressure.

Sjahrir, on the other hand, declared that M. E. Denning, British Foreign Office adviser to the Southeast Asia Command, became "the spokesman for the Dutch in attempting to high pressure us into accepting Dutch proposals."

The conferees agreed to hold another meeting within five days, after Sjahrir had an opportunity to discuss the situation with his newly-formed Cabinet.

By that time Sjahrir will have had a report from the committee he sent to investigate the Soerabaja fighting. He gave the committee three days to complete its inquiry. 11-19-45

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Soerbaja appealed to the Chungking Government to take "urgent steps" to protect the 60,000 Chinese residents of the naval base from British shells and the Indonesian "scorched-earth policy."

Chinese Casualties Heavy.

Chinese casualties in the fighting have been "very heavy" and the "fighting appears unlikely to end soon," Mei Chiao Liong, chairman of the chamber, said.

It was estimated by Chinese sources that 100 Chinese have been killed and 500 wounded since the Soerabaja fighting started.

Chief British gains in Soerabaja were scored in the northeastern section of the city, where they made their 1,000-yard advance and gained control of the railroad yards.

At one point they were attacked by two Indonesian-manned Japanese medium tanks.

LOYAL INDONESIANS WITHDRAW IN JAVA

New York Times

British Take Out Local Troops Who Figured in Outbreak —Looting Widespread

New York, N.Y.

INTERNEE CAMP SUFFERS

11-22-45

Fresh Political Efforts Called For, but Dutch Bar Any Haggling Methods

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATAVIA, Java., Nov. 21—As shooting affrays continued unabated in Batavia today, it was officially announced that all Netherland-commanded loyal Indonesian trops were being withdrawn from the city for the time being, following the serious disorders that broke out here yesterday.

These troops, which were prominent in yesterday's outbreak, number several hundreds and all are former prisoners of war who were armed when the Allies first arrived. A few hundred armed Netherlanders will remain here.

Looting is on the increase in Batavia and the mobs of looters are becoming larger. The streets are strangely empty and a pall of black smoke is hanging over the city as the result of the burning of a small native village by native troops seeking out Indonesian snipers.

Fighting at Surabaya

There is no relaxation in the Surabaya fighting. The clearing of the town continues, following the capture of the radio station and the power plant is in working order.

Fighting is still going on at Semarang, but not on a heavy scale. Developments are expected, however, and to reinforce the local garrison two companies of Mahrattas [Indian troops] were flown from Surabaya in ten Dakotas this morning. Fighting has broken out at Ambarawa south of Semarang. Several internee camps containing 10,000 Europeans are situated there.

No details are available here except that one camp was attacked by an Indonesian mob with mortars and light machine guns and the huts burned down. The last six hundred internees had been evacuated from Magelang yesterday. 11-22-45

Troop Movement Denied

Headquarters here denied categorically reports that a troopship with 6,500 Netherland troops was on the way to Batavia from Singapore and that 22,000 would be on the island of Java before the end of January.

The Netherland troops on the way from the Netherlands are being kept in Malaya pending a clarification of the situation in Java. Their landing in Java at the present time, it is felt, would be the signal for a wholesale uprising. Netherlanders here, however, do not see it this way and bitterly resent the British action.

British casualties in killed, wounded and missing in the last six weeks have been 553. As many if not more Netherland civilians probably have lost their lives in the same period. The figures for Indonesian dead are not available, but in all the larger clashes the ratio of Indonesian to British losses has been about ten to one.

As the situation in Java goes from bad to worse suggestions are heard that renewed military efforts must be accompanied by renewed political efforts particularly in the direction of inviting the United States to act as an arbitrator. If the United States should refuse, those holding this view say that the Indonesian question should be submitted to a council of Pacific powers. 11-22-45

Dutch Ready for Round Table

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20 (Netherlands News Agency)—The Netherlands Government declared today that it stood by its proposal for Indonesian self-government within the Netherlands Kingdom and barred "further concessions" through "bidding and selling methods."

A statement issued by the Government Information Bureau described as "generous" the program of Queen Wilhelmina promising Indonesia "self-government for internal affairs and complete partnership in the Kingdom," and urged that it be considered at a round-table conference.

The statement said:

"It is to be regretted that every time detailed reform plans are made known it is said that the Netherlanders refuse to make far-reaching concessions. It is not reasonable to expect from us that each time we renew contact we should go one step further.

"We wish to reconstruct the Kingdom on realistic and just foundations. The framework in which this reconstruction has been placed by Her Majesty, in nucleus form—self-government for internal affairs and complete partnership in the Kingdom—is not as vague as it is tried to maintain, but is generous. Generous enough, we think, to make it worth while to take its place at the round table.

"We are open to constructive consultations, but not to bidding and selling methods with which it is constantly sought to obtain further concessions."

Concerned Over Internees

LONDON, Nov. 21—The British Government has no direct evidence that the present disturbances in Java have been started by the Japanese. J. J. Lawson, the War Secretary, said in the House of Commons today, but there are "signs of clandestine support of the Indonesians by Japanese personnel."

Mr. Lawson said that there were approximately 50,000 Japanese troops and 25,000 Japanese civilians in Java, the greater part of them concentrated in the interior where they will be held until conditions enable their disarmament to be complete. 11-22-45

Asked if he was satisfied that official protection was immediately available for the internment camp areas in Java, in which 100,000 Netherland women and children were being held, Mr. Lawson said that that was one of the reasons for the presence of British troops in Java.

British Bombers Strike At Radio Stations

Age-Herald

For Propaganda

Birmingham, Ala.

ROCKET WEAPONS USED BY PLANES

11-26-45

Counter-Attacks Hurled By Indonesians At Empire Forces

BY RALPH MORTON

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 25—(AP)—British authorities, adopting a gloves-off policy against the Indonesians, sent rocket-firing Mosquito bombers into action for the first time today as fighting raged in Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia and Ambarawa, and spread to Bandoeng, Java's Summer capital.

The Mosquitos struck their first blow at Indonesian radio stations at Soerakarta and Jogjakarta, which a British spokesman said had been pouring out "vicious propaganda," inciting the people to war against the British.

Radio Stations Targets

The pilots ordered to wipe out the stations, attacked an hour after Allied planes had dropped warning leaflets. Thirteen direct rocket hits were made on the Jogjakarta station and nine of the Soerakarta station.

The national committee of the unrecognized Indonesian government met in Batavia and heard Premier Sustan Sjahrir counsel patience among the people.

"I can see from your attitude that you are often close to dispair," he told the 140 delegates gathered from all parts of Java. "Whatever the difficulties, our cause stands strong amid the typhoons and storms which endanger our countrymen. We cannot be forced to follow a road we do not wish to take."

Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin, hearing that the British complained of anti-British propaganda published in the Indonesian newspaper Mederka (Freedom), announced that he would place an official in the office of the paper to review its contents.

Beginning tomorrow, he said, the Indonesian government would take full responsibility for all stories published in the paper.

Fighting Is Heavy

The heaviest fighting was at Soerabaja and Semarang, where the Indonesians hurled counter-attacks against the British without regard to loss of lives. Associated Press Correspondent Vern Haugland reported 100 Indonesians were killed in Soerabaja during the past 24 hours. 11-26-95

Despite two strong Indoesian attacks the British extended their forces east and west of the big naval base and occupied the entire Soerabaja Peninsuia, about four miles square.

A British statement said Indonesian forces shelled British position in Soerabaja during the night in the heaviest artillery attack yet experienced. About 30 shells were dropped in the British headquarters area.

INDONESIANS GET ULTIMATUM BY BRITISH FORCES

B'ham, Ala. Age Herald

Streets To Be Cleared Of Natives As Step To Truce Grant

11-29-45

BY VERN HAUGLAND

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 28—(AP)—British authorities at Bandoeng, replying to an Indonesian request for a truce, issued an ultimatum today that any Indonesian found in the northern half of the Summer capital after noon tomorrow would be shot.

The ultimatum was announced to the Indonesian "governor" of West Java when he appeared at British headquarters under a white flag and asked the British to halt military actions at Bandoeng.

Terms Outlined

A British press statement said the terms provided that all Indonesians be evacuated from the area north of the east-west railroad through the center of the city by noon tomorrow, that no Indonesian civilians be permitted within 200 meters (about 220 yards) of any British or Japanese post, and that any male civilians found manning road blocks would be shot.

The "governor" said he was not in a position to assent or make counter-proposals, but promised to confer with other Indonesian leaders on the terms. 11-29-45

The situation in Bandoeng continued tense, with Indonesians keeping up intermittent rifle fire at the Homman Hotel where several hundred civilian internees were quartered. Allied officials said all activities of the Red Cross and the organization for the recovery of Allied prisoners of war and internees had been brought to a complete standstill.

Internees Imperiled

The disorders imperield more than 60,000 Allied internees from various parts of Western Java who have been concentrated in the Summer capital, awaiting evacuation. Many were moved into the center of the city last week from outlying camps.

Air reconnaissance showed that the road between Bandoeng and Tjimahi to Batavia has been cleared. Indonesians have been reported

eral places although the road from Tjimahi to Batavia has been cleared. Indonesians have been reported concentrating along this road to halt food shipments from Batavia.

Plan for Attack Found

The British said a captured Indonesian car contained weapons and documents concerning a plan for an attack on British positions in Bandoeng.

Fighting also continued at Soerabaja, Semarang, Ambarawa and Batavia. 11-29-45

British warships in Semarang harbor for the second day shelled an Indonesian strongpoint at Ungaran, about midway between Semarang and Ambarawa, the Dutch news agency Aneta said. British positions at Ambarawa and an internment camp nearby were shelled by the Indonesians, it added.

Aneta said reconnaissance planes had seen Indonesian reinforcements moving toward Ambarawa from Magelang, 20 miles to the southwest, and had spotted Indonesian forces south and southwest of Ambarawa felling trees, laying mines and digging positions.

At the naval base of Soerabaja, more Indonesian setlements were
where additional Indian troops cleared by British troops, with the
were landed from ships, the British aid of artillery.
made further progress in cleaning
out Indonesian resistance. They
were reported to have occupied the
Goebeno area between the Kalimas
River and the railway line to the
south.

In Batavia, Seaforth Highlanders
clashed with several bands of Indonesians
during the night. Two

66g-1945

Indonisians

Indonesia Massacre Protested

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
11-12-45

By LEIF ERICKSON

BATAVIA, Java, Monday, Nov. 12.—(AP)—British Indian troops, supported by artillery salvos, have advanced into the center of the great Java naval base of Soerabaja in house-to-house fighting with Indonesian President Soekarno declaring "thousands and thousands" of civilians are being killed in a vast massacre.

Soekarno, in a statement at Jogjakarta where he addressed 50,000 wildly cheering Nationalist youths with a fiery exhortation yesterday, called on world public opinion to condemn the British attack on Soerabaja, a city of 500,000 tightly-packed residents. He said two entire Indonesian quarters had been burned down and the Chinese and Arab quarter severely damaged.

The headquarters of Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Netherlands East Indies, flatly denied native assertions that the British had made indiscriminate air attacks upon the city, however. The headquarters added that it had received no reports that the British were employing naval guns to support the Fifth Indian division, as the Nationalists had claimed. The Dutch news agency, Aneta, said that only 20 bombs were dropped on the city in the British air attacks.

CLOSE QUARTERS

Advancing under cover of darkness, Fifth Indian division troops gained two-thirds of Soerabaja, the Dutch said. Earlier British accounts, detailing the close quarter nature of the fighting, said that Maj. Gen. E. C. Mansergh's forces pushed 1,200 yards into the city in a "thorough" advance from jump-off positions in the dockyard perimeter.

There were increasing signs that the native extremists soon would be driven from the city.

In his statement issued at Jogjakarta, Java's ancient capital, Soekarno said:

"I strongly protest against the use of bombers and heavy weapons against a city population which is not able to defend itself properly against those weapons. I hereby draw the attention of the whole world toward the vast massacre of men, women and children."

Among the casualties, he asserted, were hundreds of "Chinese and Arab innocent and peace-loving people who came here as merchants and traders."

THREATENS DEATH

Although Soekarno declared it his intention to localize the Soerabaja incident, he got over to the cheering youth in his exhortation that those who hindered the Indonesian republic must be killed. Nationalist Information Minister Sjarifuddin charged that the British were using civilians as a shield for their advance. He added that Americans were among the victims of the British attack. There were no Americans known to be in Soerabaja.

The British, while they indicated that the casualties were nowise as serious as Soekarno asserted, admitted that some artillery salvos were being fired to support the advance.

An official British casualty report listed 183 officers and men missing who were presumed to be captives of the natives. Reported British casualties through Saturday were one killed and four wounded.

Of 12 RAF Mosquito bombers sent on air strikes with 500-pound bombs, three were put out of action with fuel tank holes from Indonesian rifle and machinegun fire.

Brigadier Loder-Symonds, commander of royal artillery, was killed in the takeoff crash of a Mosquito bomber.

Indonesians Offer British Peace Plan

Richmond Times Dispatch

Division of Java Into Zones Proposed

Richmond, Virginia

BATAVIA, JAVA, Nov. 7—(AP)——Indonesian leaders today submitted to the British a plan to preserve peace in strife-torn Java while British troops finish disarming the Japanese and rescuing thousands of European internees menaced by extreme Nationalists.

President Soekarno and Foreign Minister Soebardjo of the "Indonesian Republic" proposed the plan during a meeting this mornnig with Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Christison, Allied commander in the Dutch East Indies.

The two Indonesian leaders were expected to confer again today with acting Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook on the deadlocked Dutch-Indonesian dispute over long-range plans for the Indies. Late in the day there was no word of such a conference.

Division Suggested

Soekarno suggested to Christison that Java be divided into a number of regions where contact bureaus would be set up consisting of Indonesian local leaders and British officers. This, Soekarno said, would permit the British to carry out their task without further clashes with the Indonesians because the way would be paved in advance by co-operation in the contact bureaus.

Observers believed that Christison would readily accept the plan. Such arrangements already have been made at the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja and at Magelange, but only after serious fighting between British troops and the Indonesians.

11-8-45

Separate statements issued yesterday by Van Mook and Soerkarno showed that the Dutch and Indonesians were still far divided. Van Mook proposed a type of dominion status for the Indies under which the Indonesians would share equally in the development of the country, but Soerkarno insisted on complete independence.

Apparently the only stipulation the Soerkarno cabinet made before agreeing to meet Van Mook again was that the Dutch recognize their right to self-determination. The Dutch news agency Aneta quoted Foreign Minister Soebardjo as saying that he "personally" would be willing to settle the dispute by a plebescite.

Treaty Promised

Soekarno governments leaders say that when, and if, they are recognized as the de facto government, they will make a treaty with the Dutch guaranteeing the safety of Dutch private property and will welcome the Dutch the same as other nationals in developing the economy of the country.

Java generally was quiet, but the British Army newspapers said an "uneasy situation" existed at Magelang because of large concentrations of armed youth in that area. Thirty-one armed Indonesians were arrested, in Batavia.

Soekarno will go to Jogjakarta, Java's ancient capital, on Friday to address a national gathering of Indonesian youth movements.

Indonesian City Bombed After Defying British

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

Batavia, Java, Nov. 10 (AP)—British warplanes and artillery blasted at Soerabaja and Indian troops attacked toward the heart of the naval base today in battle against Indonesians who rejected a British ultimatum for surrender of their weapons.

A nationalist spokesman declared British naval guns were bombarding the city of 500,000 inhabitants, that many were killed, and that families were fleeing and carrying out a scorched earth policy.

Strong Indonesian forces were reported marching on Soerabaja from inland Jogjakarta, Nationalist stronghold 175 miles to the southwest.

11-11-45

British declared their initial advance met only light sniping and machine-gun fire. An official statement said the shelling and bombing were ordered because Indian troops had suffered casualties from stiffened Indonesian resistance, and "stronger measures were necessary."

Post Office Bombed.

Shelling started at 6 a.m. today (5 p.m. C.S.T., Friday)—the deadline hour set by ultimatum for the Indonesians to surrender their arms—preparing the way for the infantry.

Four Thunderbolts bombed and strafed teh Post Office and Government buildings, and one plane was damaged but landed safely, the R.A.F. said.

There were no immediate estimates of casualties on either side.

Advices from Jogjakarta, where 100,000 armed Indonesians are reported concentrated, declared hot-headed Indonesian youths were already marching toward Soerabaja shouting "Fight for freedom!"

Allies Use Mortars.

Indonesian "President" Soekarno had gone to Jogjakarta to address a youth rally, which broke up when news of the British attack was received. Soekarno was expected to return to Batavia tomorrow.

There were no indications yet that the Soerabaja battle had set off any widespread outbreaks throughout Java, as Indonesian leaders had predicted might result.

Late tonight Allied troops used mortars in a short but severe clash with Indonesians in the Kramat sector of Batavia, and firing was heard behind the Hotel des Indes.

2 Suburbs Reported Taken

Indonesian "Foreign Minister" Soebardjo said he had received a "private and unofficial" report from the telephone manager at Soerabaja, saying the exchange was being abandoned.

The British moved into the city from its perimeter and the dock area in a "slow advance." They did not specify the extent of their gains, but an Indonesian source said the Indian infantry had pushed through two suburbs.

(British troops have captured one-third of Soerabaja and are well established, although Indonesians are resisting and regrouping in other parts of the city, the Sunday Times of London said in a special dispatch.)

A British statement asserted that the arms in possession of the Indonesians belonged originally to Japanese troops and sailors, 20,000 of whom were still to be rounded up in the Soerabaja area.

In a series of orders and statements before the attack, the British maintained they were only carrying out the mandate of the United Nations in rescuing prisoners of war, and internees, and in rounding up the defeated Japanese.

11-11-45

The British commander, Maj. Gen. E. C. Mansergh, had issued stringent instructions that the Indonesian police and the T.K.R. (Army) regulars could retain only rifles and 10 round of ammunition per man.

Republican leaders had asserted that if given time they could have collected any unauthorized arms.

Crowds Are Warned.

Mansergh told Soerio by letter that the arms to be surrendered include tanks, armored cars, spears, blowpipes and poisoned arrows.

He prescribed that no more than five police or T.K.R. men could assemble together, and that larger assemblies would be regarded as hostile and would be attacked.

He warned that if fighting started, any Indonesian crowds collecting in the streets or squares would be strafed by British planes.

U. S.-Armed French Rout Indochina Rebels

Saigon, Indochina, Nov. 10 (AP)—Sniping and sabotage broke out anew in the Saigon area today as strong French forces, armed with American Lend-Lease equipment, continued to clean up newly captured Tay Ninh, Annamese resistance center 58 miles northwest of here.

An Anglo-French statement said the Annamese set fire to a fuel dump at the Saigon airport and burned an unused cinema during the early morning hours, while firing flared up in the powerhouse area of Cholon.

Japs Trained Asiatics In 'Discontent' Tactics

Copy

Tokyo, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Japanese trained hundreds of Asiatics to foment strife in their homelands and explosions from "intellectual land mines" are going off now, particularly in the Dutch East Indies, Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorpe said today.

General MacArthur's chief of counter-intelligence told a news conference the Americans had uncovered a propaganda school at American-built St. Paul's University in Tokyo where the Japanese during the war trained Javanese and other Asiatics "in discontent."

The Japanese thus prepared the day when the Allies returned to the lands the empire conquered early in the war. The general said similar explosions of Japanese-fostered Asiatic nationalism likely would continue "for some time to come."

Indonesians Ask Truman

San Francisco, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Committee for Indonesian Independence, claiming to represent all its countrymen in this area, said today it had sent a message to President Truman asking him to "terminate Lend-Lease which is used against freedom-loving Indonesians." The message said more than 200 Indonesians had quit ships here in a demonstration of solidarity with the Indonesian Republic.

Indonesians Pick Premier; Peace Hinted

Washington Post

Sutan Sjahrir Will Fly to Balltefront In Attempt to End Fight With British

11-14-45

Batavia, Java, Nov. 13 (AP).—Sutan Sjahrir, youthful Socialist leader described as a moderate, became premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic today and said he probably would fly to Soerabaja to try to halt bloody fighting between armed Indonesians and British Indian troops.

The sweeping cabinet reorganization putting the 36-year-old Sjahrir at the helm in a newly created post gave rise to hopes that the strife in Java and Indonesian demands for independence might be settled by negotiation.

In Soerabaja, British forces, spearheaded by tanks and supported by naval and field artillery, continued to edge forward in the big Dutch naval base, more than half of it now reported under their control. Wash. D.C.

House-to-House Fight

There was no indication that the four-day battle was losing any of its fury. The British continued their house-to-house battle against powerful, well-trained forces, using first-class Japanese equipment, including field artillery.

Copy

Sjahrir's elevation left President Soekarno with a title but with little power.

Heretofore, Soekarno has been the top executive as president without any premier. Sjahrir also took the posts of foreign minister and minister of home affairs, and retained only minister of information Amir Sjarifuddin from Soekarno's old cabinet.

He declared the new government would cooperate with the British — must, therefore, assume the highly dangerous and difficult task of disarming the Indonesian youths who have gotten out of hand.

Wants British Peace

"Soerabaja has hurt our cause in the eyes of the world," he said in an interview. "We want to settle all matters amicably with the British." 11-14-45

The reorganization was understood to have been received with some satisfaction by the Dutch, since Sjahrir is a man with whom they may be able to negotiate.

Sjahrir said: "I am a nationalist. The new government will be just as strongly nationalist as the old. But if we can find common ground between ourselves and the Dutch in which we can mutually help solve Indonesian problems, I shall encourage our getting together."

Although some observers were hopeful that new attempts at negotiation might solve the troubled Indonesian situation, the Dutch are represented as feeling that talks with the nationalists would accomplish little as long as disorders continue.

It was still to early to tell whether Sjahrih, with the backing fo the Socialist Party and working committee of which he formerly was chairman, would have sufficient strength and influence to apply the brakes to the Indonesian military machine.

The British said their forces in Soerabaja held the northern half of the city down to a line running from the Hotel Soerabaja through the post and telegraph office to the Hotel Grand.

Try to Use Big Guns

On the west side of the Kali Mas, major canal running through the heart of the city, the British statement said, there was little movement. On the east side of the canal an Indian advance, spearheaded by tanks, knocked out a bunker and killed its refenrers.

The statement told of persistent Indonesian efforts to use Japanese artillery against greatly superior British artillery and naval power.

British artillery broke up a concentration of about 200 Indonesians seen forming 1000 yards south of the railroad station. RAF planes strafed road blocks and a suspected site of a Bofors antiaircraft gun, whlie two bmobs were dropped in the Hotel Brunet area, headquarters of the Indonesian Youth Movement.

Copy

British casualties at Soerabaja yesterday were reported as seven Indian soldiers were wounded. No figures were available on Indonesian casualties.

The British reported one British officer was killed and one Indian soldier wounded in Batavia by Indonesian snipers. 11-14-45

Reliably reports have been received, the British said, that some Japanese troops have been killed in the fighting in Soerabaja.

Promise Indonesians Racial Equality

Atlanta Daily World (Ga.)

11-13-45

BATAVA, Java — (ANP) — The trouble in the Indonesian area with the Dutch is a simple one. The Indonesians are brown people who for years have been exploited by the Dutch of Holland who not only got their main wealth from these colonies and their rich stores of species and oil, but ruled them on the basis of race superiority.

Copy

The Dutch lorded it over the Indonesians even though their rule was a kindly one but the Javanese and the other islanders involved simply cannot see how the "four freedoms" and "self determinaton" for which the world has been fighting should mean that they should continue having a government from overseas take all the fruit of their laborers, occupy all the important offices in the area and assume the privilege because they are white. They are willing to fight that it not continue.

President Soekarno of the newly proclaimed Indonesian republic flouted the Dutch plan offered this week. The Dutch offered full partnership in the Netherlands empire and even offered end of racial discrimination, increased participation of Indonesians in business, broader educational opportunities. The Indonesians, he said, want freedom and independence. In the meantime world trade which has depended in considerable degree upon Java for oil and rubber, quinine and tapioca, tin, salt, coffee, tea and spices, may find them lost to markets for many months, probably years.

Indonesian Premier Won't Meet Dutch

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

11-23-45

BATAVIA, Nov. 22 (UP).—The unrecognized Indonesian Republic through its Premier, Sutan Sjahrir, refused today to participate in a peace conference with Dutch and British officials which was called for tonight in an effort to halt the heavy fighting throughout Java.

Copy

A communique issued in behalf of Sjahrir and his Cabinet members said they were willing to negotiate with the British but not with the Dutch.

The Dutch, it said, were disturbing the peace among Indonesians and "as long as the Dutch maintain their present attitude the Indonesians are unable to take part in any further meeting attended by the Dutch."

But the communique, written by Indonesia's Minister of Information Dr. Amir Sjarifundi, said the Indonesians would accept an order to Dutch troops to cease house searches, shooting, plundering and arson "as a sign the Dutch have changed their attitude."

TO BE FATEFUL MEETING

Amir said the government would consider further steps following a "national convention" of Indonesian leaders called for Sunday. Sjahir and his ministers have been increasingly attacked by Indonesian "extremists." It was believed their fate would be decided at that meeting. 11-23-45

The British position is that Indonesian refusal to meet with the Dutch tonight does not preclude talks at a future date.

The British considered the Sjahrir Cabinet "shaky" and "not well up on current affairs" and said recent disorders made its position more jittery.

Amir, on the other hand, said the Cabinet's position was strong and that the national convention would ratify its policy.

Indonesians Moving Out Of Soerabaja

Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky.

11-27-45

Batavia, Java, Nov. 26 (AP)—British planes today entered the battle of Ambarawa, now in its third day, as British and Indonesian forces continued to fight in Soebabaja and Batavia, where half of a band of 100 Indonesians attacking a company of Indian troops was killed.

Copy

Three R.A.F. Mosquito bombers, using machine guns and cannon, strafed Indonesian troop concentrations at Ambarawa and attacked transport columns, road blocks and warehouses.

Seven British Dakota transport planes dropped food and other supplies to allied personnel in and near the central Java town. They were accompanied by two American-made Thuderbolt fighters, but no ground fire was reported. 11-27-45

At Soerabaja, Indonesian forces were seen moving southward from the only remaining portion of the city they held. Earlier they had attacked a British Indian unit in force with armored cars, a tank and a 47 mm. gun. It was believed they had largely abandoned Soerabaja.

The Indonesian National Committee, meeting in Batavia, adopted a resolution asking "all the peoples of the earth who believe in justice to give all moral and material support to the people of Indonesia in their fight for independence, so that the British may be restrained from converting Indonesia into another Manchuria for the benefit of the Dutch."

Criticized In Commons.

British political advisers were watching the conference closely to see whether the unrecognized Government of Premier Sutan Sjahrir would win the support of the 140 delegates from all parts of Java. If the Premier wins the approval of the committee, it was believed the chances of resuming Dutch-Indonesian peace talks would be good.

(In the British House of Commons Laborite S. S. Silverman and Communist Willie Gallacher criticized the British command in Java for allegedly burning native villages in reprisal for mistreatment of captured British troops. (Silverman said "that kind of punitive measure has been under a cloud since Lidice" and Gallacher declared that the British people "have never believed that the proper way to prevent acts of terrorism is to have indiscriminate reprisals.")

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Richmond Times Dispatch

WASHINGTON—It is a kind of ostrichism to suggest that American labels should be taken off Lend-Lease weapons that may or may not be used in the present civil war in the Dutch East Indies.

No Lend-Lease weapons havv gone to the Dutch in the Pacific since the fall of The Netherlands Indies early in the war. The only exception might be a trickle which went in to the underground during the Japanese occupation.

What is happening in Java and in French Indo-China is a flare-up of the fire that has been burning fiercely since long before the war. This manifestation of the passionate desire of yellow and brown peoples for independence is no new thing. 11-2-45

It cannot be written off as an aftermath of Japanese propaganda during the occupation. The Japs exploited it for their own purposes, albeit clumsily, since their own stupidities and cruelties were so obvious. And if we give them a chance, they will exploit it again.

These people look to the United States for leadership. Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner of the Philippines, made that clear in a remarkable article in Collier's recently.

"ESSENTIALLY," Romulo wrote, "the problem of the Pacific represents the race problem of the world. Ignore it, side-step it, neglect it, and the next war will be a race war. But to work out a new pattern for the Pacific we need, not the Dutch approach, not the British approach, or any other approach except the human approach; and certainly we Filipinos have ample evidence to convince us the United States employs that approach." 11-2-45

Certainly we have made mistakes in the Philippines, grievous mistakes. We seem to have made serious errors since the liberation of the islands. Richmond, Va.

But they have not obscured the fact that long ago we set a date for independence and have continued ever since to work toward that date. This fact shines out like a light throughout Asia.

In the State Department, at certain levels, anyway, they have been trying for more than a year to anticipate the kind of trouble that is happening in The Netherlands Indies and in Indo-China today. They wanted to be prepared to bring together the colonial government, or their representatives, and the nationalist leaders who would inevitably rise with liberation. 11-2-45

Confidential information out of Java indicates that the nationalist leader, Soekarno, has a genuine popular following. Inadequate and distorted news accounts have failed to give a true picture of what is happening there.

FOR the British it is a source of acute embarrassment. Because the Dutch have no forces available, the responsibility for "keeping order" has fallen on the British, who have taken Indian troops in to suppress or at least to control the Indonesian nationals. This has provoked a furious storm of protest from the press in India. And now a British general has been killed, further complicating a troubled situation.

While the Dutch at first indicated they would not treat with Soekarno, they have now modified this stand. The pressure of popular support has apparently made it necessary to negotiate with him.

In French Indo-China, fierce guerrilla warfare continues. It is directed not against the occupying British, but against the French; and if the latter return in force, there is likely to be the kind of resistance that cannot be ignored in the world's headlines. 11-2-45

As Sumner Welles pointed out recently, the tragedy is that the United Nations Organization was not ready to meet this situation. It is not only, so far as the immediate issue is concerned, too late, but on the score of trusteeships and colonialism it is also too little. Partly on the insistence of the American delegation, the trusteeship provisions of the charter were watered down.

All indications are, however, that American prestige in the Pacific is still high. We should be able to help negotiate an orderly transition between colonialism and independence.

100,000 Indonesians With Jap Arms On March in Java: Situation Tense

Atlanta Constitution

By RALPH MORTON.

BATAVIA, Nov. 3.—(AP)—Indonesian troops up to 100,000 strong and bearing Japanese arms are marching and concentrating in central Java, British pilots said today, while political tension heightened over the Dutch government's refusal to deal with President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic." 11-4-45

A second division of British troops, the Fifth Indian, landed in Java. Atlanta, Ga.

Although no new fighting was reported, the British described the situation at Magelang as "turbulent" and at the Soerabaja naval base as "tense." Indonesians were building road blocks in the Soerabaja area.

A 10 p. m. curfew was clamped on all British troops in Batavia. All personnel were ordered to to appear without escort.

YOUTHS' ARMY

A British military intelligence report said an unidentified "major general" had appeared at Jogjakarta to "lead, discipline and reorganize Indonesian youths" estimated to number approximately 100,000. The youths were said to possess captured Japanese arms and equipment, including machine-guns, tanks, mortars and armored cars.

Aerial reconnaissance disclosed Indonesian troops marching in the areas of Jogjakarta, Magelang and Soerakarta, three principal cities in central Java. Large numbers of men were seen pouring into the area by motor transport and by train.

Pilots said Indonesian raids had burned out half the town of Keborajan, south of Batavia. In this region Dutch troops have been holding out successfully against an estimated 30,000 Indonesians attacking in packs of a hundred or more. 11-4-45

VAN MOOK BLAMED

In Batavia a grave view was taken of the political situation following the Dutch home government's announcement that acting Lt. Gov. Gen. Hubertus Van Mook had acted contrary to instructions in meeting with Soekarno.

Van Mook has tried desperately to solve Holland's gravest colonial problem by negotiations. The rebuke from his government for dealing with Soek;arno puzzled Van Mook's supporters, who had supposed he was being given a free hand.

There were no official pronouncements here that Soekarno was unacceptable as head of the Nationalists, although some Dutch political circles expressed the view that the Dutch would negotiate only with "moderates" among the Indonesians.

It was believed the British and even some Dutch advisors had urged Van Mook to see Soekarno and his cabinet members in order to relieve tension. 11-4-45

A statement was anticipated soon from Van Mook.

At the meeting with Soekarno, Van Mook had issued a statement of Dutch policy which some independent Dutch observers felt was liberal enough to be accepted by the Indonesians, with some alterations.

Indonesia

11-4-45

WE WILL do anything for the Indonesians but let them run their own country. N.Y., N.Y.

That phrase accurately sums up the reaction of the Royal Netherlands Government to the strength and maturity of the National movement of Indonesia which has revealed itself since the defeat of Japan.

The weakness of the Dutch position is clearly revealed in their concentration on attempts to damn the Indonesian movement by questioning the integrity of the President of the newly proclaimed Indonesian Republic.

But—and as the Dutch well know—the National movement of the Dutch East Indies has deep roots among the people and a 40-year history of struggle against repressive Dutch Imperialism.

The first decade of the present century saw the rise of a national movement in the islands, beginning as a religious movement of the Muslim middle classes.

In a few years, however, there was a fusion of this body with Left-wing political groups and the beginnings of trade unions, which by 1917 resulted in the formulation of a program which had as its central point the independence of Indonesia from Holland. the Worker

The movement grew rapidly in the ten years following the end of the last war on the basis of a continuous and bitter struggle against the worst forms of exploitation of the native workers.

It culminated, in 1926, in an uprising aiming to achieve independence. The Communist Party, the spearhead of the movement, was banned and no fewer than 1,300 of its members exiled.

From that time on the Dutch took this obviously mature and well-founded movement very seriously. Time and again the movement was beheaded by the arrest and exile or imprisonment of its leadership. As in India some of the leaders were bought by the offer of lucrative posts in the Dutch colonial service.

With the Japanese occupation of the Indies during the present war the Dutch Government felt itself compelled to make a gesture toward the Indonesians which would, the Dutch hoped, stop them from using the occasion to oust Holland forever. 11-4-45

The "offer" consisted of a promise of the setting up of a Dutch Imperial Council—after the liberation of Holland and the Indies—which would draw up a constitution under which the various parts of the Dutch Empire were to be regarded as equal partners.

The Dutch claimed that "the Indonesian National Movement . . . has shown every willingness to cooperate in the fulfillment of these plans." It should be noted, however, that the exact status of the Indies was nowhere defined.

N.Y.

In fact, the Dutch have said quite openly that they are going to try to break the national movement by using Indonesians who "are prepared to cooperate with us."

The proclamation of the Republic showed that the Indonesians were not prepared to suffer Dutch tutelage any longer.

the Worker

Another factor which is causing considerable concern to the Netherlands Government is the obvious intention of powerful American interests to use the present occasion to break the Dutch-British monopoly and price control of tin and natural rubber.

RUBBER is one of the chief products of Indonesia. Here a plantation worker taps a tree for the precious sap.

Today's Guest Column

U. S. Guns Shoot Indonesians— But It's OK—They Have No Labels

Daily Worker N.Y.C. N.Y.

by Frederick V. Field

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES has asked the British and Netherlands governments to remove the insignia from American tanks, guns and other weapons of war which they are today turning against the Indonesians. What a courageous act of statesmanship that is, Mr. Byrnes!

It will obviously make so much difference to the Indonesian patriot whether he is killed or wounded by a weapon without an insignia. And for those Indonesians whom the bullets miss—one can picture them for years hence wondering who could possibly have supplied those tanks and rifles and pieces of artillery from which the U.S. trade mark had been removed. N.Y. N.Y.

Either Mr. Byrnes has a policy with regard to colonies, and specifically with regard to the Dutch East Indies, or he doesn't. If it is the latter he is certainly making a childish effort to conceal the fact. He told the press the other day that he was not familiar with the contracts under which Britain and the Netherlands are using American military equipment. He also said that requesting the removal of the insignia in circumstances which might embarrass us was, according to the New York Times "a general, routine policy," but he couldn't remember where it had been applied before. You'd think the cookie-pushers would keep the Secretary better informed, wouldn't you?

* * *

I DON'T believe that this is a case of having no policy. On the contrary, I believe Mr. Byrnes has a very definite policy regarding the colonial world, but he does not dare come forward openly with it.

Mr. Byrnes' actual policy toward the Netherlands Indies, Indo-China, Malaya and other colonial areas can be described as follows: to preserve the colonial system upon which the power of the imperialist countries depends but where and when possible to transfer the colonial relationships or part of them from Britain, France and the Netherlands to ourselves. In the case of the Dutch East Indies, for instance, the American government would just as soon see the sovereignty of the Dutch weakened but not to the extent of seeing the Indonesian people win their freedom. 10-27-45

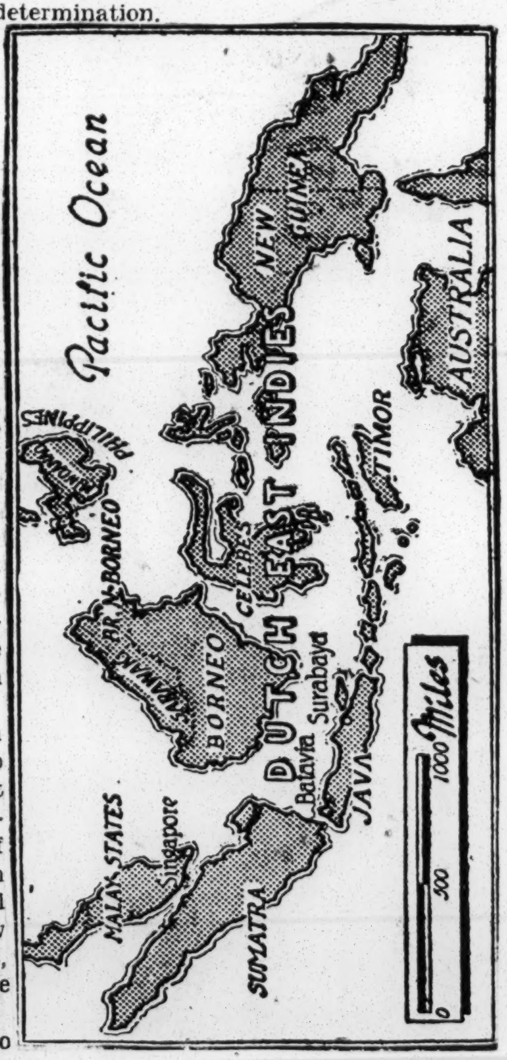
Such a policy involves Mr. Byrnes in a rather complicated maneuver which has to be covered up by a lot of double-talk. It requires on the one hand a line mildly favorable to the Dutch. This takes the form of officially declaring a "hands off" policy with regard to the current dispute, the removal of the U.S. insignia from our weapons now beating down the independence movement, and other similar slaps on the wrist of the good Queen Wilhelmina.

On the other hand, the policy seeks to bolster the colonial system as such. For this purpose American weapons are not removed from the conflict, only the labels are scratched off. For this purpose some 5,000 Hollanders are finishing their intensive training in amphibious operations at an American Marine camp in North Carolina under U.S. Marine officers. These Dutch soldiers are outfitted in American uniforms and equipped with American weapons. The plan is to ship them to the Indies in an American ship—probably turned over to the Netherlands government for the purpose—in about a month.

* * *

THE American government's mumbo-jumbo kind of talk on the question of trusteeship, first at San Francisco and now in the United Nations executive committee meeting in London, serves to postpone the establishment of an effective system of international trusteeship. Last week the Soviet Union again pressed for prompt establishment of a permanent Trusteeship Council; the United States was among those opposing the suggestion and favoring simply a temporary commission. 10-27-45

It is high time that the American people, enraged over Mr. Byrnes' weasel ways, demanded that he live up to the promises of the Atlantic Charter for the right of self-determination.



Indonesians Lost 3000

PM New York, N.Y.

By United Press

BATAVIA, Java, Nov. 5.—Indonesian forces fighting a return of Dutch rule suffered at least 3000 casualties in last week's fighting at Soerbaja in which a British brigadier was killed, it was estimated last night. The troubled spots of Java remained quiet.

Reports from Soerabaja, now under control of an entire division of British Indian troops, said bodies of Indonesians still were being found in canals. A British announcement said that the tension had relaxed considerably in the naval base city and there were indications the local populace would co-operate with the British in maintaining order. 11-5-45

The leader of the Indonesians in eastern Java, Dr. Moestopho, meanwhile announced that his men would continue fighting "as long as one Dutch flag is flying in Indonesia." The British poured reinforcements into central Java, where thousands of native troops were reported deploying, possibly for new outbreaks.

(The Aneta News Agency reported that British Air Marshal G. C. Birie, deputy allied air commander of the Southeast Asia Command, arrived in Batavia Saturday to confer with Allied officials and inspect air installations and personnel in Java.

(Aneta also reported that the steamer Esperance Bay had arrived at Batavia with 1400 Indonesian seamen who had struck while they were members of crews of Dutch vessels in Australia. The ship had radioed Batavia for troops to meet it and military police went aboard as soon as it anchored. Most of the Indonesians were released but ringleaders of uprisings aboard the ship were kept in custody. It was alleged that the Indonesians had adopted a threatening attitude toward ship officers during the voyage and that the vessel stopped at Portuguese Timor to take aboard 100 Australian troops in order to maintain order.)

INDONESIANS LIMIT SURABAYA ADVANCE

New York Times

British Indian Force, Making Slight Gains, Says Its Effort Is Being Held Down

11-15-45

BATAVA, Java, Nov. 14 (AP)—Determined Indonesian troops, using artillery and frequently counter-attacking, clung firmly to fortified positions along the east-west railway in Surabaya today and limited British Indian forces to scant gains in the fifth day of bloody fighting. N.Y.

The British continued bombing some key Indonesian positions, but declared they were using "only minimum force" against the Indonesians, entrenched in concrete pillboxes and air raid shelters built before the war.

An official statemen said the British command was giving every opportunity to the "extremists to stop the useless bloodshed of their own people" and added that the British "still hoped" to occupy the big Java naval base without repeating last Saturday's heavy sea and air bombardment.

Attacks Thrown Back

Reports from Surabaya stated that British Indian troops had hurled back three suicidal Indonesian attacks during the night, killing more than 100 and sustaining a half doen casualties of their own in fighting for the Kotta railway station and marshalling yards.

The British threw a 25-pounder barrage against Indonesians entrenched in dugouts along the railroad. N.Y. N.Y.

A British statement reported that two Indian soldiers were killed and six others wounded by Indonesians who infiltrated British positions in the Grand Hotel sector, northeast of Government House. The infiltration followed a heavy, organized Indonesian attack on the east flank of the British line. Artillery broke up the attack.

The statement said RAF planes struck several times at Government House and the Courts of Justice building, still held by the Indonesians.

One Indian soldier was wounded by Indonesian artillery fire against positions held by the Ninth Gurkha Regiment, the British reported. Five 75 mm. rounds and one mortar shell fell in this area.

It was reported that the British were moving slowly in order to keep their casualties low, and that it might take the better part of this week to clear out the remaining half of Surabaya still in the hands of the Indonesians.

Meanwhile, in Batavia the new 36-year-old Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic, Sutan Sjahrir, was assembling his Cabinet to try to stop the fighting in Surabaya and restore order throughout Java. 11-15-45

New Premier Seeking Peace

Action was delayed pending the arrival of two Cabinet members from troubled east Java. Sjahrir already has indicated that he would fly to Surabaya to seek peace.

Minister of Information Amir Sjarifuddin said he was confident that the Indonesian Government could restore order if it received cooperative support from the British.

British Maj. Gen. D. C. Hawthorn, at his headquarters in Batavia, bluntly accused the commander of the Japanese Sixteenth Army and his chief of staff of having deliberately handed over arms to "unruly elements" in Java.

General Hawthorn administered a verbal lashing to the two Japanese officers, Lieut. Gen. Yiuchiro Nagano and Maj. Gen. Moichiro Yamamoto, at a formal surrender ceremony held a full six weeks after the arrival of British troops.

Will Meet Force With Force, Says Java Chief

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

BATAVIA, Dec. 11 (UP).—Premier Soetan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republican Government, answering the British Singapore conference pledge to suppress violence in Java with strong measures, declared today that force would be met with force.

Sjahrir told a press conference that Indonesians had been given to understand that the Singapore talks by Southeast Asia Command leaders last Thursday were aimed to pave the way for peaceful discussions between the Dutch and Indonesians. 12-12-45

"There can be no peaceful discussions if blood is made to flow throughout Indonesia," Sjahrir said. "We are ready to negotiate a fair, equitable settlement of all other peoblems, but if our independence is attacked we shall be compelled to resist."

66g-1945

Indonesians In Global Struggle

Chicago Defender

Ill.

BATAVIA, Java — Allied war aims were taking a beating this week, as American and British arms were put at the disposal of Dutch imperialist authorities to aid in suppressing Indonesian efforts at achieving independence.

With British forces acting to quell the independence movement gaining momentum throughout Java and threatening nationalists with the death penalty "for any form of violence," Dr. Soekarno, nationalist leader, protested to President Harry S. Truman the use of American munitions, trucks and uniforms by Dutch colonial troops.

10-27-45

In its message to the President, the Indonesian government revealed that Dutch forces "wearing American uniforms and equipped with American arms, munitions and trucks" terrorizing the population "by shooting at innocent passersby, kidnapping and maltreating—even killing — captives, and robbing private belongings."

The President was enjoined to "disallow infringement of American neutrality and order the immediate discontinuance of American disguise by the Dutch."

Amid internal strife the first independent Indonesian congress met last week to ask United Nations recognition of the new nationalist republic and condemn efforts of the Netherland Indies Civil Administration to provoke violence. Elections were scheduled for November and December with the government of President Soekarno and Vice-president Mohammed Hatta to serve in the interim.

Indonesians received unexpected moral aid from members of British parliament. Laborite Lt. L. J. Callaghan led a movement to demand a "hands-off" policy by Britain in the Dutch East Indies situation, and organized a "Hands-Off-Indo-China-and-Indonesia" committee. Pledged to fight the use of British forces "to impose old, unwanted regimes" upon colonial peoples, with particular reference to Indonesia, the committee urged that British troops be used only in evacuating Japanese prisoners and deporting Japanese garrisons. Prime Minister Attlee, in answer to charges from the younger Laborite elements, maintained that he has no desire to "interfere unnecessarily" in non-British territories. He declared, however, that the Allies had a moral obligation to aid the Dutch in restoring control. He promised that British forces will be withdrawn from the Netherland East Indies "as soon as circumstances will permit."

Although British troops have seemed reluctant to fire upon Indonesian patriots, they have aided in setting back the independence movement by employing Japanese troops to restore "law and order." Increasing objections from Parliament and a split in the Prime Minister's cabinet are making it more and more difficult for Attlee to order more direct action against Indonesian independence.

World-wide support of the Javanese nationalists was registered this week when dock workers in Singapore and Australia paralyzed all shipping by walking out in a sympathy strike against "British and Dutch imperialists."

Indonesian Gobs Balk At Loading Dutch War Goods

Chicago Ill.

By EARL CONRAD

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—Harlem is host to 115 brown-skinned Indonesian merchant seamen this week. 10-27-45

The sailors are on strike here from a Dutch ship loaded with munitions intended for use by the Dutch government against the Indonesian people. Church and civic groups and the USO Center are taking care of them during the protest.

The Dutch subjects, in an action unparalleled since World War I when British workers refused to work on ships carrying munitions for the war of intervention against Soviet Russia, are out solidly. They are holding up five Dutch ships which were slated to sail for Holland or Indonesia with the materials to put down the independent movement of the brown people.

Among the seamen are Christians, Mohammedans and Hindu Indonesians, all solidly united not to aid their Dutch masters in smashing their Indonesian brothers and sisters.

Chicago Defender

Know of U. S. Jim-Crow

The National Maritime Union, which is wholeheartedly supporting the Indonesians, has helped to quarter the men. The Indonesians themselves — suspecting the overtones of color prejudice in America —desired quartering in New York's Negro community, according to one Negro merchant seaman. The Maritime Union said that numerous considerations made it desirable to station the men in Harlem. White seamen said that it was significant that the Indonesians were being quartered in Harlem, in so far as it pointed to growing unity of colored peoples in all lands; that the fact that Harlem is entertaining the men will mean something around the world.

Ill.

Meantime, the Political Action Committee of the National Maritime Union announced that an American Committee for Indonesian Independence is being formed. It will have nationally prominent sponsors, and it will function as a means of supporting the strikers and also as a long-range body to mobilize American interest in the independence problem of Indonesia's 70,000,000 peoples.

The Indonesian seamen are not organized. They serve on board the Dutch ship with white Dutch seamean. A few individual white seamen joined the strike, it was reported. but the Indonesians went out solidly. Included among the strikers are eight men who spent four years in German concentration camps, a chief electrician and an engineer. The men told the Defender that they had been carrying munitions and other goods throughout the war in the fight against fascism, and that they now felt that this cause was being abandoned—hence their independent action.

10-27-45

The National Maritime Union has protested to the Dutch and British Governments and the American Government in defense of the right of the strikers to get off the ships and against their being returned to the Dutch Government at the end of thirty days when their right to stay here legally ends. The Union is asking for the right of the seamen to be returned to ports of their own choosing where they would not be subject to oppressive action by the Dutch Government.

The National Maritime Union is also arranging for the legal attachment to the crew of the ships to prevent their being able to sail.

Funds to help take care of the strikers, who left all their valuables on board the boats, has been coming in from Dutch soldiers, merchant seamen. American soldiers and others. They have received contributions at the American Committee for Indonesian Independence, 103 West 110th street, here.

Indonesians Java

Indonesians Halt Battle At Soerabaja

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch

British Garrison Loses 25 Troops

10-30-45

By Ralph Morton

BATAVIA, JAVA, Oct. 29—(AP)—Bloody fighting at the Soerabaja Naval Base, lasting more than 24 hours, was halted by an Indonesian truce tonight after 25 British Indian troops were killed. The entire British garrison of 1,600 men was seriously threatened.

The Dutch news agency Aneta reported new fighting had broken out between Allied troops and Indonesians in the Kramat District of Batavia, where the natives were said to have amassed large stores of arms and munitions.

The Indonesians at Soerabaja, well equipped with armored cars, light tanks, machine guns and mortars and said to number more than 10,000, declared the truce after hearing a personal appeal by President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic." He was flown to Soerabaja by the British.

Soekarno, although carrying a white flag of truce, had to brave the fire of his own followers repeatedly before he reached headquarters of the Indonesian forces. In the late afternoon, however, he persuaded the young radical leaders to call off the attack.

Surrender Rejected

The fighting started after the British ordered the Indonesians to surrender their arms. They refused, fearing apparently that Dutch troops were about to enter the city.

Meanwhile, the sudden uprising caused negotiations between the Dutch and the Indonesian nationalists to be postponed indefinitely. Nationalist leaders were scheduled to meet with Acting Governor-General Hubertus J. van Mook today, but were unable to be present because of Soekarno's trip to Soerabaja.

The British readily admitted that they had been in a desperate plight. The natives were using at least 20 armored vehicles, which they had taken from the Japanese, and other first-class equipment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Crookshank, commanding officer of the garrison, said the hard-pressed British had been forced to use every available man, including "cooks and cobblers."

The fighting broke out about 5 P. M. yesterday, and became so serious during the night that British headquarters in Batavia asked Soekarno to intervene.

British Hold Airstrip

This morning I flew with Soekarno and two of his Cabinet members into Soerabaja in the only plane to get in and out of the naval base during the day. When we arrived we found the airstrip under fire, held by a thin patrol of British Mahrattas.

At battalion headquarters, Colonel Crookshank spread out a map and showed Soekarno the desperate plight of the city.

"The whole town is in revolt," he said. "A lot of women and children in internment camps have been killed. At present the situation is completely out of control. The fighting extends over an area seven miles long by two miles wide."

10-30-45

As he talked, gunfire could be heard on all sides.

Crookshank said the bitterest fighting was taking place at the Darno barracks and station, north of Soerabaja, where a company of British engineers was holding out against heavy odds. He said the engineers had radioed: "Running out of ammunition. Unless you send help we'll be overrun."

Screams After Shots

He said one company of his battalion had detailed eight men to protect a jail where 35 Dutch women and children were interned. The company commander reported he had heard several shots at the jail followed by screams and said he feared the building had been overrun and the inmates killed.

Crookshank, shouting above the mortar fire so that he could be heard, said:

"Our headquarters are surrounded—we're all surrounded. We've got to do something to stop it before a hell of a lot more bloodshed results."

Then the colonel turned to Soekarno and his colleagues and asked them if they would proceed to brigade headquarters under a white flag of truce and the red and white Indonesian flag. Soekarno said he was willing to do what he could.

At midday Soekarno set out in a British truck, standing alongside the driver. Proudly carrying his red and white ensign, he headed straight into the thick of the fire.

The truck had gone only about 200 yards when a machine gun opened fire on it. Then an armored vehicle opened fire but missed. The armored car finally came up alongside the truck and there seemed to be an exchange of greetings between the Indonesians and their leaders.

The vehicle then escorted Soekarno and his party to the Indonesian headquarters where, more than three hours later, the leaders of the uprising agreed to the truce.

'34

INDONESIANS FIRE ON BRITISH IN JAVA

The New York Times

Reject Order to Disarm, Then Attack Surabaya — Parley Plans Become Confused

New York, N. Y.

By The Associated Press.

BATAVIA, Java, Oct. 28—An armed clash between British forces and Indonesian Nationalists broke out on Java today, the Netherlands News Agency reported, as confusion cloaked hesitant moves to bring the Netherlanders and natives together in peace talks.

Indonesians, opposing Allied orders to surrender their arms, opened fire on British Indian troops at the Surabaya naval base, the agency reported. There was no immediate indication of the casualties. The British occupied Surabaya Friday without having fired a shot.

Indications mounted that the initial talks between the Netherlanders and natives would begin within forty-eight hours, but both sides issued conflicting statements, and neither admitted having taken the initiative to get the conference under way. Moves, however, were being made. 10-29-45

Both sides were under pressure by British and United States Government representatives to get together before a further eruption developed in the native drive for independence from Netherlands colonial rule.

The British and Americans were straining to prevent a racial war, food riots and mass starvation. Still at stake was the fate of tens of thousands of Europeans in internment camps.

Raw Materials Needed

The British and Americans also were attempting to get moving again the Netherlands Indies' rich raw products such as oil and rubber—products important to industry in Britain and the United States.

It was learned that the peace talks would not be held either in the Governor's palace or in the Indonesian-held Government buildings but would be set for a neutral place.

Members of the inner Cabinet of the "Indonesian Republic"—President Achmed Soekarno, Foreign Minister Soebardjo and Minister of Information Amie Saarifuddin—were regarded as the likely representatives for the Nationalists at the conference. The chief Netherlands negotiator, acting Governor General Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook was expected to be accompanied by his aides. 10-29-45

Netherlands political circles predicted that Dr. van Mook would read a statement giving the views of the Netherlands Government. This statement, the informants added, will be issued to the press after the meeting, since the Dutch feel that Mr. Soekarno may make political capital out of it if its contents leak out before the conference.

Statements Conflict

Two statements issued today showed the confusion surrounding plans for the meeting. One, issued by the Nationalist regime said:

"The [Indonesian] Government has received no invitation for a meeting with van Mook. If invited we are inclined to accept, providing van Mook acknowledges Indonesia's right to self-determination."

At the same time Dr. van Mook issued a statement at British public relations headquarters saying that the "Nationalists had been advised where and when" he would receive them.

Commenting on a dispatch from The Hague that said that the Netherlands Government had ordered him to begin negotiations immediately with the native Nationalists, Dr. van Mook said that he had always been in full agreement with the Netherlands Ministry for Overseas Territories "about the possibility and scope of discussions" between himself and the Nationalists. He added: "therefore there was and is no occasion for 'an order to open negotiations'."

Meanwhile, the island empire faced the possibility of a devastating inflation. Leaders of the native Nationalist movement claimed that the Netherlanders were flooding the country with millions of Japanese guilders. They said that the Nationalists, in defense, planned to start printing their own money.

Natives Appeal to Romulo

BATAVIA, Java, Oct. 28 (U.P.)—Leaders of the Indonesian independence movement have appealed by radio to Indian Nationalist leader Jawaharlal Nehru and to Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines resident Commissioner to the United States, to use their influence on behalf of independence for Java, it was reported today.

Jehru Promises Aid

MORADABAD, India, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mr. Nehru said today in reply to an appeal by Indonesian Nationalists that the "people of India will stand by the Indonesian demand for independence and will give all the help they can."

Mr. Nehru disclosed that the people of India "resent the use of Indian troops, who appear to be Gurkhas from Nepal, against the national freedom movement in Indonesia."

He said that he was eager to go to Java but added that thus far "passport and air travel facilities have not been granted to me."

Group in Japan Backs Natives

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (Reuter) "Serekat Indonesia," an association of Indonesians living in Japan, at a meeting held here today decided to support the independence movement in Java. A public statement issued after the meeting accused the Netherlands of "giving too little and asking too much and of failure to provide education for the natives."

Communists Assail British

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Oct. 28 (Reuter)—More than 3,000 persons at a Communist rally here today pledged support for the Indonesian Nationalists and decided to send a cable to the British Government demanding the immediate cessation of "British intervention on behalf of the Dutch Government."

Robeson Urges Labor Aid Indonesia Struggle

Daily Worker

New York, New York

Paul Robeson yesterday issued an appeal on behalf of the people of Indonesia, struggling for their freedom from the Dutch. Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, said that working people of all races in every country have a stake in the outcome of the struggle in Indonesia.

PAUL ROBESON
Issues Appeal

"The victory over fascism will be real," he said, "only if imperialism is wiped out along with it, so that the masses of people can live and order their own lives instead of existing and laboring for the profit of alien rulers or a privileged minority. This is what the Indonesians are fighting for. Their fight is that of all oppressed people." 10-29-45

URGES WFTU ACT

Robeson praised West Coast longshoremen and dockworkers for refusing to load ships with supplies for breaking the Indonesian revolt. He also paid tribute to the National Maritime Union for its support to the Indonesians.

Other unions here and in Europe should follow their lead, he said.

Robeson recommended also that the World Trade Union Federation should rally united labor action in support of this and other struggles of colonial peoples.

"Not only the liberation struggles in Southeast Asia and India, but the general strikes and labor unrest in Nigeria, French Cameroons and other sections of Africa are evidence of the colonial peoples' impatience with the old imperialist regime," he said.

Secretary of State Byrnes' order to "remove labels" from U. S. lend-lease material before using it on fighters for independence drew a special comment from Robeson.

"Our government should not merely declare a policy of non-intervention," he declared. "It should actively prevent the restoration of European or any other imperialism in the Far East."

New Deal? Old Deal?

Time - Chicago Ill.

Sirs:

At this writing I am stationed on an island in the Philippine group preparatory to leaving for the States. . . . On what basis can anyone condone the act of the British and Dutch in the recent killing of natives, who revolted against the Imperial troops in Java? . . .

Evidently old and tried British and Dutch despotic treatment of their Colonial Empires is something else, not in the least similar to the Japanese taking over the Philippines and setting up governments headed by traitors.

The word must have been passed even in the deepest and blackest holes of these poverty-stricken countries that there was a new deal on, forceful rule was *out*, and equality because you're a HUMAN BEING *in*!! The Indonesians try to rule their own country, the Annamese revolt against the return of French rule, and they're cut down by machine-gun fire like animals. I can't understand the mental make-up of people who were themselves just released from the yoke of the vanquished and now take up the mantle of Conqueror again. 11-19-45

These small countries have a right to revolt against the rule of a foreign power, and be allowed to give the terms to permit the foreign country to remain in their country. It's up to the U.S., who stands the shining model of what these little countries want, to come to their assistance, and tell the imperialistic countries that the free & easy pickings are over, the Indonesian and the Annamese are right, no one can deny them.

[AIR CORPS LIEUTENANT'S NAME WITHHELD]

% Postmaster
San Francisco

INDONESIANS SEEK AID FOR FREEDOM

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

BATAVIA, Oct. 28 (UP).—Leaders of the Indonesian independence movement have appealed by radio to Indian Nationalist leader Jawaharlal Nehru and to Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Resident Commissioner to the United States, to use their influence on behalf of independence for Java, it was reported today. 10-29-45

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Oct. 28 (UP).—French troops aided by guns of the corvette Gazelle have cleared Annamite Nationalists from an area below Mytho, 38 miles southwest of Saigon, it was reported today.

Several small settlements in the Mytho area have been burned by the French, who explained that their action was necessitated through the search for hidden ammunition stores.

66g-1945 Japan

SEGREGATION IN TOKYO

Black Japs Bound By Jim Crow Laws

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.

Dustin' off the NEWS

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

THERE ARE IN Japan today more than three million "black" Japanese who cheered as joyously as did Americans when V-J Day was declared and Emperor Hirohito ordered his troops to surrender. They were overly happy that Japan had been whipped, and that the victors were on the seas headed in their direction to take over the reigns of the Japanese government under whom they had been so long ostracized, humiliated and oppressed. One could compare the merriment expressed by these "black" Japanese with that of the Mississippi Negro who would welcome the day when told that a northern army of whites and blacks was on its way to conquer that state, reform it, lift him out of his sub-human status and drive out the Bilbos, Eastlands and Rankins. Yes, Japan has a color line; more rigid and brutal in application than Mississippi's. It applies to a group known as "ETA." They are characterized by the Japs as "inferior," the "despised ones" and "those who are defiled." The government edicts refer to them as "Tokusho Buraku," the same as southern laws refer to "Negroes." 9-22-45

Lucius Harper

Here is how this Japanese color line came about. The Japanese are of Mongoloid stock, but they are not a pure race, and a striking difference exists between the upper and lower classes. The former are white or light yellow in color, with oval face, obliquely set eyes and small mouth; the latter are darker in complexion and stronger in build, and have coarser features and straight eyes. From this class comes the ETA. It is a minority group, the same as the Jew and the Negro, and receives the same treatment from the upper class Jap as the Jew received from the Nazis in Germany and as the Negro experiences now from whites in America.

* * *

FOR MANY centuries, the ETA—the black Japanese—has remained a social outcast, discriminated against at every turn like the American Negro. But the Negro, even in Mississippi, enjoys some rights that are denied the ETA. The black Jap has neither human rights in society nor before the courts. He is forced to live an isolated life in ghettos and segregated sections. Northern America seems to have borrowed this code from Japan by inflicting restrictive covenants on Negroes. In the south, strange to relate, the Negro is found dwelling most everywhere. Prejudiced Japs, proud of their Yamato origin, delight in pointing out the so-called "inferior characteristics" of the ETA. They say their features are Negroid, their lips thicker, their heads shaped differently; that they have dog bones instead of human bones; that their necks do not cast shadows in the moonlight, and that they are animals, not human beings, because dirt will not cling to their bare feet. The fables about them are highly fantastic and almost endless. 9-22-45

Everywhere the ETA in Japan are bound by the tightest codes of discrimination; they have to "pass," like the light-skinned American Negro, to enjoy full Japanese citizenship, but woe to the one who is discovered. Two generals who "got by" were found out and dishonorably yanked from the service and exiled to the vilest ghetto. In primary schools ETA children must stand in class and announce their ancestry. They sit on separate benches, and their books are marked so "white" Japs won't touch them. As in America with Jews and Negroes, many of Japan's universities bar ETA students. A few teachers' colleges accept them with the understanding, however, that they undergo student ostracism and when they graduate, return to their segregated ETA communities and teach "their own people." Aren't those words very familiar to American Negroes? Only the lowest type of work—slightly characteristic of America—is given them. If an ETA becomes a cook in a cafe and is discovered, the Yamato will refuse to eat there until he is discharged, claiming the food so handled is "unclean." Unless he hides his identity, an ETA businessman must confine his commercial talents within his own group. Most of them are employed in farming.

9-22-45

ACCORDING TO ALBERT A. Brandt, an authority on racial study in Japan, the last available statistics of 1938 showed that of 75 thousand investigated households, the heads of 4,042 were peddlers or small businessmen while 25 thousand were engaged in slaughtering and leather work. Just 174 had succeeded in obtaining some small and inconsequential government jobs. Once rejected as "unfit" for military service, he informs us, since 1941 they have been placed into separate labor battalions. At the front they were told not to mix with "regular" Japanese soldiers. They did not carry weapons, nor were they trained to use them. Regardless of their bravery, they were never mentioned in communiques, and when captured "regular" Japanese soldiers refused to stand by an ETA. With some few exceptions, Mr. Brandt's findings have some strange but similar relations to the Jim Crow army and navy set-up in America. Like the Negro, the ETA in this Jim Crow social structure, is producing dynamic leaders and forming organizations to break through.

Seeking freedom, justice and full citizenship the ETA organized in 1922 the Suiheisha, the so-called "Water Level Society," which is comparable to our NAACP here. It was suppressed by the government in 1940, but not until it numbered some 200 thousand members with millions of sympathizers. Since 1922 Soviet Russia has been helping these social outcasts to organize. Recently a Russian newspaper printed this manifesto from ETA: "To our long suffering brethren: Our ancestors worshipped freedom and equality ... the time has come when we, the oppressed, must throw off the yoke. The time will come when we can rise against our oppressors, then we will be proud to be ETA."

* * * 9-22-45

THE SOCIAL STATUS of the ETA in Japan is so strikingly similar to the social positions of the Negro in America, even somewhat worse, that it is, indeed, regretful that we hear so many Negroes expressing their sorrow of Nippon's downfall, believing that a victorious Japan would tolerate no discrimination of color and race. Had Japan won, we predict that the American Negro would have been made to eat every speck of dirt that the Yamato—expressing his hatred for darker people—claimed "would not cling to the bare foot of an ETA." More than three million "black" Japanese felt relieved, were cheerful, happy and joyful when Genl. MacArthur marched into Tokyo; as gleeful as those black slaves were in Mississippi when Genl. Grant took Vicksburg. A people, oppressed by a government or laws based on color, await the day of their liberators, whether they dwell in Japan or Mississippi.

Use Special Epithet for People with Dark Skins

The Afro American
Baltimore, Maryland

Men Told to Wash Their Faces So They Can Become as Light as Nips

9-22-45

By VINCENT TUBBS, AFRO War Correspondent

TOKYO—There is absolutely no truth to a widespread belief in America that the Japs are kind to colored people.

You can take the word of two men who spent three years, six months and 28 days in the Kawasaki prison near Tokyo for that.

The men, natives of Saint Thomas, Virgin Isles, were turned over to the Japs by German submarine officers, who sank their ship off the coast of South Africa. They are Alphonse Faulkner, 21, and Abraham Fye, 30.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Vincent Tubbs, who covered the New Guinea campaign and was with Gen'l MacArthur during the first 18 months of the war has filed his first dispatch from the Japanese capital. After first serving in the Pacific, Mr. Tubbs was dispatched to Europe and kept AFRO readers informed about Tan Yanks in France and Germany. After returning home for a brief leave, he is now back on the scene to detail news of the occupation.

They tell of inhuman beatings, meagre rations of barley, beans and chopped weeds.

"They hate colored people in Japan," says Faulkner, who also revealed that the Nipponese called colored men "Kurrs" which in Japanese means black.

"They kept taunting us by asking why we didn't wash the soot off our faces so we could become as light as they are," Faulkner said.

Our plane touched down on Atsugi airfield at 11:10 Friday after brief sightseeing tour over Yokohoma and Tokyo which showed that the fire bombs wrought the destruction that defeated the civilians even while the Army remained intact and ready to fight to the bitter end.

Only Skeletons Stand

For uncounted miles in any direction only a few stone and metal structures stand, while around them there is nothing but twisted wreckage of the few metal appliances that stood inside the shingle-like houses before firebombs hit them.

The Atsugi airfield is littered with the wreckage of the emperor's once proud air corps, with a few groups of uniformed Japs working about. It's only when you start into town that you begin seeing people.

They don't look defeated, they don't act defeated.

Little children like those in Germany and France stand on the dusty roadsides and wave at passing trucks filled with soldiers. Some even have the audacity to give the V for Victory sign.

Men in Uniform

Most of the manpower is still in uniform and the women, all in pantaloons, totter along under burdens of salvaged worldly goods.

Some people are poking about in the debris looking for God only knows what. Others are clearing spots of ground on which to erect one-room corrugated tin hovels, forming little communities that recall the shacktowns of American's depression days.

This correspondent has not been able to determine whether the official policy is designed to sell a piece of truly democratic goods to the Japanese, but the few colored soldiers seen in Tokyo are almost invariably accompanied by a white soldier.

Rarely Travel Alone

Rarely are colored groups alone. Usually they are checkerboarded. Japanese sometimes stop and stare. Most of them are sullen and expressionless, but a few bare their teeth and comment.

Pvt. Harvey Hurt, 1347 Carey St., Baltimore; T/5 Richard Williams, 1134 C St., N.E., Washington, are among those up from Yokohoma where the 220 Port Company is stationed to see Tokyo.

These conquered countries always have a certain sameness in some respects. For one thing everybody seems to be carrying something, including the soldiers who, whipped and hang dog, stumble to where home was, find rubble, stand and look for a while, then take to the road again going from nowhere to nowhere.

Emotionally Numb

All the Japanese seem emotionally numb or, by their own will, living in an emotional vacuum. However, they definitely don't behave like a defeated nation and the big shots have been shrewdly intimating that the Allies are "negotiating" with the Imperial Government, and thus giving the people a feeling that they are equal with the conquerors.

General MacArthur cracked down on the Domei news agency and two newspapers this week, telling them that we were positively bosses. While no trouble is expected, the Japanese still seem stimulated with the heady tonic that they were born to rule the world.

~~Racial Problem~~ Hot Issue Among Soldiers in Tokyo

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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TOKYO, Japan (Via Air Mail) —I'd be guilty of taking liberties with the truth if I said I don't expect post-war inter-racial demonstrations.

I don't foresee anything of riot proportions, but because of enlightenment of many colored troops and aggravations of bigoted attitudes of many white Southerners, there will be flare-ups, shall we say. 11-24-45

In England, it was competition for the female of the species that caused GI's to come to loggerheads. It was the same in Australia, France, Germany—even in Hawaii and the Philippines.

Where whites saw foreign women who elected and enjoyed the company of colored soldiers, they tried to stop it by telling lies about colored Americans. Where this failed, they vowed to "put 'em back in their places" when the war was finished.

Want Colored Women

I've not seen a single colored soldier who expressed a desire to associate with a white woman once he gets back where the brown girls are, but in the course of the attempts of some whites to "put them in their places" where jobs, public conveyance seats, theatres and restaurants are concerned, there are going to be some differences of opinion.

However, I'm not pessimistic about post-war race relations. Personally, I've had enough good and bad race experiences to make a set of books. In the past six months on opposite sides of the USA (Europe and the Far East), I've heard more discussion of the so-called race problem than in the entire two previous years of my service as correspondent.

White chaplains approach me on the subject, officers and enlisted men ask me repeatedly "How do the colored people feel about the anticipated race riots?"

Center of Discussion

I live in a hotel now where there are 800 officers and I'm the only colored person. Day and night I'm the center of discussions on racial and religious bigotry. I never sit down to dinner that the "problem" isn't table talk.

Last week, during organization of the Tokyo Correspondents' Club, someone had inadvertently put into the rules that "no Japanese will be admitted to the dining room." 11-24-45

Immediately some correspondent (not me) objected on the grounds that such a rule was discriminatory on a strictly racial basis. The rule was voted out—not that Japs are wanted, but that such a rule was undemocratic.

The white chaplains I've talked to almost unanimously hold that Christianity is to blame for a great deal of the active prejudices against colored Americans. They feel they've failed in selling the "brotherhood of man" to their parishers and plan to do something about it—or so they tell me.

Texans Interested

At a Marine air base on Okinawa, all my drinks were bought by white Texans who hung out with me because, as one said to the other, "We Southerners have got to become more broadminded."

Among the things that soldiers, officers or enlisted men, talk about most overseas is the race question. It's one of the things they worry about most, but I consider this healthy because 25 years ago it wasn't discussed; it wasn't even thought about.

My answer to "how colored people feel about the anticipated riots" is usually "what riots?" and then I point out that riots are nominally the makings of whites who haven't read the Bill of Rights or heard that democracy means everybody and not "whites only."

I asked my questioners how they feel about the riots and usually leave them with the admonition "you don't start any and there won't be any."

All these experiences and discussions are leading me to feel exceedingly optimistic about race relations in the post-war USA. Race hate is weakening but it's far from dead. I believe Federal laws are the solution and current public discussion is laying the groundwork.

Here is what three GI's have to say on the subject in the columns of their overseas newspapers:

White Soldier

IMPROPERLY RECEIVED—I am afraid that the outburst of Congressmen Rankin, Bilbo and others of their like are being improperly received by the American people. These men are being treated as a disease of which they are only the outstanding symptoms. We should be grateful to them for keeping so violently before us the beliefs of their constituents. Let us commend the representatives for doing their job well, and turn our attention to the deplorable fact that there are enough people supporting these beliefs to gain a voice in the national legislature.

We can scarcely hope to attain a leading position in bringing about a world of liberty and equal opportunity when so many of our own people deny these things. It is wrong to blame this bigotry and intolerance on any particular group, whether sectional, religious, racial or vocational, for it exists to some extent in all of us. If each individual would try to gain for himself a more tolerant and liberal viewpoint on the troublesome problems of today, we .would not have to contend with any congressman's quasi-fascist remarks.

When the disease is cured, the symptoms will disappear.

T/5 PAUL TRESCOTT, APO 75

Colored Soldier

TAKES ALL KINDS — One thing the average soldier should have learned from his military service is not only that it takes all sorts of people to win victory but that, fundamentally, these same people are alike. As a matter of fact, the only item which gives any visual proof of ethnic differences is physical appearance. Yet, despite the fact that peoples of various pigmentation and faiths from all walks of life have worked, fought and died to bring about the present measure of peace we are all anxious fully to enjoy; there are many evidences revealing that we still have to overcome those enemies whose only difference from Hitler is the place of birth.

It is enough to have to fight such demagogues as Bilbo, Rankin, Eastman, and their scurrilous ilk who represent only a fraction of the population of their retarded commonwealths, but to find their spawn wearing the same kind of uniform you have on, trying to "keep you in your place," makes you wonder if your service of time, energy and efforts was futile so far as advancing the principles of democracy is concerned.

May those of us who are not blinded by the complexes of racial superiority act as leaven to make those unfortunate bigots who are guilty of this blight realize that they are giving obeisance to the very enemy we have expended so much to exterminate.

SGT. RESE J. BROWN, APO, 719-2

White Officer

RANKINS BACKERS—In regard to Capt. Buck's letter on Congressman John Rankin, I should like him to know that he is not alone in his praises of that 'great statesman."

The old Nazi propaganda bulletin (World Service) published in Erfurt, Germany, regarded Rankin as an "outstanding American."

In 1942 Dr. Goebbels said, "International Jews are responsible for the war." According to Rankin: "The international financiers, largely international Jews . . . own or control the gold supply of the world. They are crucifying the world on a cross of gold."

Pages of the Congressional Record are filled with his slanders against Negro and Jewish people. His anti-Negro and anti-Semitic speeches were widely distributed by Nazi agents and fifth columnists in the U.S.

On March 12, 1943, when the Department of Justice indicted a group of native fascists on charges of plotting to undermine the morale of the United States Armed Forces, Rankin publicly stated that it had become a Gestapo, seeking to persecute "white Gentiles."

The reason he has been able to last this long is because the Negroes and Whites who are financially unable to pay the poll tax are deprived of the right to vote.

1ST LT. ARTHUR N. LEITAO,
APO 75

66g-1945

PROPOSE PEACE TABLE BAN FOR GOVERNMENTS PERMITTING LEGAL RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

2-3-45

British Guiana Trade Council Says All Nations and Peoples On Allied Side Should Be Treated Alike

TRADE UNIONS WANT REPRESENTATION

By REGINALD PIERREPOINTE

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—"All governments that legalize racial discrimination should be barred from taking part in the world peace conference unless they have taken steps to annul such legislation." 2-3-45

That was the resolution recently passed by the British Guiana Trade council, according to Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow last week, who discussed world labor relations with a group of American and West Indian leaders here. Critchlow was en route to London to attend the World Conference of Trade Unions next month as a delegate of British Guiana.

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The conference, attended by delegates from trade union organizations in allied and neutral countries, will discuss (a) the furtherance of the allied war effort, (b) the attitude of the trade unions towards the anticipated peace settlement; (c) representation of the trade unions at the peace conference and at the preparatory commissions and conferences for relief, rehabilitation and post-war reconstruction; (d) problems of post-war reconstruction including the reconstruction of the international trade union movement.

Proposals on the resolution of furtherance if the allied war effort included: 2-3-45

1. "That all soldiers and camp followers under the banners of the allied nations be given similar and the same treatment in every respect."

2. "That governments which legalize discrimination be barred from taking part in the world peace conference unless they have taken steps to annul such legislation."

3. "That the influence of the trade unions be used in their respective countries to combat and discourage the practice of racial discrimination by organizations and private citizens."

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Other resolutions adopted by the Guiana Trade council were "representation of trade unions at the peace conference; post-war reconstruction, nationalization of public utility services in the Caribbean area and "that the educational policy of the British Labor party be made applicable to the colonies of the Caribbean area."

New Guinea

Today's Guest Column

British Guiana's Labor Delegate to the London Parley

Daily Worker N.Y.

by Alphaeus Hunton

LITTLE or no attention has been given by either the Negro press or the labor press to the fact that invitations to the World Labor Conference meeting in London week after next included labor groups not only in independent countries (with the exception of pro-fascist states like Spain and Argentina), **but also in the various colonial territories.** The London Conference, in its democratic representativeness, will take practical cognizance of the fact that this is one world. In several respects this conference will, unquestionably, be history-making. For one thing it will be the first international meeting of such broad scope at which the colonial peoples have enjoyed a place and voice equal to that of other peoples in reaching decisions on various international problems, including, of course, the colonial problem. What better road to a people's peace? 1-25-45

Last Saturday afternoon I had the privilege and stimulating experience of meeting one of the colonial delegates who was stopping in New York en route to the London Conference. He was Hubert N. Critchlow, one of the outstanding labor figures and popular leaders in the Caribbean and the executive secretary of the British Guiana Trades Union Council. (British Guiana is one of that small patch of colonies still remaining on the northern coast of South America, and linked geographically and otherwise with the West Indies.) 1-25-45

In a crowded room up at Harlem's Hotel Theresa, this Negro pioneer in colonial trade unionism asnwered endless questions about the organized workers whom he represented—who they were, how many, what role they played in the colony, etc. Small in stature and of modest manner, he spoke quietly and deliberately, unruffled by the torrent of questions, emphasizing a point here and there which he especially wanted clearly understood—the point, for example, about there being no discrimination against Portuguese, East Indians or other non-Negro workers within the federation of trade unions which he heads.

* * *

MR. CRITCHLOW read from a copy of the resolutions which he is carrying to the London Conference, on behalf of the people of British Guiana. Two of the several points under the heading of Postwar Reconstruction are:

(1) "That the Atlantic Charter be made applicable to the whole world . . . (including) colonies pending the attainment of their independence; and that the necessary legislation be enacted in all colonies to give effect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

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(2) "That the prevailing low standard of living of the inhabitants of the Caribbean area calls for immediate creation of additional permanent industries in those colonies and the development on a large scale of the undeveloped South American colony of British Guiana . . . such capital as is necessary to be provided with the assistance of imperial funds so that the inhabitants may not be exploited but derive full benefit from the development." 1-25-45

I DO not know to what extent the trade union organizations in the West Indies, Africa, and Asia will be able to provide the funds or—perhaps a greater obstacle—secure the sanction of government officials (British Guiana happens to have a liberal governor now) to send delegates to the London Conference. The All-India Trade Union Congress is certain to be represented, but other less powerful bodies may not be so fortunate. Even a strong organization of European workers like the South African Trades and labor Council could not get government approval of a visa for a Negro who was to be sent as one of the council's two delegates to the originally scheduled conference last June.

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Such petty things, however, are insignificant trivialities in the larger picture of world economic developments. Even if some of Europe's statesmen will not yet admit it, it is nevertheless a fact that in order to survive today's world must renounce colonialism, just as the world of a hundred years ago was compelled to renounce slavery. There is no other alternative to over-production and under-consumption—to universal economic ruin. The participation of colonial delegates in the World Labor Conference is a foreshadowing of the new world of democracy and equality of economic opportunity for all peoples which victory—**genuine victory**—must bring.

Manilla Under the Yanks

Afro-American
1-2-45

By IRENE WEST

Islands that make up the Philippines are so numerous that the military can play a hop-skip-and-jump game for many moons, before tackling the vital centers. But Corregidor (the Gilbraltar of the Philippines), Cavite and Olongapo, Naval bases, will have to fall before we can really crow. It is hoped that we repossess the islands in time to hand them over to the Filipinos on the date set for their independence.

Irene West

For "our Little Brown Brothers," Uncle Sam claims credit for putting shoes on their feet to eliminate the hook-worm disease contracted from going barefooted.

1-2-45

Filipinos wore shoes before we took over and when I left, I saw a hundred times more feet bare, throughout the country than were shod.

Even in Manila the poorer classes (bare legged) put on sandals when you came in, and kicked them off as soon as you left. Hook-worms are still clinging to their intestines and even whites contract this disease.

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Winged-Devils

Uncle Sam wants credit for killing a lot of mosquitoes, too, but we still had to sleep under mosquito bars. And the little, winged devils injected all sorts of tropical fevers into white hides as well as brown, so, we can't brag too much on that score.

The Manila Hotel was the scene of a hell of a row once when some fastidious American tourist objected to being served in the dining room by native waiters who wore no socks.

Their feet showed through their sandals and they wore thin white suits with the shirt tails out.

The tourists complained that it took away their appetite; not considering the hot climate and that they were in the other man's country.

1-2-45

Taught English

Uncle Sam put many of the natives in American schools. Well, teaching them to speak English only wised them up the more to our hypocrisy.

It was useless as far as social intercourse was concerned, for none existed. It did save the Yanks from having to learn the native language.

Whenever an American appears to do something for the other fellow, it is indirectly to benefit himself. That is his philosophy; his creed.

There was much bragging about reclaimed land along th[illegible] shoreline of Manila under [illegible]erican rule. On this famous beach is located the Army and Navy Club, for Americans, exclusively. The beautiful Elks Club—for Americans exclusively.

Snubbed at Hotel

And the spacious, Class A Manila Hotel, where Filipino gentlemen, officers and officials were so cold-shouldered that they never stopped longer than to down one drink and disappear.

What good did this reclaimed beauty spot do the natives except to give them jobs as waiters and lackies?

Baguio! Millions were spent in that cool, mountain retreat for white officers, service men and civilians. Again, Filipinos only served their white masters.

And for all these glorious American achievements, the Filipinos were expected to bow down and worship the whites as benefactors.

When will this nation of ours learn that it cannot buy another nation's soul with American dollars, alone. There was not a first-class Filipino hotel, even in Manila, but there was a palace for the American governor.

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Natives on Bottom

On Corregidor there were top-sided, bottom-side and middle-side distinctions. Where do you suppose the Constabulary (native army) was stationed? At the bottom—of course!

White officers and their families occupied the top-side. White American troops, the middle-side, and Filipino and colored troops —bottom-side.

Subjected by Whites

Does white America think any nation likes that? Not by a damn sight! Would our nation accept it? Not unless we were conquered, subjugated and utterly helpless.

That is how the dark races feel —that they are subjugated by the white man who pretends to be their friend. The world of color is not deceived. It is merely biding its time.

In our war with Spain, quite a few American soldiers, when discharged in the Philippines, remained and married native women who had lost their soldier husbands and were left with large estates. Later these whites were among the wealthiest men in the islands.

Wives More Faithful

Other American men married Filipino women for love. I have inquired of many—"Tell me why you preferred a Filipino wife to an American?" All gave me the same answer:

"Because they are more faithful. We know that when we leave the front door, no lover is waiting at the back door. White women are notoriously promiscuous in these hot climates. Filipino women are more devoted to their husbands and make better mothers."

From what I knew and had seen of white women throughout the Orient, I definitely agreed.

White Wife Happy

One rarely sees a Filipino with a white wife (either American or Australian). When I did see such a couple, it was evident that he lavished upon her all of his worldly goods and love.

And these women were supremely happy, in spite of white ostracism. Mixed marriages in the Philippines seemed blesesd by the Almighty, to the chagrin of white prejudice.

From the balcony of my room in the Manila Hotel, I saw twelve American police officers shot dead on the lawn outside the Walled City, by Filipino soldiers. It happened like this:

There was a native garrison within the Walled City. A Filipino woman ran in screaming, her clothes half torn off. She asked their protection from a white soldier who had attempted to rape her.

This electrified the Filipino soldiers, who broke out in hundreds and started shooting at Ameican business men in their shops as the soldiers ran through the streets.

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Reprisals Threatened

American police headquarters was only a few blocks away and as the white officers approached, the native soldiers laid them low. Twelve were dead before the American troops arrived and quelled the riot. It was terrific!

The American government threatened all manner of reprisals. None knew who fired the bullets that killed. It was suggested that all native soldiers who participated in the riot, be lined up and made to draw ballots containing the exact number of Americans who had been shot to death.

In this wise, an equal number of Filipinos were to pay the death penalty. The Filipinos threatened total insurrection if this were attempted. It was soon hushed up and the general public never knew how it ended, but no Filipino soldiers were court-martialed or shot.

For once we were beaten. This much was known, that the entire regiment was moved elsewhere and denied leave of absence for an indefinite period.

Don't Get Away With It

White men don't assault Filipino women in the Philippines and get away with it. They are a proud, sensitive and revengeful race. Individually, they never fail to reward a favor or avenge a wrong. I admire their courage.

On how well, or how badly, the Japanese have treated the Filipinos, will depend whether we find re-capturing the island strongholds, difficult or a push-over. That test has not yet arrived.

New Color Problem with Philippine Statehood

AFRO American

5/15/45

Civilian Invasion of 49th State Will Mean Racial Riots; Filipinos Go for White Women Like Fish for Bait

By IRENE WEST

What is this I hear about offering the Philippines Statehood? Well, I'll be blessed! I haven't known the Philippines for twenty-six years, not to know that independence for the Filipinos, rank brass. To figure that one out only took one eye and half sense. Did anyone ever suppose our rich Uncle liberated the Filipinos to hand them independence without a rope around their necks? No sir! It was to plant one of his big feet solid in the Orient to assure Uncle Sam getting an equal share with John Bull in the exploitation of that breeding ground of serfs (the Orient) for slave labor.

Irene West

The Alibi

But Statehood! That slays me! I wonder what Hawaii thinks of that one. She has been crying for that status these long years but is still a territory. The alibi? To keep American citizens of Japanese ancestry (color) from controlling the votes.

It would really be fun to see the Philippines a State of the United States, seven thousand miles away. As American citizens, our Little Brown Brothers would migrate to these shores by the hundreds of thousands. Talk about a color problem! They really go for the white women like fish for bait.

It is only an illusion that colored men are enamored of white women, but it is no illusion that the Filipinos are. Many colored citizens have had contact with whites; white flesh has always been in their midst; it is common and ordinary to them. But to the amorous, passionate, tropical bred Filipino—that is worth dying for.

Psychology of Filipinos

Stay-at-home Americans know nothing of the psychology of Filipinos. If you recall my article, comparing men of the dark races of the world, I classed the Filipinos as the sexiest. They are a warm hearted, affectionate race. Romance is first, last and always in their minds.

In the Filipinos' homeland he has been denied contact with Caucasian women. Prejudiced whites saw to that. They made free use of the "blue ticket" system which was forceful deportation of undesirable (?) white women — American, Australian and Russian, for the reason that Filipinos went wild over them.

This nation might open its doors to a million Chinese or Indians with little fear of losing their white women. These races have a natural aversion to us.

But our Little Brown Brothers of the Philippines! Texas will be cleaning up their shotguns for ready use.

Color Angle Tops

Never mind the labor rows that will ensue—that will be something too, but the color angle will really be tops—unless, there is true democracy in this land. Well, there isn't and no indication that there ever will be.

But hail the suggestion, Tan-Americans! It will swell the color ranks and be another thorn in the side of white Americans. If they get enough race banderillas in their flesh they may give up.

About nine-tenths of the Filipinos who come here to study, returned to the islands with white wives. Do you get what I mean?

Filipinos are small statured people but they make up for it in the size of the knife they conceal on their body. White men here had better start taking stabbing lessons now. Filipinos are quick as cats, too. They all practice knife throwing from an early age; can get you in the back twelve feet away.

5-5-45

Intolerance

Neither are Filipinos tolerant like colored men. They are hypersensitive to the slightest insult and don't stop to argue the point—not even among themselves. They act, and talk after it is over.

Of course our State Department knows these things, so there must be another catch that goes with the Statehood—one to limit their American citizenship. However they figure it, it won't work.

Millions of white Americans will go to the Philippines to live. Most of those who were out there had Filipino wives. The native men did not understand why they couldn't have white wives, since they didn't object to white men taking their women. They looked at a fair exchange as no robbery. They were right.

Think of the mestizos (half castes) this will produce—and American citizens, remember! Who says the States won't be another Brazil? Surely not I. It only makes me laugh, because our Uncle is going to have to sacrifice some of his white (?) blood in exchange for domination of colored races. In the future world it will not be so easy to get something for nothing.

Absorbed Native Hawaii

The white man has just about absorbed all of Hawaii's native blood. Yet, when a hapahoale (half white) comes to the States, white egomaniacs call him a black b------. To that breed, anything that isn't white, is black.

The British once criticised our government for not preserving a pure strain of Hawaiians, as they have done with the Maories in New Zealand.

The Hawaiians are the sweetest of all the island races, but as a race are fast becoming extinct. Whites originally married Hawaiian women for their wealth. Now they marry them for love.

There will be a new crop of wealthy native war widows in the Philippines. Watch the white GI's grab them as soon as released from the Army; as our soldiers did after the Spanish-American war.

I recall a few years ago, the riots and stabbings there were around Sacramento and Stockton, Calif., where great numbers of Filipinos were employed in the fields.

5-5-45

It was because white boys attacked every Filipino they saw walking the streets with a white girl. It was not over labor they fought, but over race and sex.

Invasion of 49th State

Pack your bags, Americans of all shades, and let's get ready for a civilian invasion of the forty-ninth State of the Union floating out in the vast South Pacific. There will be plenty of opportunities for all of us to get in on the ground floor when our Uncle takes over the Philippines and the Filipinos.

It will mark the first step in American Imperalism. Some day we will have a Commonwealth of Nations on which the sun never sets, like Great Britain.

The fiftieth State will show up later, somewhere in Europe, and the fifty-first, in Latin America. We are supposed to help our Uncle accomplish this imperalistic goal of liberating (?) the oppressed peoples of the world.

The Negro In Latin America

Northwest Herald
Seattle, Wash.

WHAT A U. S. ARMY OFFICER SAYS ABOUT ARGENTINA

By HAROLD PREECE

The people of Argentina are intensely proud of what they regard as their 'master race' because of its 'purity', while they scorn the Brazilians who represent a mixture of Portugese and Spanish, with Indian and Negro elements mixed in." 1-16-45

So a United States Army officer—Lieutenant E. C. Wilks—is quoted by the Austin (Tex.) American as having said in substance recently to a meeting of the local Kiwanis Club. Lieutenant Wilks, who is said to be an authority on foreign affairs, is stationed at nearby Camp Swift. He holds a degree from Harvard University and did graduate work in the University of London (England).

I'm glad to see our military men, charged with our nation's defense, waking up to the menace of Argentina, with its notions of 'white supremecy" in this hemisphere where two of the three great races are colored. Lieutenant Wilks, of caurse, spoke only as an individual and not as a representative of the Army or of the United States Government.

But it is good to see a soldier putting his finger on the cancer and calling the thing for what it is. I've been saying for weeks ~~in~~ this column that Nazi-dominated Argentina wants to take the war path because she believes that it's her "manifest destiny" as "a white nation" to rule over the predominantly colored nations of Latin America and to fight our country if we interfere. 1-16-45

Lieutenant Wilks' warning to the Austin Kiwanis was given, without apology, in the Southern state of Texas. You and I know that "white supremecy" is still the order of the day in Texas as it is still the order of the day in Argentina.

White Supremacy 'Bloc'

Lieutenant Wilks warned those Texas business men that Argentina had already gone far in setting up a "white supremacy" bloc of some Latin American nations to fight other Latin American nations and the United States. According to the Austin American of December 5: 1-16-45

"Argentina, he continued, also is resentful of American interference in her internal problems and in her efforts to organize her own sphere of influence in South America has already succeeded in bringing into the South American bloc of nations Paraguay and Bolivia and wants to add Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, and even Brazil.

"He cited that a prominent Argentina leader made the statement that there are three dominant spheres of influence or blocs—that of Europe and England, that of the United States and her neighbors to the north and south, and the South American under the domination of Argentina."

Rulers Vs. People

Of course, Lieutenant Wilks should have qualified what he had to say about Argentina's political maneuvering by pointing out that it is the ruling circles and not the people of Paraguay and Bolivia who are the political bed-fellows of Argentine Dictator Col. Juan Domingo Peron. 1-16-45

It is certain ruling circles in Chile, Peru, Paraguay, and Brazil who fear the upsurge of the colored masses of Latin America and who, for that reason, are ready to join a "white supremacy" bloc as the ruling circles of Texas are linked up with Senator W. Lee O'Daniel's anti-Negro, anti-Mexican fascist outfit called "The Christian Americans."

The situation is pretty acute in negroid Brazil since the pro-United Nations foreign minister, Oswaldo Aranha, was kicked out several months ago under Argentina pressure after he had accepted the vice-presidency of a society for the development of friendly relationships with the United States. 1-16-45

unless Argentina is stopped now, unless Great Britain can think of democracy first and the Argentine trade second, we may yet see conscripted Brazilian Negroes fighting under the swastika to enslave their Negro-Indian brothers of Latin America and the United States.

Argentina, now influencing Brazil, said Lieutenant Wilks "is strongly totalitarian and anti-semitic, military dictators have the provincial governors' posts, two of the country's largest newspapers have been suppressed, there is no right of public assembly nor freedom of worship and concentration camps have been established. 1-16-45

". . . The Germans have a dominant influence in Argentina with more than 200,000 German workers forming their own party and holding membership cards, signed by Robert Ley, the Nazi labor leader, and with German schools in Argentina openly displaying pistures of Hitler and using the Nazi salute, 'Heil Hitler' regularly.

". . . there has been a German Army in Argentina since 1936 with more than 8,000 storm troopers and 64,000 other German soldiers in the ranks.—Large sums of Nazi money are coming into Argentina through Spain, Switzerland and Sweden and some prominent German leaders already have arrived in the country." 1-16-45

Juan Rios, Chilean President, To Visit Truman

St. Croix Avis
St. Croix, Virgin Is.

Juan Rios, president of Chile, arrived in the United States as its guest yesterday. He will reach Virgina today, from there he will motor to Washington, to be a guest of President Harry Truman, who is returning from his vacation to meet the Chilean president. 10-11-45

President Rios praised the democratic ideals and criticised the Argentine government's polices. He expects to see a change in that country shortly, he said.

Noted Authorities Suggest Plans To Combat Racial Prejudice In Latin America And South

New York Age N.Y., N.Y.

3-17-45

In the first double feature program of the lecture A World View Of The Negro Question, Dr. Rayford W. Logan and Dr. Clark Forman exposed the bases of race prejudice in the Southern part of the United States and in Latin America. Both speakers appeared at the last Saturday meeting held at the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library. 3-17-45

Dr. Logan who was speaking on the Negro in Spanish America, pointed out the misconception of the public that the territories of the nations to the South of us are paradise lands without race prejudice. Dr. Logan showed that though race prejudice is less in Latin America than in the United States, it does exist; that one drop of white blood does not make a Negro white and that there is a definite connection between race and class: "you can go wherever you are able to pay the bill, thoough you may be made to feel uncomfortable." As part of a program to correct these evils Dr. Logan suggested basic economic and political changes which would raise the standard of living of the masses of people and give to them sufficient political power to democratize their own governments. 3-17-45

Dr. Clark Forman, president of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, spoke on the subject: "Is the Southern Progressive Movement an All-out Fight for Negro Rights?" His answer was that some Southern movements were prepared to go part of the way toward complete equality and that his movement in particular was prepared to go all of the way. He emphasized the danger to the whole nation of Fascist movements which are now trying to get started in the South. He said that the place to kill the Fascist threat is at the source. He outlined the program of the Southern Conference in its attack at the economic and political bases of discrimination and prejudice. He urged Northerners and all others to assume responsibility for helping progressive Southerners fight for full democracy for all men.

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

Plaindealer

AMERICA

PERON GOES TO JAIL

Kansas City, Kansas

By Harold Preece

(The Continental Features Co.)

Latin America's Bilbo—fallen dictator Jan Domingo Peron of Argentina—has been placed by the aroused citizens of white Argentina in jail where he belongs.

Peron, who hated Negroes, is in jail in Argentina. Lavel who hated Jews is dressed up in a tow-sack and manacled by his legs to a cell in Paris until the day comes when a firing squad of the French people takes him out and shoots him like any other mad dog.

Some day, too, the people of Dixie will deal out the judgment of History—what it will be I can't say—to Bilbo who hates both Negroes and Jews.

For it is judgment day all over the world for those who would array man against man. A new day has dawned in France, is dawning in Argentina, and will dawn in Dixie. "All over the world," Henry Wallace has said in a speech as great as Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, "the common people are on the march." They ask not the color of those who march with them. 10-26-45

The new day in Argentina is being brought about by the common people—the colored peoples and the white peoples of Latin America. They've put Peron in jail and now Peron won't be able to realize his dream of building a lily-white empire by enslaving the Negro-Indian peoples of Latin America. He got nowhere on all of this as Bilbo will get nowhere in his scheme of "deporting" all Negroes in the United States to Africa.

Author First Exposed Peron

This columnist is modestly proud that we were the first to call the attention of the Negro people in the United States to the danger for all the colored peoples of the Latin America represented by Peron. Through the Argentine democratic underground, we were sent a copy of Peron's secret memorandum for war on negroid Brazil and were the first to publish it through the American-Negro press in English.

Since that time, we've published column after column of revelations showing the further plans of Peron to start World War III by a race war against Negroes—as Hitler started World War II with his race war against Jews.

But the colored peoples of Brazil and the rest of Latin America were getting ready to take care of Peron if Argentina's white people didn't. The great Negro leaders of Latin America's long liberation struggles against Spain had dealt with men like him before. And the Perons generally ended up in the graveyard.

Brazil's Negroes Win Democracy

With Peron producing arms a mile a minute to attack Brazil which he scornfully denounced as a "n---r" nation, the Brazilian people got busy. Taking a lesson from France which failed to clean out men like Laval before the Nazis marched across her border, the Brazilians cleaned out of their government many a man who was holding secret negotiations with the lily-white ruling clique of Argentina. Then they held great popular demonstrations which forced their authoritarian president, Getulio Vargas, to restore civil liberties and freedom of the press in Brazil. 10-26-45

Once the colored majority of Brazil had won a measure of democracy, Peron could no longer hold back the white majority of neighboring Argentina. The white people of Argentina are, in the main, not bilboes. In this case, as other white Latin Americans had done in the past, they took courage from their Negro brothers and threw out those who would shed that common red blood of all humanity in a fight between people of different skins.

But that wasn't all that happened as the colored peoples of Latin America made ready to get tough with Peron if Peron started getting tough with them.

Negro Leaders Confer

I'm not at liberty to say too much about it. But I happen to know that several important conferences of Latin American Negro leaders were held while Peron was riding on top of the wave.

The minute that Peron's troops would have crossed the Brazilian border, an inter-American Negro committee for the defense of Brazil would have sprung into action. Negroes throughout Latin America and the United States would have been established to give donations of money, food, and clothing to the black men and the white men who would have been fighting against the enslavement of Negroes and Indians throughout our hemisphere.

Negro longshoremen in the various countries of the Americas would have been urged not to load shipments of arms and other supplies for Argentina. Negro doctors and nurses in this country would have been invited to join the Brazilian medical corps.

I can tell you, too, that these Negro leaders considered very seriously the relation of men like Bilbo and Rankin in this country to what might be war between Argentina and Brazil.

They know that Bilbo, Rankin, and others like them would side openly, or furtively with Peron. They know that some of them would start hollering that Peron was fighting for "white supremacy" and ought to be left alone to "teach them n---rs a lesson"—even though he would have been fighting with an army trained by German Nazi officers and with munitions supplied by Germany. 10-26-45

They knew too that such a prospect might mean fascism in the United States as well as in Argentina. And they were getting ready to help us expose Rankin and Bilbo while they were preparing to ask our help in spiking that little poll tax clown who now roosts in an Argentine Calaboose.

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

Plaindealer Kansas City, Kansas

(CONTINENTAL FEATURES)

"Mr. Whimple" and Toussaint

I have a letter from the principal of a Negro school in Kentucky, informing me that he has been using this column as source material in his classes in Negro history.

"The childrer have enjoyed hearing for the first time about outstanding Latin American Negroes like Jose Maria Morelos of Mexico and Toussaint L'Overtrure of Haiti," so the schoolmaster writes me. "They've organized a dramatic club and would like to put on a play with some Latin American Negro characters if they can find something suitable."

I'm answering the principal suggesting that he write the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., asking for copies of a play, "Mr. Whimple Meets The Heroes." Author of the play is Miss Sylvia Brull, until recently a member of the Union staff. Four of its characters are Latin American Negroes. 11-23-45

Mr. Whimple, chief character of the play, is an American shipbuilder, who is in a quandry over the name of a new ship which must commemorate some great Latin American. He falls asleep at a meeting of his board of directors and, in his dream, meets one leading figure of our sister republics after the others.

Appropriately enough, the man who guides him through the maze of dreamland and introduces him to Latin America's immortals is Nicaragua's great Negro poet and diplomat, Ruben Dario. The first act of the play requires Dario to recite one of his poems. And it is well that Negro children in this country should become acquainted with the writer who has been justly called "The Poet of the Americas."

It seems to me that some extra lines need to be written into the play for Morelos and Toussaint—something that would indicate more clearly their careers as fighters against human slavery and for independence. But I believe that the play represents a good beginning, and that it is worthy of attention by educators anxious to teach the Negro his past in order that the Negro may know his future.

Write Your Own Play

But I have what I think may be even a better suggestion than a ready-made play for schools wishing to put on plays dealing with the Negro in Latin America.

Why not have groups of children choose their own subject for a play with this general theme in mind? The success of childrens' theatres throughout the world show that young people have a natural dramatic ability. And what finer subject matter would these theatres have than that of the black man and his long fight for freedom of all peoples in that vast sub-continent lying south of the Rio Grande. 11-23-45

I think that there is many a Negro school girl who would enjoy portraying the captive African princess and leader of the Brazilian slave rebellions Luiza Mahin. For Luiza Mahin was a magnificent woman—magnificent in her soul and manificent in her courage.

11-23-45

And certainly the life of Toussaint is a natural for high school class plays or for childrens' dramatic clubs anywhere. I'd like to suggest that any group wishing to dramatize Toussaint get a copy of Ralph Korngold's moving biography, "Citizen Toussaint," from Little Brown & Co., in Boston. That book tells accurately and vividly the story of Haiti's great liberator.

Now, much other source material on Latin Amercia's outstanding Negroes can also be secured from the Pan American Union. The Union is an international organization of the Latin American republics, built to promote friendship and understanding between all the nations of the Americas. I have found its officials to be genuinely cordial and cooperative in all my relations with them.

Some day, too, I hope that every school will offer its pupils a course in the glorious history of the Latin American Negro. Maybe, we have to understand men like Toussaint to understand men like Nat Turner. Maybe, all of us need to know that the Negro people are one whether they speak English in Kentucky, French in Haiti, Spanish in Nicaragua, or Bantu in South Africa.

I want to congratulate those children and their principal in Kentucky for wanting to resurrect in drama the Negro builders and pioneers of a continent where Negroes were the first rebels and the greatest fighters.

66h-1945

Latin America

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

Plaindealer

Jim Crow and World Security

By Harold Preece
(Continental Features)

All of us must feel mighty proud that the Negro republic of Haiti has taken action for the second time to outlaw racial discrimination by a solemn and binding treaty of the United Nations.

It was Haiti, supported by Cuba, which put the recent inter-American conference at Chapultepec in Mexico City on record against discrimination in this Western Hemisphere with its overwhelmingly majority of Negro-Indian peoples. It is Haiti, following up the declaration against discrimination written into the historic Act of Chapultepec, which is now urging that the United Nations take action to kill old Jim Crow by outlawing him, as the Nazi war criminals are outlawed in this awakening new world.

Haiti's action is a sign that the colored peoples of this universe will no longer be content to serve the lordly and fading imperialisms of this age as hewers of wood and drawers of water. 5-18-45

As Sumner Welles once said:

"The age of imperialism is over. Our victory (the victory of the United Nations) must bring in its train the liberation of all peo-

The liberation of all peoples yes. But we must have the machinery for liberation as well as the blueprints for liberation symbolized by the draft treaty against discrimination presented by Haiti—that Negro nation which is the oldest of the 20 Latin American republics.

We must have an international security organization backed by the major nations—America, Britain, Russia, and China—if any international declaration against discrimination is to be worth more than the Fifteenth Amendment in Mississippi.

Argentina Baits the Hook

We cannot accept the proposition backed by Nazi Argentina, now posing as a "democracy," that any system of regional security organizations can be a substitute for the international organization planned at Yalta by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. To use an example, when a fire gets out of control in a town, the folks fighting the blaze don't mind calling in the firemen from another town to help them. 5-18-45

Suppose that Argentina—with its dream of an empire based upon the enslavement of the Negro-Indian majority of this hemisphere starts a fire than will blaze from Patagonia to Florida? What would a regional security agreement of the republics of this hemisphere amount to without the quick and decisive aid of Britain, Russia, and China. 5-18-45

How much would a treaty against discrimination amount to if the colored peoples of this hemisphere had to depend upon the dictator allies of Argentine Dictator Juan Domingo Peron for its enforcement? Wouldn't we be pretty much in the same position of Jews whose rights to live were dependent upon the whims of a man like Hitler.

Indeed, there is every reason to believe that Argentina, now shielding thousands of runaway Nazis, and building a huge Nazi-trained army, is back of the whole proposition to substitute regional security organizations for the one that would be backed by the united conscience of all mankind.

Most of the Latin American nations are still governed by dictatorships, and unfortunately, Haiti is no exception. Dictators know each other's language, and it is not the language of the common man.

A purely regional security organization in the Western Hemisphere would mean eventually the ascendancy of Argentina in that vast section from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan known as Latin America. Which would mean also the realization of Argentina's three main aims:

1. Enslavement of the colored peoples.

2. Armed attack upon the United States for supremacy of the Western Hemisphere, in accordance with the secret Argentine war memorandum reproduced for the first time in English in this column. 5-18-45

3. Last but not least, **World** War III.

It's all very well to say "shoo" to Jim Crow by passing a resolution against him. But you've got to go back into the woods and burst his eggs, too, if you don't want to be plagued by his breed for all time to come.

TAMPA, FLA., BULLETIN
JUNE 2, 1945

HAROLD PREECE'S

"THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA"

HAITI FINDS A FRIEND

By HAROLD PREECE
For Continental Features

Russia is the largest country on earth—eight million square miles where white people and colored people live peacefully together with nary a foot of ground where Old Jim Crow can perch his claws.

Haiti is one of the smallest countries on earth—10,000 square miles of a rocky island also housing the Dominican Republic out in the Caribbean. It is a contry of colored people, raped and ruined by rich white people who have no more respect for the Negro in a Negro country than they have for the Negro in an Arkansas cotton town.

But the united white peoples and colored peoples of Russia speak the same language as the colored people of Haiti at the United Nations Peace Conference in San Francisco. It is the langage of humanity whose words will prick at the human spirit until all discriminations and all inequalities are wiped out between the children of man.

In the language of humanity, both Russia and Haiti are fighting to put the conference on record against Jim Crow and everything that Old Jim has stood for in an evil old world which needs to die with the men who made it evil.

Russia, through her brilliant Premier Molotov, is demanding that the right to work, the right to education, and the right to self-government be granted "for all peoples regardless of race, creed, or color.'

Haiti, through her Foreign Minister Gerard Lescot, is demanding the establishment of a permanent United Nations Educational Council to safeguard world peace against "psychological disturbances created by racial and religious discrimination." "The government of the Republic of Haiti"—declared Mr. Lescot in a memorable speech on the conference floor, "believes that together with the fundamental principle of equality between peace-loving states it is also to express—the principle of racial and religious non-discriminations in relations between peoples."

PHOPHESY FULFILLED

I predicted in this column last year that Russia could be expected to give emphatic support to any proposal outlawing discrimination by international agreement. I made this prediction after the Inter-American Bar Association conference in Mexico City had adopted a resolution sponsored by a Mexican-American lawyer, Hon. Antonio Perales of San Antonio, Tex., for a world-wide treaty pledging every nation of the earth to wipe out inequalities within her borders.

Later on, it was good to see the Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers also meeting in Mexico City declare in the Act of Chapultepec that Old Jim Crow must vacate the Western Hemisphere and that there must be no inequalities between peoples in the countries of the Americas. That provision was written in after a dogged fight on the part of Cuba and Haiti and over the determined opposition of the United States.

Today, it is a sorry thing to see the Act of Chapultepec turned into an instrument of an exclusive "regional security bloc" to defeat the principles that expected world-wide security agreement for which white men and colored men died at Stalingrad and Tarawa and Imo Jima.

It's a sorry thing that Nazi Argentina which permits only white people to vote, a la Mississippi and Arkansas, should have been seated in the United Nations Confernece thru a combination of the American and British degelations plus delegations from dictatorial Latin American governments. It's a sorry thing to seat delegates from the corupt government of "Aryan" Argentina when the new democratic government of the Lublin Poles, which has abolished all discriminations between man and man, is dneied a place in the council.

But the last word will not be spoken at the conference or in the years to come be those who measure the spirit of man in terms of maps and skins and creeds, in terms of empires and colonies, and what diplomats call "Spheres of Influence."

That is the meaning of the stand taken by giant Russia and little Haiti at the Conference of these United Nations which must remain united if man is not to die of disunity and distrust and disappointment.

Our Negro—Indian brothers of Latin America are proud of the Latin American colored republic of Haiti and proud of Russia, 5000 miles across the ocean, which not only abolished discrimination in her own borders but now seeks to abolish it in all the borders of man.

8 Nations Ban Negroes

The Chicago Defender

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — While the western world is shouting "hemispheric solidarity" at the United Nations conference in San Francisco, 8 out of 20 Latin-American countries exclude Negro Americans from citizenship by law, and two others set up entrance qualifications virtually impossible to attain.

To an equal degree, many other peoples of color are likewise excluded.

6-16-45

In a survey of Latin-American countries with a view of determining which excluded individuals because of race, the following facts were revealed:

6-16-45

Eight countries exclude Negroes entirely. These are: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador and Venezuela.

The Dominican Republic admits immigrants of the non-Caucasian races and those of the Semetic race, even if Caucasian, provided they pay a fee of $500 to enter as well as other fees which are assessed.

In Uruguay, Asiatics and Africans may be refused admission "within the discretion of "the immigration authorities if these believe rejections to be desirable.

Ten countries have no provisions for the exclusion of Negroes although many of these exclude other racial groups. These are—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru.

In the majority of cases, changes have occurred in the policies of the countries since 1936, particularly with reference to Chinese immigration. This change of attitude was no doubt due to the position of China as one of the Allied Nations in the present conflict.

All of the countries have placed restrictions and prohibitions on the immigration of persons because of numerous reasons other than racial. Although gypsies do not constitute a race, they are prohibited because of the customs of these roving people.

Argentina has a general open door policy. No laws, or regulations with reference to racial discrimination have been enacted in immigration policy. Their policy has recently become more selective, but this has been done on the basis of political beliefs, professions, etc., rather than race.

6-16-45

Bolivia Bars Negroes

Bolivia's immigration laws specifically provided that "persons of the Latin races, Germans, Slavs, and Japanese are preferred; Russians, Poles, Jews, and Balkans are restricted races; while Arabs, Mongols, Negroes, Mulattoes and Mohammedans are excluded."

The Ministry of Immigration again states that "frontiers of Bolivia are open to foreigners from any part of the world who are healthy in body and mind, desiring to come to work under its protective laws, taking advantage of its soil; but since there is no restriction whatever with the sole exception of Chinese, Jews, gypsies and Negroes, the Security Police are charged with watching and rejecting any persons whom they deem dangerous."

Brazil excludes gypsies only, while Chile has an open door policy, and maintains no restrictions with regard to race in its immigration policy.

Columbia districts the admission of Bulgarians, Jews, Chinese, Libyians, Poles, Greeks, Lithuanians, Syrians, Turks and Yugoslavs to ten individuals each year after fulfilling certain requirements of pass ports, fees, health, etc. There are no other restrictions on the racial basis. Gypsies of any nationality whasoever, are not permitted to enter the country.

Costa Rican Policy

The Costa Rica immigration law of April 26, 1942, provides that those of the black race, Chinese, Arabs, Turks, Syrians, Armenians, Gypsies and Collies who come as immigrants or transients will not be admitted into the country These races are denied entrance by the authorities at the ports, airports and frontiers of the Republic.

The provision excluding Chinese was repealed on December 9, 1943, but the bar against Negro Americans still remains.

In Cuba, Chinese, gypsies and West Indians from unquarantined ports are excluded. Chinese students, tourists and professionals may be admitted for a two-year period.

Guatelama Anti-Negro

Ecuador prohibits the entrance of gypsies only. While Chinese were originally excluded, except students, diplomats, etc., by decree of August 1, 1944, general Chinese immigration is now permitted.

Guatemala prohibits the entrance not only of members of the black race and gypsies, but excludes as well persons of the yellow and Mongolian races. Turks, Syrians, Lybanese, Arabs, Greeks, Palestinians, Armenians, Egyptians, Afghans, Hindus, Bulgarians, Russians, and natives of North Africa are restricted, but are not altogether excluded. However, prohibitions are placed on the establishment of enterprises by these races, although the persons themselves may be naturalized.

There are no restrictions against any racial group entering Haiti except for Syrians. But Hondurus specifically prohibits Negroes, coolies and gypsies.

No Bias in Mexico

Mexico has no racial discrimination in immigration quotas.

Nicaragua excludes members of the black race, gypsies of any nationality, Turkish, Arabic, Syrian, Armenians and coolies.

The immigration of Negroes whose native tongue is not Spanish is prohibited in Panama. Likewise North Africans, Chinese, gypsies, Armenians, Arabs, Turks, Hindus, Syrians, Lybanese, and Palestinians are excluded.

While Paraguay at one time had a law prohibiting the entrance of members of the black and yellow races, this law was repealed October 31, 1924.

Chicago Defender

Peru Admits Negroes

No race is excluded under the Peruvian law. Large groups of persons or families of the same race may only come in with special permission, however.

Natives of the black race may not be admitted in El Salvador. Malayans and gypsies are also excluded. Any member of either of these races who have already lived within the Republic who are returning after an absence of not more than one year may be readmitted provided they have obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Relations an express authorization to return before leaving the country.

6-16-45

Venezuela's immigration law blandly states that no persons except of the white race will be admitted. Gypsies are also excluded.

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

The Plaindealer Kansas City, Missouri 9-7-45

BREAKFAST IN BRAIL

By Harold Preece
(Continental Features)

Seven cents won't buy much of a breakfast anywhere in the United States. I was stuck that much for a cup of coffee when I was in Detroit, last week.

But every morning in Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil, 15,000 Negro and white industrial workers start the day with nourishing, substantial breakfasts which cost them only seven centavos each. The meals are planned and served by a government agency, Servico de Alimentacao la Previdencia Social (Social Planning Nutrition Service) known to the Brazilian as SAPS. The word "saps" may have a foolish meaning in English but it means the collective wisdom of an awakening great nation in Brazilian-Portuguese.

Equality and Eats

For Brazil is building her future on two very solid foundations—full stomachs and full equality for all peoples. There are no Jim Crow signs in the factory restaurants operated by SAPS—Negro and white workers sit together at the same tables during meal time and they would probably throw anybody who suggested separate eating facilities for Negroes into the soup pot.

When Mississippi and Georgia start feeding their people something besides fatback and molasses, then, maybe, civilization will have hit the Confederacy. Maybe, Mississippi and Georgia can learn something from the fact that the medical man in charge of SAPS—Director General Dr. Edison Cavalcanti went to those two states last year to study their nutritional problems which are much like those of Brazil.

"Tuberculosis is the scourge of Brazil as pellagra is of Mississippi and Georgia—and both are diseases brought on by hunger," Dr. Cavalcanti will tell you at his office in Rio de Janeiro. "When we started our service, we found that 60 per cent of those whom we fed were below normal standards of weight. You see, our people have lived very largely on a starch diet—boiled mandioca, boiled rice, boiled beans, and bananas." Apparently, Brazilians have been boiling everything as Mississippians and Georgians fry everything.

But here is a sample lunch menu at one of the SAPS operated restaurants—beef stew, rice, creamed spinach, white beans, whole wheat bread, oranges, milk and coffee. You couldn't find a better balanced meal for anybody's money. It costs a Brazilian—if he's a worker—exactly seven cents. People in the higher income brackets are not served in the SAPS cafes.

Free Meals for Kids

Now, thousands of children die of hunger diseases in Mississippi and Georgia every year. That has been the case in Brazil, too, but it won't be the case very much longer.

Every morning, after the workers have finished their breakfasts, 1,500 children are given free meals—with all the milk that they want to drink. Trained dietitians paid by the agency also visit the mothers in their homes and help them work out nourishing menus for their husbands and children.

Under the direction of Dr. Cavalcanti and his assistant, Dr. Dante Costa, expert nutritionists are being trained for service throughout Brazil. Each Brazilian state sends at least two students to the training courses. At present, 60 Negro and white women—mainly school teachers and nurses—are studying nutrition and there is also a special course for Brazilian doctors. Four Brazilian girls are now taking graduate work in nutrition at the University of Maryland while a training school for women, conducted by Dr. Clara Sambaguy, is due to be started at Fortaleza, Brazil. Scientists, employed by SAPS, do endless research in food and food combinations.

Maybe, Brazil's Negro and white soldiers fought so bravely in Italy not only because there is no discrimination in their country's army, but also because SAPS saw that they got well cooked chow which measured up to the diet standards set by the United States for its GIs.

SAPS prepared the menus for the Brazilian GIs and trained all the cooks for the army at a special school in Rio de Janeiro. It also plans the menus for Brazil's navy and air force.

There'll be a better world when everybody in the world has enough to eat. Brazil is helping to blaze the trail for that world in the kitchen.

66h-1945

Latin America

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

Plaindealer—Kansas Kan.

Haiti and World Peace

By Harold Preece

(Continental Features)

Back in 1919, Negro Haiti joined with the United States and Great Britain in voting against the inclusion of a clause outlawing racial discrimination in the League of Nations Covenant. In 1945, Negro Haiti joined with negroid Cuba in sponsoring a resolution, asking the end of discrimination, incorporated into the historic Act of Chapultepec adopted by the recent inter-American conference in Mexico.

4-27-45

That's progress for Latin America's oldest independent republic, fathered by that black Washington, Tousaint L'Overture. But a distinguished Haitian journalist, Max L. Hudicourt, now living in New York, believes that his homeland still has far to go before it can be called a democracy in our meaning of the word. He believes also that Negro and white citizens of the United States must help free Haiti from the choking grip of imperialism and dictatorship if there is to be any lasting peace in the world.

"A banana peel can overthrow a giant," Mr. Hudicourt warns us in a pamphlet just issued by the Haitian Democratic Association (not to be confused with our Democratic party) from its headquarters at 1480 Madison Avenue, New York. Little nations, he warns, "may appear to be too unimportant to be given some role in the organization of the future peace. But they will never be too weak to be the cause of new armed conflicts or to promote sabotage."

4-27-45

I have just received a copy of Mr. Hudicourt's pamphlet, sent me by Mr. Lucien Premise, Haitian-American leader who serves as secretary of the association. Last year, in New York, I met Mr. Hudicourt, exiled editor of the daily newspaper, "La Nation," published in the Haitian capital of Port au Prince, and vice-president of the Inter-American Press Society.

Weeds and People

At that time, Mr. Hudicourt had been exiled from his country after having been commissioned by Haitian President Elie Lescot to represent the little Caribbean Republic at the International Labor Organization Conference in Philadelphia. He had turned in his delegate's credentials when he was refused permission to speak for thousands of Haitian peasants driven from their land by the Haitian-American Development Corporation in a haywire attempt to produce synthetic rubber from the worthless wild weed, cryptostegia.

Mr. Hudicourt's pamphlet, is, at least, one answer to troubling reports that we have had about Haiti—reports published in American newspapers and magazines which claim that Haitians have been murdered and thrown in concentration camps because they demanded a government of, by and for the people. Chicago Defender columnist Charley Cherokee has called upon the Haitian government of President Leescot to permit a delegation of Negro newspapermen to go to our sister republic and check on these reports, but his proposition has gone unanswered by Haitian diplomatic representatives in this country.

4-27-45

Whites Divide Haitians

Mar. Hudicourt puts the blame for conditions in Haiti where it belongs—on the small minority of 1,000 foreign whites who dominate a nation of 3,200,000 colored people by exploiting the nation's resources and by playing off mulatto Haitian against black Haitian.

"The economic influence of this predatory foreign group is determining the national life of Haiti," Mr. Hudicourt declares. "Possessors of all the private capital, they hide behind the puppet politicians both mulatto and black, whom they control and through whom they maintain and increase their economic power."

"Since the year 1915, at which time the country suffered a military occupation from the United States, the foreign, military and commercial forces in the country have formed a political alliance with the middle class. This class, composed mainly of the mulattos, dominates and exploits the mass of the population, serving as the tool and agent of international finance. The 3,000,000 blacks, illiterate and helpless, are harnessed to the land, far too small an impoverished for the number of inhabitants who demand their subsistence from it. The entire life of this overcrowded country is dragged down by its backward agriculture—industry being practically non-existent. Looking at Haiti, one sees a sad and awesome picture of Negroes fighting against the spectre of hunger and poverty."

"This is the true picture of Haiti which America and the world must see, instead of the false picture of democracy created by the hypocritical expressions of Haiti's governors," comments Hudicourt.

What he has to say is also confirmed by Dr. Forest O. Wiggins of North Carolina College for Negroes who spent several months in Haiti.

4-27-45

Dr. Wiggins gave me the opportunity of reading his unpublished manuscript on conditions in the little Negro republic. The manuscript points to the wide gulf between the black peasant, and the mulatto aristocracy which still follows the pattern of its parent French aristocracy. Mr. Hudicourt is, himself, a mulatto, educated in France, but he is one of many mulattoes who have protested the oppression of the blacks.

I am sending a copy of this column to the Haitian ambassador in Washington asking him to reply to the accusations made by Mr. Hudicourt in the pamphlet. Whatever I receive will be published in order that my readers may make up their own minds what is going on inside Haiti. Maybe, Haiti, is more important than we think on this eve of the United Conference in San Francisco.

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

By Harold Preece

Louisiana Weekly

WHITE GIRLS WHO HATE WHITE SUPREMACY

By Harold Preece

When the War Department finally organized mixed combat units of white and Negro boys, nobody was happier than two young Puerto Rican white girls now serving as WACs in New York.

The girls—Private Olga Montes, 22, and Private Haydee Norat, 21—said that their brothers and boy friends fighting overseas certainly had no objection to bunking and eating and dodging bullets with Negroes. Actually, the Puerto Ricon regiments have been pretty much mixed all along since selective service boards on the island felt that it would be unhealthy to go too much into the unpopular question of color.

5-19-45

But the girls now assigned to duty in New York's Embarkation Postoffice are burnt up because the War Department yielded to Old Jim Crow and segregated Puerto Rican "Negro" WACs from Puerto Rican "white" WACs.

No "Black" or "White"

The girls told a New York newspaper in an interview that the Puerto Rican people are so scrambled up that it is hard to break them down into divisions of "black" and "white". When WAC recruiting officers came to the island, some 200 girls enlisted. For Latin America's women have always backed up Latin America's men in the great battles for democracy.

5-19-45

But, said Olga and Haydee, Old Jim got in his dirty work when the girls hit the American mainland. The 171 Puerto Rican WACs, arbitrarily classified as "white" (many of them probably have varying percentages of Negro blood) were sent for training to Fort Oglethorpe down in Georgia. The darker Puerto Rican girls (most of them probably have varying percentages of white blood) were shipped out to the Negro WAC training center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

That was a little more than six months ago and the whole thing is a Jim Crow puzzle which needs unscrambling in the minds of Olga and Haydee "thrilled with the world's biggest democracy" but wanting to see more of that democracy in practice.

The two girls were surprised and hurt that, here in the United States, "people were all separated all over in everything." This was their first experience with segregation, and they hope it will be their last.

Bilbo vs. Puerto Rico

Puerto Rican young people—white, black, and the in-between who are the majority of the island's youth—go to the same schools, the same churches, the same parties, and the same movies. That's true also in that big Puerto Rican emigrant colony of Spanish Harlem in New York where you find Spanish speaking kids of both colors playing baseball and dodging cars in the crowded streets. Bilbo would last as long preaching "white supremacy" in Spanish Harlem or in Puerto Rico as a mosquito trying to gnaw on a polar bear in Greenland.

Why then, Olga and Haydee want to know, don't Americans live by their own constitution "which says all Americans should be treated alike?"

Well, America is going to have to answer the questions of these Spanish speaking white girls who hate "white suproemacy." It's going to have to anwer it if Latin Americans in any of our 20 sister republics believe that we are dealing straight cards when we talk about our Good Neighbor Policy.

5-19-45

Bill for Freedom

Puerto Ricans will answer the question for themselves, say Olga and Haydee, when Puerto Rico realizes its dream of nationhood. A bill (H. R. 2781) "To provide for the withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the island of Puerto Rico and for the recognition of its independence" has been introduced by Congressman Vito Marcantonio of the Spanish Harlem and is now pending before the House Committee on Insular Affairs by Congressman C. Jasper bell of Missouri.

The girls of course, could not ask support for this bill. They are under military regulations as far as political matters are concerned. But friends of Puerto Rican independence are asking that American Negro and white citizens write Congressman Bell in Washington asking that the committee report the bill out favorably.

Unscrambling Jim Crow

The Jim Crow puzzle will be unscrambled considerably for the whole Western hemisphere when Puerto Rica gets its deserved independence and becomes a sister nation, rather than a subject nation, of the United States. For the father of the short-lived Puerto Rican republic of 1898 was the great Negro statesman and scholar, Emilio Betances.

Olga and Haydee say that they look forward to the end of the war when their boy friends will come back, they hope, to live with them in a free Puerto Rican republic. The girls expect to get married, to become good wives, good mothers, and good citizens in a Puerto Rico which will have realized the nationhood of political independence because, in its soul, it has realized the manhood of racial equality.

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Latin America

Negro In Latin America

Northwest Herald

4-10-45

Every colored school kid has been taught that old ditty written by Stephen Collins Foster, entitled "Sewanee River," and glorifying slavery. You'd think from that song that the Sewanee country was a place where slavery was very Heaven, a lost Jerusalem for emancipated exiles longing to return to dear old Massa and that heavenly dish known as hoecake.

That song is a lie. The great song or the great book, telling of the Negro so-called Exiles who built with their Seminole Indian neighbors a republic of peaceful farmers and magnificent fighters on the banks of the Sewanee, remains to be written. 4-10-45

But some day, a Negro America ever more conscious of its great heritage of democracy, will learn proudly of the inspired black statesmen of the fallen Sewanee republic—of the great Negro chief, Abraham, who was of the stature of Frederick Douglass; of the scholarly Luis Pachecho, the runaway slave who read, wrote and spoke French, Spanish, English, and Seminole; of their Indian friend, Chief Wild Cat, who refused to be parted from his Negro brothers but who escaped with them to Mexico after they had been removed with the Seminoles to Oklahoma where they were still being preyed upon by the slave catchers.

They fought slavery for nearly 150 years—the black people who were called Exiles and who escaped to Florida, then Spanish territory and a part of Latin America, from bondage in Georgia and the Carolinas. Protected by the Spanish armies against raids from slave catchers from across the Dixie border, they were living in independent prosperous communities, tilling their fields and tending their herds, when the thirteen English colonies to the north revolted and formed the United States of America.

In 1750, they welcomed into their country the Seminole Indians who had seceded from the Creek tribe of Georgia and Alabama—in fact, the name "Seminole" is simply the Creek word for "runaway." Negroes and Indians have always been allies in the great liberation struggles of the Western hemisphere. These Negro-Indian runaways on the Sewanee liked each other from the start and presently began intermarrying so that even today there is no Seminole in Florida or Oklahoma without some admixture of Negro blood. 4-10-45

Black "Property"

But when the United States became a nation, it permitted the state of Georgia to invade Spanish territory and to send one raiding expendition after the other across the Florida border to enslave the peaceful Exiles. Even Negroes, born of mixed parentage in the mixed Exile-Seminole villages, were claimed as "lawful property", the sons and grandsons of the men who had owned their fathers.

The wife of the great Seminole chief, Osceola—beautiful Negro-Indian girl—was kidnapped and sold into slavery when her husband and other chiefs were conferring with United States authorities under a flag of truce. Villages of the Exiles were invaded; homes and crops burnt, women raped, and children carried off into captivity first by soldiers of Georgia and later by soldiers of the United States in what historians politely call the Seminole Wars.

The Exiles and the Seminoles wished only to be left alone by their new neightbor — the United States—and it is another lie that the so-called "Seminole Wars" were precipitated by Indian-Negro raids across the border of this country. They were not left alone and naturally sided with the British in the War of 1812. With the help of the British, they built a citadel, later to be known as the "Negro Fort" on Apalachicola Bay and then concentrated their settlements in a radius of 60 miles of the fort in order that their wives and families might be protected. 4-10-45

Then the barbarous Colonel Clinch of the United States army marched into their country and had the fort shelled by gunboats. Of the 334 people in the fort, 270 were blown to death and 61 were wounded, and only three were not injured. Many of the wounded were then turned over to the Creeks, who still claimed jurisdiction over the Seminoles for torture.

But it was not until 1843 that the Dixie slave owners could say that they had finally destroyed the Sewanee republic. By that time, pressure from slaveholders in Congress had forced Spain to sell Florida to the United States and the Seminoles, who had always refused to make treaties which did not include their Negro brethren, were transported with many of the Negroes to what is now Oklahoma.

But even in -Oklahoma, they were not allowed to rest in peace. Bands of slave owners or Creeks in the pay of slave owners, still continued to raid the Exile villages on the Seminole reservations. In another great saga of the Negro people, the Exiles and a few Seminoles under the command of Abraham and of Wild Cat slipped away by night in covered wagons and made their way to Mexico. Their descendants still live at the village of Santa Rosa in the Mexican state of Coahuila—but they don't sing "Sewanee River" as their tribal anthem. — HAROLD PREECE

LATIN AMERICA FIGHTS TO SAVE MONROE PRECEPT

Chicago Tribune

5-8-45

Fears Peace Plan Will Jeopardize Doctrine

BULLETIN

San Francisco, Cal., May 7 (AP) —Soviet Commissar Molotov said today, now that allied armies are successful in Europe, the work of the allied conference should be speeded for laying foundations for international security. But the Russian foreign commissar, addressing a news conference, gave no elaboration on what soviet policy toward Japan will be.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

San Francisco, Cal., May 7—As the Big Four powers—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China—reached final agreement on changes in the Dumbarton Oaks peace league plan, the Latin-American republics rallied to an effort to save the Monroe doctrine from impairment, if not extinction, by the conference to abolish war.

They will back an amendment exempting the western hemisphere from the limitations on regional action in self defense.

This looms as one of the few big remaining issues in the San Francisco conference and it promises a battle the outcome of which will profoundly affect the fate of the proposed world organization in the United States senate.

Regional Action Prohibited

Under the Dumbarton Oaks plan regional action to preserve peace is permissible, provided it is authorized by the security council of the peace league. And such regional action is expressly forbidden unless the permission of the security council shall be obtained.

This arrangement would put the Monroe doctrine, the United States' cardinal principle of foreign policy for more than a century in jeopardy. The United States could not act to enforce it without getting the consent of the big five powers controling the security council, including the nations of the eastern hemisphere, from aggression by which the Monroe doctrine was erected to defend this country.

The doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe in 1823 declared that "The American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." It declared that the United States would "consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." 5-8-45

U. S. Enforced Doctrine

The United States single handedly has enforced the Monroe doctrine, protecting this hemisphere from invasion and intervention by European powers, compelling the withdrawal of Napoleon the Third's Mexican expedition after the Civil war.

Under the Dumbarton Oaks provision, if Russia, for example, should attempt to extend the soviet system to any of the Latin American republics, setting up and arming Russian satellite governments, as Moscow is doing in Europe, the United States would be powerless to intervene without first getting permission from the security council.

Such permission could be given only with the consent of all five big powers constituting the permanent membership of the council — the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China, and France. Russia could veto permission to the United States to enforce the Monroe doctrine against the soviets.

Adopted at Chapultepec

In the recent inter-American conference at Mexico City the Monroe doctrine, at the instance of the Latin-American countries, was made multilateral. The enforcement of the doctrine was made the responsibility not only of the United States but of the other American republics. The act of Chapultepec adopted at Mexico City by the United States and 19 other republics provides that "in case acts of aggression occur or there may be reasons to believe that an aggression is being prepared by any other state against the integrity and inviolability of the territory or against the sovereignty or political independence on an American state, the states signatory to this act will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measures it may be advisable to take." 5-8-45

At the instance of the United States the Mexico City conference declared in favor of harmonizing this pronouncement with the principles and purposes of Dumbarton Oaks, but the Latin-Americans contend this can be done and still exempt the Monroe Doctrine from supervision by the new peace

U. S. Not Insistent

The United States delegation to the San Francisco conference, however, is not supporting the Latin-American defense of the Monroe Doctrine. The delegates appointed by Mr. Roosevelt are sponsoring an amendment exempting the Franco-Russian, Anglo-Russian, and similar European pacts, but not the Monroe Doctrine from supervision by the security council. 5-8-45

The United States amendment now accepted by the big four powers sponsoring the conference, provides that regional peace inforcement action must be authorized by the security council unless it is action against the axis countries, such as is contemplated by the Franco-Russian and other European defense pacts.

Under the amendment as thus framed the French, British, and Russians could take armed action again Germany at any time without asking the permission of the security council or waiting for league action of any kind. But the United States and the Latin-American countries could not act against an aggressor in this hemsiphere without going to the security league for permission. Before permission could be granted the aggressor might get a foothold in this hemisphere and permission to use force to repel the aggression might be denied in the end, anyway. 5-8-45

Fear Stalin Expansion

The explanation given for the failure of the United States delegates to exempt the Monroe doctrine along with the European pacts from the supervision of the security council is that the amendment could not be broadened without throwing the gate open to possible unrestrained aggression by the soviets in Europe where Moscow is rapidly extending the communist hegemony.

The chief objects of Russian Premier Stalin's hatred at the moment are Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal. Stalin called his delegates home from the international aviation conference in Chicago because Switzerland was participating. He is now gunning for Franco with the object of setting up a communist government in Spain. Without the limitation imposed by the American amendment, it is contended, **the soviets might engineer an attack on Switzerland, Spain, or Portugal under** the Franco-Russian pact without getting permission from the league.

Latin Americans Unconvinced

The Latin Americans remain unconvinced by such arguments and are going ahead in the effort to force thru an amendment exempting the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine from the Dumbarton Oaks restrictions. If they should fail the issue would be bound to arise in the United States in connection with ratification of the peace league charter. It might prevent ratification by the United States, despite the influence of the administration.

Now that the big powers have charted the international organization to be created by this conference, the little countries are to have their day in court in support of changes in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. 5-8-45

66b-1945

Latin American

The Negro In Latin America

Plaindealer, Kansas

By Harold Preece

(Continental Features)

My friend, Mrs. Emma Van Dyke, who teaches at Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas, asked me the other day to suggest some good books on the Negro in Latin America.

Unfortunately, most of the books which give reliable factual and historical material on the Negro in Latin America have not been translated from Spanish, French or Portuguese into English. It is a crime against the great Negro culture which finds rich expression in every language that so little of the work of Fernando Ortiz of Cuba and Thomas Blanco of Puerto Rico is available in English although these fine scholars have devoted their lives to studying and publicizing the contributions of the Latin American Negro. 2 45

It's also a crime that a book, "Negro Cultures in the New World," written by Arthur Ramos of Brazil can be read only by those who know Portuguese or its sister language, Spanish. That book should be read in English by every Negro in the United States; it should serve as a text for courses on the Negro in Latin America in every one of our colleges. It should be required reading along with Herbert Aptheker's books on United States Negro history and Henrietta Buckmaster's memorable history of the Underground Railroad, "Let My People Go."

But one of Arthur Ramos' books, "The Negro in Brazil," has been translated into English by my friend, Dr. Richard Pattee, and published in this country by Associated Publishers. It was one of the featured books of Negro History which we have just celebrated and I recommend it to friends who read this column.

"For the Negro in Brazil," is not only a part of the history of our people. It is also a part of the integrity of our people.

White Homage

Dr. Ramos is white as are Fernando Drtiz and Tomas Blanco. What Dr. Ramos has to say about his Negro fellow-countrymen of Brazil is, therefore, important as an omen of that appreciation for the black man's achievements which will be a cornerstone of that new civilization, combining the genius of all races, which we will build here in the Americas.

In music, in art, in sculpture, in science, and in invention, it was the Brazilian Negro who blazed new trails for this day of the Americas. It was the Brazilian Negro who gave his country its music, and says Dr. Ramos," as singer and musician, he practically dominates the Brazilian radio stations."

At present, the distinguished Brazilian white composer, Heitor Villa Yobos, is now touring the United States and Dr. Ramos writes that this musician of the Americas—

"—has sought and found abundant inspiration in the Negro theme, in rhythm, melody, and inspiration. His compositions include Dansas Africanas and Makumba, both taken from Negro folk lore." 2 - 45

A few days before Negro History Week. my wife and I were honored to send greetings through the Council on African Affairs in New York to the first Congress of Brazilian Writers meeting in Rio de Janeiro. It meant much to us that some of the Brazilian Negro writers whom [illegible] Ramos had written about wo[illegible] present at that congress; tha[illegible] would be meeting with their [illegible] colleagues on an equal and proud basis to help build the culture of the Americas . It made us hope, too, that the time will come when Brazil's great Negro writers will be translated into English and studied in our high school and college literature courses.

How much all of us have missed by not having read the works of Brazil's greatest Negro poet, Cruz e Sousa, who died young like many other poets. As Dr. Ramos says, "His life bore witness to innumerable annoyances, humiliations, because of his race. He lived isolated and despised."

The life of Cruz e Sousa reminds us of the equally tragic life of Phyllis Wheatley whose last days were spent as a cook and scrubwoman, in a cheap boarding house. Yet, it may be partly because of books mrrking the flowering of Negro genius and written by Cruz e Sousa, that today there is no legal and very little actua discrimination against Brazil's millions of colored citizens.

One realizes that our people may be but that they will never be destroyed by tragedy when he reads Dr. Ramos accounts of Cruz e Sousa and of the crippled Negro sculptor Aleijadinho. "Leprosy gradually deformed his members," Dr. Ramos writes of Aleijadinho, "incapacitating him for all work with his hands. To carry on his work, he tied the instruments to his wrists and thus handicapped, executed some of his very best sculpturing. His masterpiece was done with the chisel held hightly in the elbow pits."

Dr .Ramos emphasis that "the Negro is the common denominator of the Americas." And he proves it.

The Negro In Latin America

Plaindealer

WHAT A U. S. ARMY OFFICER SAYS ABOUT ARGENTINA

Kansas City, Kansas

By Harold Preece

(Continental Features)

1-12-45

The people of Argentina are intensely proud of what they regard as their "master race" because of its "purity," while they scorn the Brazilians who represent a mixture of Portuguese and Spanish, with Indian and Negro elements mixed in.

So a United States Army officer, Lieutenant E. C. Wilks, is quoted by the Austin (Tex.) American as having said in substance recently to a meeting of the local Kiwanis Club. Lieutenant Wilks, who is said to be an authority on foreign affairs, is stationed at nearby Camp Swift. He holds a degree from Harvard University and did graduate work in the University of London (England).

I'm glad to see our military men charged with our nation's defense, waking up to the menace of Argentina, with its notions of "white supremacy" in this hemisphere where two of the three great races are colored. Lieutenant Wilks, of course, spoke only as an individual and not as a representative of the Army or of the United States Government. 1-12-45

Finger On Argentina

But it is good to see a soldier putting his finger on the cancer and calling the thing for what it is. I've been saying for weeks in this column that Nazi-dominated Argentina wants to take the war path because she believes that it's her "manifest destiny" as a "white nation" to rule over the predominantly colored nations of Latin America and to fight our country if we interfere.

Lieutenant Wilks' warning to the Austin Kiwanis was given, without apology, in the Southern state of Texas. You and I know that "white supremacy" is still the order of the day in Texas as it is still the order of the day in Argentina. 1-12-45

White Supremacy 'Bloc'

Lieutenant Wilks warned those Texas business men that Argentina had already gone far in setting up a "white supremacy bloc" of some Latin American nations to fight other Latin American nations and the United States. According to the Austin American of December 5:

"Argentina, he continued, also is recentful of American interference in her internal problems and in her efforts to organizer her own sphere of influence in South America has already succeeded in bringing into the South American bloc of nations Paraguay and Bolivia and wants to add Chile, Peru and Uruguay, and even Brazil.

"He cited that a prominent Argentina leader made the statement that there are three dominant spheres of influence or blocs—that of Europe and England, that of the United States and her neighbors to the north and south, and the South American under the domination of Argentina."

Rulers vs. People

Of course, Lieutenant Wilks should have qualified what he had to say about Argentina's political maneuvering by pointing out that it is the ruling circles and not the people of Paraguay and Bolivia who are the political bedfellows of Argentine Dictator Col. Juan Domingo Peron. 1-12-45

It is certain ruling circles in Chile, Peru, Paraguay, and Brazil who fear the upsurge of the colored masses of Latin America and who, for that reason, are ready to join a "white supremacy" bloc as the ruling circles of Texas are linked up with Senator W. Lee O'Daniel's anti-Negro, anti-Mexican fascist outfit called "Christian Americans." 1-12-45

The situation is pretty acute in negroid Brazil since the pro-United Nations foreign minister, Oswaldo Aranha, was kicked out several months ago under Argentine pressure after he had accepted the vice-presidency of a society for the development of friendly relationships with the United States.

Unless Argentina is stopped now, unless Great Britain can think of democracy first and the Argentine trade second, we may yet see conscripted Brazilian Negroes fighting under the swastika to enslave their Negro-Indian brothers of Latin America and the United States. 1-12-45

Argentina's 'New Order'

Argentina, now influencing Brazil, said Lieutenant Wilks "is strongly totalitarian and anti-semitic, military dictators have the provincial governs' posts, two of the country's largest newspapers have been suppressed, there is no right of public assembly nor freedom of worship and concentration camps have been established.

"—The Germans have a dominant influence in Argentina with more than 200,000 German workers forming their own party and holding membership cards, signed by Robert Ley, the Nazi labor leader, and with German schools in Argentina openly displaying pictures of Hitler and using the Nazi salute, 'Heil Hitler' regularly. 1-12-45

—"there has been a German Army in Argentina since 1936 with more than 8,000 storm troopers and 64,000 other German soldiers in the ranks. Large su[illegible] of Nazi money are coming into Argentina through Spain, Switzerland and Sweden and some prominent German leaders already have arrived in the country."

Latin America Can't Trust U. S. Because Of Race Bias

Plaindealer—Kansas City, Ka.

VENEZUELAN EDITOR SEES HITLERISM IN AMERICA

4-27-45 Kan.

(Editor's Note: This is the second and concluding article written by Luis Estaban Rey, editor of the noted Venezuelan newspaper, "Ahera," who made a tour of this nation some months ago along with other Latin American editors at state department expense. Although every effort was made to prevent contact with American Negroes, these editors nevertheless returned to their South American homes with positive reactions to this nation's race problem.)

Caracas, Venezuela (ANP)—A few days after our return to Caracas the journalists who went to the United States held a round table discussion in the Institute Veneselano-Americano which a large number of the public attended. In said discussion we spoke of the impressions we had gathered during our trip to the United States. Each of the journalists launched on a different theme. I reserved for myself the race problem. With great sincerity I criticized this aspect of American democracy.

4-27-45

I said that there was absolutely no difference between Hitler's ideas of racial superiority and those of the United States and that the former could not be successfully combatted until the latter disappeared. I expressed the opinion that true unity among the Americans could not exist and that friendly solidarity and collaboration between the United States and Latin-America could not be thought of until the race problem that affects American democracy was favorably solved, because a large part of the population of Latin-American countries is colored, Negroes abound as do those who have Negro blood.

I asked, "What would a colored Latin American think of Pan-American ideals and American democracy if on arriving in the United States he found himself despised and relegated to an inferior place?" Surely this man would become a manifest enemy of the United States—and rightly so. I concluded my exposition of the race problem by inviting Venezuelans and Latin-Americans in general to collaborate with those elements in the United States who are working for a solution to this problem, one of the greatest obstacles that still rises in the path of total and definite understanding between North America and the countries situated south of the Rio Grande.

4-27-45

Lincoln still has a great deal to do in the United States.

In Venezuela the Race Problem Does Not Exist

Neither in Venezuela nor in any other South American country is there a race problem. Negro slavery was established by the Spanish conquerors and existed in Venezuela until March 24, 1854, the date on which the president of the republic, Gen. Grogorio Monagas (ancestor of the author of this article) decreed liberty for the slaves. Different from in the United States, where the decision of Lincoln provoked a bloody civil war, in Venezuela the decree of the general was received with jubilancs by the entire country. No one was opposed to the liberating of the Negro slaves.

From that day on, whites and Negroes have been and are continuing to be equal in Venezuela For us, therefore, the American race problem is inconceivable. Here in my country where there is a great mixture of races, the colored people really have equal opportunities with the whites in all aspects of the national life. Politically Venezuelan democracy is still in a period of development, but socially Venezuela marches in the vanguard of the United States.

A citizen of the Negro race in Venezuela can aspire to the highest distinctions and the highest offices. For example, in 1942 the president of the national congress was Dr. Rosalos Arangueren, a lawyer of the Negro race. By the general rule, there are always colored congressmen and senators in the national congress; a large percentage of the electorate is white. This is natural in the Venezuelan democracy. Venezuela had a great president who was a member of the Negro race, Gen. Joaquin Crospo, who twice held the office of president of the republic; 1881-1886 and 1892-1898. Gen. Crospo was a mulatee, son of Negro and white, and his government distinguished itself by its liberalism and the strides it made in the progress of the country.

4-27-45

In Venezuelan universities and colleges, Negroes and whites study side by side. Between them exist strong ties of friendship. It is impossible to think of its being any other way. High officials in the army are of the Negro race. Doctors, lawyers and intellectuals of the Negro race work freely in the institutions of the country and are apreciated and highly regarded by all. Marriages between Negroes and whites are very frequent. And friendly relations between white and Negro families is the normal and current thing in Venezuela.

Negro troops distinguished themselves in the war of independence of Venezuela, and today their statues are in the various cities of the country; whites and Negroes alike honor their sacred memory.

In resume, in Xenezuela there is no aspect of the race problem. Negroes and whites receive the same treatment an denjoy equal opportunities.

LATIN AMERICAN EDITORS SEE NAZI-LIKE SIMILARITY IN U.S. TREATMENT OF NEGRO CITIZENS

Louisiana Weekly

5-5-45

(Continued)

By Luis Estaban Rey

5-5-45

Caracas, Venezeula, (ANP).—I do not endeavor here to judge the American race problem. Our stay in the United States and Canada lasted scarcely 45 days, and the larger part of that time was utilized in visiting factories and military camps. I had no opportunity for direct contact with the American people, nor to study their problems, although I did observe that in New York and Washington, for example, the race problem exists, although to less extent than in the south.

In New York I wanted to visit Harlem, with the idea of seeing more closely the Negro community. But I was informed that it was "dangerous" for a white person to visit Harlem, where a few days before there had been bloody riots. Nevertheless, I got some information to the effect that the conditions of life of the Negro population are lamentable because of the poverty, and of the lack of adequate cultural and educational facilities. I learned that 300,000 citizens of the Negro race live in this section of New York, restricted in definite zones. Apparently, there is a great overcrowding in homes. Rents are high and the costs of living very dear. With conditions of life so unfortunate, the discontent of the Negro population can be explained, and in this way the smallest incident can provoke great disturbances. The authorities must, therefore, take measures to improve the situation of those 300,000 American citizens if they wish to avoid new problems.

5-5-45

However, I had no opportunity for direct contact with any Negroes during my trip to the United States altho' it would have been my wish. But I know the role of the American Negro in literature, science and the arts has been notable. And this contribution is sufficient to demonstrate that this thing of Negro "inferiority" is a great fallacy. What exists is the inequality of opportunity for Negroes and whites because of external causes, and not because of inherent differences.

The Race Problem Demands a Solution

It has been said that the race problem is the "heel of Achilles" of American democracy, and that it must be solved as soon as possible if serious evils in the future are to be avoided. One of the members of the department of state who accompanied us on our trip assured me that the progressive men of the United States are interested in a solution of the problem, and that first among these was President Roosevelt. In Washington, I had an opportunity for an interview with then Vice-President Wallace. I asked him his opinion of the race problem.

He replied as follows: "It is one of the most grave problems of the United States. But it is necessary to solve it. God created all men equal. Such great racial differences cannot exist, and certainly not in a democracy. Moreover, existing racial prejudices in the United States are exploited by our enemies. I knew that the solution to the problem is not easy, but we must solve it." I was gratified to hear these words from the mouth of Mr. Wallace for whom I feel an especial admiration.

5-5-45

Later, in Caracas, I had an occasion to speak of these matters with an American, native of a southern state. He told me that it is likely that after the war serious disturbances would occur in the United States, because Negro soldiers returning from battle fronts were not going to accept an inferior place after having been sacrificed in the fight against Hitler. My American friend understood the problem and told me that the Negroes were perfectly right, and that the government would have to do something to avoid that situation which he saw coming.

66-1945

Britain Bans Dixie Training For West Indians

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Defender

By GEORGE PADMORE

(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—Britain will no longer train West Indians in the United States.

Because Dixie's jim crow policy is so distasteful to West Indians, the men will receive future training in Canada, Sir James Grigg, the Secretary of State for War, announced here this week. 3-17-45

West Indians who recenly completed their training in the southern states of America are among new contingents of Negro troops who will see service in Burma as the offensive against the Japs gets under way. 3-17-45

Already more than 100,000 colored men are serving with the West African Expeditionary Force as part of Lord Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command. Some of these troops constitute the crack 82nd West African Division now fighting their way across Burma on the Arakan front.

Until this week military security prevented me from disclosing the number of African troops fighting the Japs in Burma. Most of them were recruited from Nigeria, Gold Coast Sierra Leone and Gambia.

I am also able to disclose that Lt.-Gen. Brocas Burrows, the Commander-in-Chief of the West African Frontier Force and the Duke of Devonshire, Under Secretary of State for Colonies, have gone to India to complete arrangements for additional colored Colonial troops to fight the Japs. 3-17-45

Apart from these West Africans, an equally large contingent of East Africans — the exact number has not yet been disclosed — are also in Burma. They come from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and comprise the King's Royal East African Rifles. Before they were transferred to Asia, the East Africans fought throughout the Abyssinia and Somaliland campaigns and occupied Madagascar when that island was under the French Vichy government. 3-17-45

All these African troops are under white officers. There is only one African commissioned officer attached to the West African Frontier Force. He is Lt. Seth K. Anthony, a native of the Gold Coast. Lt. Anthony received his commission in West Africa and came to England for special training at Sandhurst, the British "West Point," after which he was sent to India to rejoin his regiment.

He has distinguished himself on the field of battle and has been mentioned in official dispatches as an able leader.

Bantu PWs Return Home

Unlike the East and West Africans as well as the West Indians, the Bantu troops from South Africa are not going to Asia. Hundreds of them are now arriving in England on their way home. They were prisoners of war held by the Germans in Italy and other parts of the Western European front. These men are not combat troops as it is against the policy of the South African Government under Field Marshal Smuts to arm Zulus and other Bantu Africans. They serve as labor battalions, ambulance units, army transport and pioneer corps. Nevertheless, quite a number of them have distinguished themselves in action against the enemy. For example, Warrant-Sergeant M. Masupha was recently awarded the Military Medal for gallantry.

While moving into position under cover of darkness several members of Masupha's unit were badly wounded when the Germans shelled two of their ammunition tractors. The tractors caught fire, thereby setting up regular volleys of exploding ammunition, which in turn attracted increased and even more accurate fire from the enemy. Despite these multiple dangers, Masupha went to the rescue of the wounded gunners, making repeated journeys under heavy shell fire. It was this display of coolheaded resourcefulness and courage that earned the Bantu sergeant the Military Medal.

Among the Bantu non-commissioned officers stationed in England to help arrange repatriation facilities for African prisoners landed in this country from Europe are: Sgt. Henry Nxumale, Sgt. Arthur August, Sgt. S. J. Matshane, Sgt. J. M. Mouton and Sgt. A. S. Ramilane.

American Troops In Naha

West End News

American troops have stormed their way into Naha, Okinawa's battered capital House to house fighting is raging furiously as the Americans blasted deeper into the city meeting stiff Japanese fanatical resistance. 5-18-45

On the south other units of the Marines are sweeping up the island smashing all if any resistance & taking several more strategical positions from the Japs.

Domei radio is heard today commenting on the fact if this nighly strategical outpost 350 miles from Japan, is lost, it means constant aerial bombardment to the Japanese homeland.

Una Marson Tells Of W.I. RAF Flyers' Daring

Public Opinion

Kingston, Jamaica

The eagerness of West Indian RAF pilots to do extra operational tours over German territory during the war was responsible for about 6 of them being lost, Miss Una Marson revealed at a cocktail party given in her honour by the Jamaica Press Association at the Press Club last Saturday: 9-3-45

"The boys were eager to learn and get as much experience as possible," Miss Marson said. "They were highly thought of in England and have reflected great credit on the Islands of the West Indies."

TRINIDAD HIGHEST

Miss Marson went on to reveal that of all the Islands, Trinidad suffered the greatest proportion of casualties:

Miss Marson produces the "Calling the West Indies" radio hour over the BBC. She is home for a few months on a special assignment that will take her to the other West Indian Islands later this month. 9-3-45

She will, however, return to Jamaica before going on to England to resume her duties at the BBC.

St. Thomians Held By Japs At Kawaski Prison Liberated

St. Croix, Virgin Islands

St. Croix Avis

Alphonse Faulkner, 21, and Abraham Frye, 30, natives of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, were among the prisoners liberated from a prison camp near Tokyo when U. S. rescue troops moved into the area. The man who spent three years, six months and 28 days in the Kawasaki prison near Tokyo gave experience debunking the belief in America that the Japs are kind to colored people.

Faulkner and Frye together with other prisoners were turned over to the Japs by German submarine officers who sank their ship off the coast of South Africa. They tell of in human beatings, meagre rations of barley, beans and chopped weeds. 16-6-45

"They hate colored people in Japan" says Faulkner. who also revealed that the Nipponese called colored men "Kurrs" which in Japanese means black. "They kept taunting us by asking why we didn't wash the soot off our faces so we could become as light as they are," Faulkner said.

The Navy Department which had listed both men as missing notifed Mrs. Augusta Faulkner of Prindsens Gade No. 3 that her son was alive and liberated from a prison camp in Japan and that she should correspond with him immediately. A similar notice was sent to Zachaeul Emanuel Frett, recorded next kin of Abraham Frye. 10-6-45

(From the St. Thomas Daily News)

Mountbatten's Men Sweeping Japs Into Burma Trap

Public Opinion Jamaica

Kingston, Jamaica

5-16-45

Advanced Allied H/Q, South east Asia, Tuesday; British 14th army drives along the west coast towards Bassein escape port towards the middle Irrawaddy Valley, are sweeping disorganized Japanese remants into the south east corner of Burma, it was reported here today.

5-16-45

West African troops of the 82nd division, are pressing 35 miles along the coastal strip from Sandoway, captured last week, and have reached a point 25 miles from Gwa, 60 miles north west of Bassein.

Other troops driving inland from the supply port of Oftaungup, have advanced along the road across the Arkan hills and the middle of the Irrawaddy.

66i-1945

SOCIAL RELATIONS

Public Opinion

4-11-45

Each age has its own emphasis, We have reason to believe that when the records of this century come to be written it will be noted that the emphasis of the age has been on the mutual relations of the two great classes of human beings, the haves and the have-nots, the privileged and the underprivileged.

To bring this into relief, in relation to Jamaica history, we propose to deal with the subject in three editorials, this, the first, will be introductory, the second, which we shall call "progressive pesimism", will approach the subject from the point of view of the privileged, while the third, which we shall call, "progressive optimism", will approach the subject from the point of view of the underprivileged.

Kingston, Jamaica

4-11-45

Jamaican history, or the progressive ways of life of the inhabitants of the Island, has led us to divide the people artifically according to and colour. Economically, therefore socially, this is an unreal classification of merely temporary and passing significance. The more real and permanent differentiation is between the haves and the have-nots, the privileged and the under-privileged. This becomes apparent when one notes the sympathies and imdiate aspirations of these classes, irrespective of race or colour.

Throughout Jamaica history, if we take "white" as the hall-mark of priority, preferment or precedence, it will be noted that sympathy with and aspiration to be classed with "white" has always prevailed among those who experience or seek the opportunity of being drawn within the fold apparently of the whites, but actually of the privileged, by patronage or achievement.

The fact that colour ha for a long time been believe to be the hall-mark of priority preferment or precedenc while being in fac only apparently or temporari ly so, is an accident of th history of slavery. Slavery i turn was the result largely o two economic factors, namel that the cultivation an manufacture of sugar required continuous labour of larg gangs not available here from the whites but from near by Africa, and also that the slave trade was a source of great profit to the "free" enterpris of Great Britain.

4-11-45

As white men arrived in the Island therefore to undertake manual labour, or what appeared to be menial service, they were faced by two established facts, namely that by and large only slaves were engaged in those occupations, and that only negroes and their offspring were slaves. The prevailing differentiation which was in actual fact between the priviliged and the underprivileged, appeared to be a distinction of colour, merely because the differentiation of privilege by and large had the different labels of colour attached to them.

As men and women of colour received preferment over the negroes, they tended to enter the ranks of the relatively privileged, a coloured man finding the road steeper than the white man, as a negro always found the road steeper than either the coloured or the white man. Economic emancipation, or promotion in privilege, preferment and precedence, came most slowly of all to the negro. Differentiation against any class is cumulative, because it means denial of opportunities within the class, less jobs for the members of the class, cold-shouldering among the class itself, a sense of futility, of frustration, of snobbishness, of shoulder-shrugs, of inferiority, of shame, of offended dignity, of wounded pride, of sensitiveness, of looking for trouble, of insolence, of bumptiousness, of all the pains which are heir to Social and economic differentiation.

4-11-45

4-11-45

For generations coloured men have been captains of industry in Jamaica, professional men, men of the privileged class. In our day the negro is at last achieving those marks of the privileged class.

What's Behind Sailor Riots With Hawaii Natives

Lack of Women, Navy Race Bias, Anti-GI Feeling

N.Y., N.Y.

11-26-45

The author of this article came to New York two months ago after 15 years in Hawaii and the South Seas. He is now at work on a book comprised of material gathered in Polynesia. He spent 10 years among the six major Hawaiian islands collecting archaeological specimens and studying the traditions, folklore and social-political-economic phases of Hawaii.

P.M.

By Julius S. Rodman

The ferment in Hawaii, which foamed up last week in street fights between youthful gangs and Navy men, is too complex to be explained in brief news releases. Even if the facts were simple, authoritative sources in Hawaii might not want the outside world to know about the difficulties. Regardless of the Navy's official attitude, the civilian authorities must feel that these ugly eruptions militate strongly against their fight for full self-government and eventual statehood. Furthermore, the already badly shattered hopes of Island financiers that they may restore their rich tourist trade would receive another bad blow.

History of Imperialism

Dominant among the variety of causes of the recent riots are the shortage of women; traditional hostility of local residents against armed forces; widespread race prejudice in the armed forces; serious overcrowding of narrow sidewalks and congested streets.

However it is doubtful if the natives during the half century since annexation by the U. S. A. have forgotten that every serviceman symbolized the heavy hand of Yankee imperialism—a hand that has rested upon Hawaii since the arrival of the first band of Boston missionaries in 1820.

During the century following the brief occupation by the British in 1843, Americans exerted an ever-increasing pressure upon native affairs. Yankee missionaries, traders and carpet-baggers made puppets of Hawaii's native sovereigns, thus gaining a free hand to despoil the tiny kingdom of her natural resources.

11-26-45

Reasons for Friction

In the elections of. 1874, bluejackets were landed from the U. S. warships Portsmouth and Tuscarora to support the fraudulent election of a minor chief against the overwhelming opposition of the native populace. Flagrant U. S. intervention flared up again in 1898 (six years after our acquisition of Pearl Harbor) when Marines from the USS Boston were landed to support the dethroning of Hawaii's last ruler, Queen Liliuokalani. It is true that President Cleveland made a vigorous attempt to restore the queen, but he was thwarted by the Provisional President, missionary Sanford B. Dole, in the face of violent native mass meetings and riots.

It could be that the majority of non-whites and part-whites in Hawaii would still dislike the armed forces even if they had not preyed upon their women for 50 years. The score of smothered minorities, including the aboriginal natives, long have been disenfranchised and exploited by white planter overlords in a manner which has no parallel under our flag except in that other maltreated territory—Puerto Rico.

Obviously the so-called 'gook' can't strike at his white planter master or hurl invective at him, but he can visit his protests against Yankee imperialism upon the armed forces. To validate and justify his violence against the men in uniform, the native points to the serviceman's flagrant pre-empting of a traditionally limited pool of the fairer sex.

Bad Sex Balance

With the establishing of the wide network of military posts in the vicinity of Honolulu commencing around 1900, there was an immediate unbalance of an already abnormal sex ratio. This ratio was further disturbed by the importation of more than 120,000 male Filipino sugar cane workers of whom more than 50,000 remain today. A ratio of approximately five males to each female was the accepted figure until the outbreak of the war at Pearl Harbor tipped the scales against the males by an estimated 150 to 1.

In the years before 1941, the armed forces never exceeded perhaps 25,000 to 30,000. This number did not unduly strain Honolulu with its 150,000-odd population, or uncomfortably crowd the transportation facilities, beaches and shopping districts. The woman problem tended to be mitigated by hundreds of strictly regulated mainland prostitutes who were deported soon after outbreak of the war.

Broadly speaking, soldiers and sailors were welcome in most of the working class and many non-white middle-class homes. Marriages of local girls to servicemen numbered in the thousands each year. Many of the boys discharged in Hawaii are now regarded as some of the islands' most solid citizens.

Dec. 7, 1941, marked the beginning of an influx of literally millions of war workers, soldiers, sailors, Marines, Seabees and merchant seamen. Crews of the combined United Nations merchant and troop transport fleets had liberty to the tune of hundreds of men a day. Frequently these men had not been in a major port for six or eight months and, consequently, possessed large bankrolls and lusty appetites.

Men, Men, Men

In addition to the heavy reserve garrison maintained by the Army, untold numbers of troops trained in jungle warfare along the islands' beaches. And there was always a part of the U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Unable to buy bottled liquor legitimately, denied the dubious pleasures of the brothels, these restless Americans crowded the narrow streets of Honolulu and considered themselves lucky if they could fight their way to a souvenir

Soldiers and sailors on leave take in a hula-hula.

counter or into some bar for their two-glass limit of bad beer.

Far too many of the boys sought after and found willing local girls. The non-white girls were not slow to take full advantage of a new prerogative which gave them a flattering status—they could not only be squired by a white man, but the white man could be chosen well up into the gold-braid and brass-hat classes.

That seductions frequently took place is evidenced by the official Board of Health report that venereal disease increased 500 per cent. During the last two years there have been approximately 80 illegitimate birth per month. To the fierce chagrin of the local boys, the strangers worked hard and fast and then faded; leaving a train of despoiled girls in their wake.

Little to Offer

During the early months of the war the community at large tried to extend Hawaii's time-honored spirit of "aloha" to the service men. It was soon evident, however, that the community had not sufficient housing facilities nor eligible daughters to offer the ever-increasing streams of restless, homesick, disoriented workers and military cadres. 11-26-45

As the homes of local residents were closed one by one to the newcomers, shop clerks, waitresses, bus drivers, policemen became less and less courteous and even surly. Why should a shopkeeper be courteous when he knew most of his customers were transient and every moment of the day they were besieged by mobs fighting for their inflated baubles? Why should the Hawaii-born policeman be considerate to a stranger who momentarily threatened to lure away his childhood sweetheart, his wife, or own sister?

Local boys had always kept up a desultory sniping at servicemen, more particularly soldiers, who made up about 80 per cent of the peacetime military forces. They openly called the soldiers 'dogfaces' and 'horse-blankets.' With the war, provocations for assaulting the strangers increased a thousand-fold. Gang assaults and riots occurred with ever-increasing frequency throughout the war years. They were never so serious until recently however, that the news of them could not be kept from the outside world.

When the blackout and curfew was lifted, groups of local boys roamed the vast slum areas and frequently ventured into adjacent business sections. They looked for trouble and frequently provoked battles with members of the armed forces and defense workers.

In recent months, the word 'gook' came into popular usage among the servicemen to designate a local boy whose garb, color and features placed him among the great mass of under-privileged, poverty-ridden non-whites and part-whites. Never before had gook or its kindred word 'googoo' been applied to any person or group of persons in Hawaii. Gook and googoo, however, has been used elsewhere, among racists and a sprinkling of untutored seafaring men, to designate Filipinos. Actually the local slang for Filipino is "Baiyowl" (*Buy owl*) and is used in a somewhat derogatory manner.

Not Gang Members

Perhaps the Navy men in Hawaii who use the term "gook" may be quite unaware that the Honolulu gangs have virtually no Filipino members. They may or may not be aware that Filipinos are so ostracized by other groups in Hawaii that they are not permitted to participate in gang activities. Nor do they organize their own gangs. As a matter of record, Filipinos never have attacked servicemen en masse. 11-26-45

The worst problem outside of low wages the Filipinos have in Hawaii is that they have virtually none of their own women. Nor will many women of other nationalities associate with them. The Filipinos are frustrated socially, but they do not feel that servicemen have created their frustrations, hence they do not attack soldiers or sailors.

In extenuation of the Navy boys' lumping Hawaii's infinitely complex social-racial groupings under the derisive term of "Gook," it might be said that unless the stranger to Hawaii were an anthropologist, he might have to live there some time in order to accurately delineate the individuals who make up the youthful gangs.

Polynesians at Bottom

There is but a minute admixture of Filipino blood in Hawaii—far too scant for their relatively large numbers—in the Islands. Polynesian stock is the principal base metal for most of the blendings. Also every broad national group of Europe, especially Portuguese, is well represented.

Other dominant strains in Hawaii are Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and Cuban. But because there are these cultural strains in Hawaii, a gang may well consist of all or nearly all one nationality, or have no mixed persons within it. This may be borne out by the statistics which show that there are 153,539 Japanese, 22,636 native Hawaiians, 28,380 Chinese, 52,810 Filipinos, 6707 Koreans, 7639 Puerto Ricans, and 42.500 Portuguese.

Duke Of Windsor, Thwarted In Trys To Aid Bahamans, Quits In Disgust

Chicago Defender 3-31-45

Chicago, Ill.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.—While the British press was fettered by the Colonial office "guidance note" to editors concerning the method of treating the Duke of Windsor's resignation, this correspondent disclosed the background leading up to the Duke's retirement thereby obtaining a world scoop on the Bahaman crisis.

3-31-45

Since Windsor's resignation not one British daily disclosed the behind-the-scenes reasons for the Duke's action, confining themselves to official handouts.

The silence was broken for the first time Friday when the London Daily Mirror published a cable from New York correspondent John Sampson under a story headed "Duke of Windsor Sacrificed."

Sampson's caple reads as follows: "Suspicion that the Duke of Windsor was sacrificed because he championed Bahama's colored population was expressed in a dispatch from London to the Chicago Defender. London correspondent, George Padmore, cabled that the full background surrounding the issue has not yet been officially disclosed.

"Padmore asserts 'instead of disclosing the Duke's attempt to improve the economic and social conditions of the colored natives against ferocious opposition from European reactionaries, the press was instructed to play down the natives' poverty and boost stories of the increased prosperity of the Bahamas during Edward's governorship.'

"Last December the Nassau assembly refused to pass a bill recommended by the Duke to give Negroes the secret ballot," Sampson pointed out. 3-31-45

The Daily Mirror's revelation cabled back from across the Atlantic caused a big headache in official circles attempting to maintain a "hush-hush" policy on the Duke's quitting the Bahamas before the expiration of his term as governor.

No Surprise

The Duke's resignation came as no surprise to high-ranking officials at the Colonial office here. Unable to get the Bahamas House of Assembly to approve his program for a New Deal consistent with the principles of the Four Freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt who the Duke greatly admires, Windsor informed Col Oliver Stanley that he will give up his 3,000 pounds a year job at the end of April. 3-31-45

The Secretary of State for Colonies has already appointed a successor, W. L. Murphy, the Duke's colonial secretary. Mr. Murphy, an Irishman, entered the British Colonial Civil Service as a young man and served in Ceylon until 1942 when he was transferred to Bahamas as the Duke's understudy.

The Duke of Windsor's troubles started with the "invasion" of the Americans into the Bahamas, when Churchill granted bases to the U.S. in exchange for 50 over-aged destroyers. When American army contractors arrived in Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, to recruit labor for constructing bases in the out-lying islands, the contractors agreed to pay the Negro workers American rates of pay.

But when the local white employers objected to this on the ground that if the Americans paid rates higher than existing ones it would up-set the economy of the islands. In order not to offend the ruling-class whites, the contractors started to prune down wages to the normal rates. Then trouble started.

Strikes and Riots

Suddenly on June 1, 1942, while the Duke was having a holiday on his ranch in Canada, he received news that strikes and rioting had broken out in Nassau. The acting Governor Murphy called out troops to suppress the disturbance and several Negroes were fired upon and killed. This only added fuel to the fire.

The Duke hurried back to Bahamas and broadcast to the angry people that he would settle matters in their interests. After quiet was restored, the Duke appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of the disturbance and to make recommendations to improve the conditions of the workers.

The commission recommended increased taxation upon the rich white business men in the form of income-tax and death duties and that the money derived therefrom should be used by the government to pay for social legislation for the masses. The commission also recommended the introduction of secret ballot in elections for the island's parliament, known as the House of Assembly.

Reactionaries, who until then had never been challenged, got together to fight the Duke tooth and nail. The struggle became one between the progressive forces spear-headed by the Duke and the reactionaries and near Fascist elements backed by big business.

Rejected Duke's Reforms

Determined to carry the fight into the House of Assembly, the Duke's first move was to try and break the political power of the reactionaries, who by political jerry-mandering with the vote, completely bossed the House of Assembly through which all bills had to pass before they became law. 3-31-45

By means of the open ballot on the one hand, and an income qualification of 200 pounds per annum on the other, the reactionaries exercised complete control over the assembly by keeping out representatives of the under-privileged class of Negroes. 3-31-45

So when the Duke introduced the recommendations of the commission for a six shillings ($1.50) per day minimum wage; a public works program to relieve unemployment after work on the American bases was completed and tariff reduction to bring in cheaper foodstuffs for the poor, the whites on the Assembly rejected the recommendations.

Again and Again

Unable to break through the solid opposition of reaction, the Duke tried to get the Assembly to change the voting procedure by substituting secret ballot for open ones. But again the European members refused. Finally, the Duke threatened to use special powers vested in him as governor and commander-in-chief to over-ride their opposition.

Last December he again came before the Assembly with a bill for secret ballot, but again it was rejected. 3-31-45

When the Assembly re-convened in January, the opposition remained firm and threatened to get rid of the governor if he persisted in championing the cause of the blacks.

The crisis came to a head last week when the Duke, fed-up with the die-hard attitude of the local plutocrats and the weak-kneed attitude of the big-shots at the Colonial office, who failed to strengthen his hands in carrying through the desired reforms, offered his resignation to Colonel Stanley, who accepted it.

The Duke is the first governor who has ever attempted to change the 250-year-old constitution in the interests of the blacks.

Bahama Status

Bourbons Force Windsor Out For Liberal Native Policy

Pittsburgh Courier—Pa

3-24-45

By GEORGE PADMORE, Courier London Correspondent

LONDON—The Duke of Windsor's resignation as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas last week provoked repercussions within the left wing of Parliamentary circles where suspicion prevails that the Duke sacrificed his post because of opposition he received from ruling white reactionaries for championing the rights of native workers. European business men dominate economic and political life in the islands.

Reflecting this suspicion, Emmanuel Shinwell, leading Laborite, made it known that he intends questioning Prime Minister Churchchill concerning the government's "hush-hush" policy over the Duke's resignation. Complete facts concerning the resignation have not been officially disclosed.

WILL QUIZ CHURCHILL

Specifically, Shinwell will question Churchill about a "guidance notice" issued to the press concerning how to deal with Windsor's resignation when presenting information to the public.

The Duke's resignation, Shinwell pointed out, has no relation to war, for which censorship and the guidance system is instituted. Shinwell wants to know who gave the instructions to play down Windsor's action. 3-24-45

PLAY DOWN FACTS

The London press was told to express no surprise over the Duke's resignation and to play down the natives' poverty, but at the same time play up the increased prosperity in the Bahamas during Windsor's governorship, Shinwell pointed out.

It is generally known that "economic royalists" refused to carry out the Duke's demands for the secret ballot, representation in the Legislature and better living conditions for the natives. A growing friction has existed between Windsor and a section of the European business men for some time.

SECURED JOBS FOR NATIVES

The secret ballot would have enabled Negroes to participate freely in Bahamas' electoral system. Under the present set-up, planters and merchants are said to intimidate their native employees to vote them into Assembly, giving the rich power to control Bahamas politics. 3-24-45

One of the outstanding acts on the part of the Duke to aid the financial plight of thousands of the natives was to gain employment for them in America as farm laborers during the duration. These workers have sent more than a million dollars in remittances and savings to relatives.

The Duke's resignation is effective April 30, and has been accepted by his brother, King George VI. The Duke and Duchess are expected to [illegible] time in America.

U. S. Aid To Bahamas In 1942 Is Revealed

The Birmingham News

Birmingham, Alabama

10-1-45

BY EDWARD D. BALL

BERLIN, Sept. 28—(AP)—A veteran of the old Sixth Cavalry Regiment said today that 135 of its men were secretly flown to the Bahamas in 1942 to help keep order during labor troubles.

The cavalryman, now on duty in Berlin, said the Duke of Windsor, then governor of the Bahamas, had appealed to Washington for assistance in the labor crisis.

On presidential order, one troop of the Sixth Regiment moved out of Camp Blanding, Fla., during the night of June 4, 1942 and went to an airfield near Jacksonville, Fla., he said. Twenty Flying Fortresses from McDill Field, Tampa, took them to the Bahamas, along with field supplies, ammunition and hand grenades. They remained in the British islands six weeks.

Lt. Col. David B. Goodwin, West Pointer from Louisville, Ky., who was then a captain, was said to have commanded the troop. He was last reported on duty with the Fourth Infantry Division. The Sixth Regiment was later split up into the Sixth and 28th Cavalry Squadrons, both now in Berlin.

Race Tensions Growing In Bahams, Says Report

N.Y.

New York Amsterdam News

NASSAU, Bahamas (ANP)—Thoughtful Bahamians, while appreciating the financial profit which is coming to the islands and to their citizens who are working as emergency laborers in the United States, still have much to worry about. The Bahamians who went to work in the states were principally very poor people. In Bahamas there is no deep seated racial prejudice and a feeling of fine tolerance exists. Those Bahamians who have gone into the prejudice ridden southern states in America, however, have come face to face with a race problem they never knew before. As a result they are learning to hate white people.

If it is possible, the Nassau Tribune points out, "that the growing tension in Nassau will be intensified when these workers return and that some of the islands, heretofore unaffected by race consciousness, may become ripe areas for unscrupulous agitators."

8-4-45

The Tribune goes on further to say, "We were told by an English visitor to Nassau recently, how much he liked the people here. They were all so friendly and pleasant, he said. He then went on to say that during a recent visit to Kingston, Jamaica, he was insulted on the streets on several occasions because he was a "white man." The statement interested us. We wondered whether it was an outgrowth of the new political set-up in the island. We made inquiries and were informed that Jamaican laborers who were sent to work in the southern states have returned to the island with an all-consuming hate for the "white man."

At least 61 runners received an average of $15 daily on sales amounting to $160. The top runners are said to have made daily sales amounting to $390.

The local fight against gambling and boledo was waged by a cross-section of Negroes here, including the press. Some boledo runners have been fined as high as $500 in the city courts inaddition to 12-month sentences.

66i-1945 Bermuda

NEGRO VOTE REFUSED

N.Y. Times

Bermuda Assembly Defeats Bill for Universal Suffrage

2-18-45

By Cable to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 17—A bid for universal suffrage, that even the sponsor did not anticipate could win much support, was rejected 27 to 3 by the Assembly yesterday with little indication that any move toward widening the franchise would make headway at this time. 2-18-45

It was not long ago that the Assembly admitted women into the voters ranks and no one was surprised when a motion by the colony's leading Negro, Dr. A. E. Cann to let down the suffrage bars completely fell on stony ground. Likewise another Negro Assemblyman's motion to put the franchise on a yearly rental basis, rather than on the outright ownership of land, went down to a heavy defeat amid declarations that the present land-owning qualification ideally suited Bermuda's conditions.

Nevertheless, the motions are indicative of the stirrings among the predominantly Negro population, although some Negro Assemblymen were among the opponents to the widening of the franchise on the bases suggested.

66i-1945 Bermuda

Bermuda's Negro Workers Organize

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

HAMILTON, Bermuda — (AP)—Bermuda's Negro workers are organizing under the leadership of a Caucasian-featured West Indian doctor who tells them they have not been fairly treated. 11-29-45

Dr. E. F. Gordon, a native of Trinidad, formed a group of a few hundred workers at the United States Navy Base two years ago when the Navy reduced their pay at the request of the Bermuda Labor Board—a wartime institution. He told the workers there was no reason they should get less pay than American workers doing the same jobs.

With that small nucleus Dr. Gordon formed the Bermuda Workers' Association, a body which under existing laws has no legal standing. Technically the police could have arrested the entire group the first time they met, because the local Criminal Code provides that large assemblages are illegal. But the authorities made no attempt to interfere. 11-27-45

Now the organization claims 2,000 members, and Dr. Gordon announces that he intends to increase membership to 5,000 by the end of the year.

At a recent meeting the doctor bitterly attacked two labor laws recently passed by the Legislature. One proposed to continue the labor board as a peace-time body, ostensibly to benefit the workers but Dr. Gordon charges its actual effect is to maintain capital's control over wages. The other set up arbitration tribunals to settle labor disputes, but the English-trained doctor argues that without legislation empowering labor to organize, the measure is simply a mockery of the workman's helplessness

Soil Conservation Official Visits St. Croix

5-23-45

St. Croix Avis

David P. Powell, Soil Scientist with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Caribbean Area, is spending severel days in St. Croix during which time he and the local representative, Joe Ellis, will devote their time studying the soil capabilities and classifications as to their proper use. Mr. Powell is from the Office of the Director of the Caribbean Area with headquarter in Puerto Rico.

The work in which Mr. Powell and Mr. Ellis are engaging will be the foundation for a long time planning of agriculture for St. Croix.

Research, Experimental Work At Station Eliminated

5-15-45

St. Croix Avis

All research and experimental work at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Estate Anna's Hope, have been eliminated & the new program is to give direct aid to farmers of the islands in an effort to improve farm practices, etc., according to a press release received from the office of the Acting Governor.

The House Committee on Appropriations before which Governor Harwood appeared recently on behalf of the Virgin Islands, has changed its poiicy toward the Station, which it severly criticised last year. The committee was informed also that an effort is being made to secure the services of a new directorfor the station.

In recommending a total of $36,000 for this activity, which is $6,400 less than the estimate & $5,110 under the current appropriation, less overtime the committee believes it has provided sufficient funds to permit the efficient and satisfactory operation of the station during the next fiscal year.

MHR's, Teachers Pledge To Work For Advancement Of Education

1-6-45

Public Opinion

An exchange of pledges to do all that can be done for the advancement of especially elementary education in Jamaica, was made at St. George's Hall Thursday afternoon between Labour MHR's and members of the Jamaica Union of Teachers.

Members of the House of Representatives promised to work for the framing of legislation designed to eliminate many of the ills from which education in the island suffers, and to endeavour to provide the necessary funds. They asked for the co-operation of all teachers.

Teacher-unionists promised to supply the Members with information at all times and to do whatever else might lie in their power to forward any effort directed along those lines. 1-6-45

MHR's who are also taechers were invited by the JUT to attend a session of the Conference which closed yesterday.

MHR's who are also teachers tion and attended were Messrs. J. S. [illegible]herson, (embryo) Minister designate for Education; B. B. Coke, C. C. Campbell, L. L. Simmonds, P. C. Cork and C. Aitcheson. Accompanying them were Messrs. Alexander Bustamante [illegible] V. Rose and C Lewis.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Public Opinion

The Editor, Sir;—We still confess to an illiteracy rate of over fifty per cent of the population. How many people were there who could veact to the sight of these words which occur in your editorial in *Public Opinion* of January 26? 1-31-45

Dr. Laubace was her in 1943. He gave the start to a literacy campaign designed to make it easy for adults to overcome the spelling dfficulties of English. His Method promised startling result in an equally startling period of time. Enthusiasm ran high, and a small but earnest band of persons dedicated themselves to its application. The pendulum of public interest swung from the nadir of indifference to the zenith of an ephemeral concern. The little bond still works on, I suppose, but why has public interest disappeared? 1-31-45

We are most of us distrustful of anything that claims to bring about radical transformations of undesirable states overnight. There seems to be no doubt that interested persons are asking two questions about the literacy campaign. (1) Has the Laubach System been subjected to expert examination as to its self proclaimed capability to supersede the time-honoured method of teaching reading and writing? (2) Why does not the the campaign begin with the *children*?

Let us briefly glance at this question of spelling. Admittedly English spelling is illogical. But only Act of Parliament can change it. As matters stand we are compelled to represent at the very least 41 sounds by means of 22 signs, for 4 of these signs are redundant—c,j,q,x. How on earth, then, can any one attempt to represent these sounds with our alphabet! Reforms in spelling to the end of introducing greater uniformity have been proposed from time to time, but these reforms never had the ambition of making English phonetically representable. They died at birth. So did the two Simplified Spelling Boards founded in America. Dr. Jagger, in his English in the Future," says that they 'died' because of "an instinctive recognition (by the public) of the fact that the proposals, if applied, would confer no advantage." In Jamaica we propose to represent the language 'phonetically'!

The second question needs no comment. God help us if we do not realize that every child must be packed off to school before we can say that we have really started a Literacy Campaign.

Yours sincerely
Ewart Seivright
1-31-45

Stony Hill,
27. 1. 45

MISS PAM MOODY, MR. DENIS IRVINE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

National Daily

Miss Pamela Margaret Moody, daughter of Dr. and Mrs L. M. Moody, of 17 Kingsway Road, and niece of Mr. Manley K. C., has been awarded the Jamaica Scholarship (Girls), 1945. Mr. Denis Horace Irvine Wolmers has been awarded the Jamaica Scholarship Boys) for 1944 while the Centenary Scholarship (Boys) 1944 has been awarded to Herbert Augustine McNab, of Munro College. These scholarships have been awarded by His Excellency the Governor on the results of the Higher School Examination held last year. 5-17-45

Miss Pamela Moody, comes from well known, Jamaica family She had a brilliant career at Wolmer's High Shool. She was formerly a student at Hampton She plans taking up medicine and leaves the Island shortly for England where she will study in Birmingham.

Public Opinion

The Institute of Jamaica issued 204,000 books to the reading public during the past year as compared with 203,000, circulated the previous yaar, Mr. P. M. Sherlock, General Secretary, disclosed yesterday, at the annual general meeting of the Institute's Board.

During the period which Mr. Sherlock informally reviewed the membership of the Institute, including the Junior Centre, reached a maximum of 8,000.

The extension to the Junior Centre effected principally through the generosity of the British Council, and which cost about £200 was stocked. books donated through the instrumentality of Colonial Development and Welfare Membership had risen from 2,000 to 8,000. 2-1-45

Exhibitions at the Institute were attended by some 30,000 persons during the past year. A current history exhibition in the basement of the Museum section has drawn an avearage of 600 visitors weekly.

Art Class

Mr. Sherlock took the opportunity to thank Mrs. Edna Manley for the 'invaluable service" she was rendering through the Art Class now being conducted under the auspices of the Institute. From a small group of six students some two years ago the class had grown to 130 last term. Thanks were also tendered to Mrs. Wingfield Digby, who assists Mrs. Manley.

Mr. Sherlock reviewed other culural activities of the Institute.

Assistant Treasurer To Study In U.S.A.

Public Opinion

Mr. J. Mordecai, Assistant Treasurer leaves Jamaica tomorrow to enter Syracruse University, U.S.A. where he will take a course in Public Administration. Mr Mordecai will be away from the island for about one year.

Messrs. Arscott and Philpotts of the St. Thomas and St. Mary Parochial Board respectively recently returned to the island after completing a course at the same university. 1-17-45

Oldest Colored Teacher In Philly Was Native Of Virgin Islands

West End News
3-27-45

A graduate of one of the earliest classes of the Institute for Colored Youth (now Cheyney State Teacher College), and one of the first colored teachers employed in the Philadelphia School system, Miss Henrietta Radcliff Farrelly, of 759 south 15th street died Monday at her home, at the age of 84.

Miss Farrelly was born in Santa Cruz the Virgin Islands, and came to Philadelphia when six years old.

Her first teaching post was at the Maux School, 12th and Callowhill streets, where she later became principal. She served as principal at the Quinc Pine School, 15th and Pine streets; the Pollack-Durham, 15th and Fitzwater, on the same site as the Scottish Rite Cathedral; the Stanton School 17th and Christian streets, and the Logan School, 19th and Reed streets, from which she was retired in 1930. 3-28-45

For many years she was a member of the Church of the Crucifixion, 8th and Bainbridge streets, the Rev. Father Robert Taob, rector.

The remains may be viewed Friday evening at the home, from which she will be buried Saturday, February 17. Father Tabb and Archdeacon Henry L. Phillips officiating. Internment will be made in Eden Cemetery.

Mrs. Marion Minton, niece, and Russell and Raymond, grand nephew and niece, respectively, survive.

Dr. Garnett DeLoatch Gets New Appointment In Virgin Islands

West End News
4-4-45

St. Croix, Virgin Islands—Dr. Garnett T. DeLoatch, former practicing dentist in Suffolk, Va., who was recently appointed dentist to the municipality of St. Croix, has been named a member of the Board of Examiners for Dentistry for the Virgin Islands, Gov. Charles Harwood announced on Feb. 6.

De DeLoatch left the continental United States for the Virgin Islands Jan. 15, 1945, following the announcement of his appointment as dentist to the municipality by Acting Governor Morris De Castro.

4-4-45

The dentist is the son of the late John H. DeLoatch and Mrs. Daisy Gwathney. He was reared in the City of Norfork, Va., where his parents resided for a number of years. A graduate of Va. Union University and Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry, Dr. DeLoatch practiced in Suffolk, Va for 14 years, where he gained an enviable reputation.

He is a member of the Ewell Neil Dental Society Nashville, Tenn ; the Old Dominion Medical Society of Va. and the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Other members appointed to the dental board of examiners include Dr. Howard Y. Snyder. and Dr. Rudolph U. Lancios of St. Thomas.

Appointed as members of the Board of examiners for Medicine and Surgery were: Dr. Norman D Thetford, St. Croix, Dr. John S. Moorehead and Dr. Bernard Mc. D. Krug of St. Thomas.

4-4-45

Named to the Board of Examiners for Pharmacy were: Hans Boje, St. Croix; Dr. Walter L. Corey and Dr. Eric O' Neil of St. Thomas. For Nursing: Chief Nurse in the Blyden, Mrs. Eugenie Ford and Miss Beatride Wenner, St. Thomas and Chief Nurses Arabelle Tutein, Ingeborg Nesbitt of Christiansted and Frederiksted, respectively.

First Colored Dentist Fully Prepared

West End News
4-4-45

In this issue we carry an article taken from an American paper telling of the appointment of Dr. Garnett T. DeLoatch, Municipal Dentist, as a member of the Board of Dental Examiners for the V. I. It is our understanding that he will be the sole examiner of those desiring to practice Dentistry in the island of St. Croix.

The first colored Municipal Dentist since the transfer, Dr. De Loatch occupies a very distinctive position, and is evidently conscious of that fact, and thus far has been endeavouring to measure up to the high expectations of the Municipality and the community. Up to now we have heard very good reports about his work among the children of the schools, and he has plans for doing more than ordinary routine work. 4-4-45

Realizing the necessity for it, the Municipal Council has made it possible for him to spend twice as much time on the job as his predecessor was required to do. As one official puts it, he therefore has a little time in which to practise dental hygiene. He has a four-point health program which he intends te explain in an article to appear in our columns, and which will be initiated with the cooperation of the Education and Health Departments.

Not only in the schools but also in the prison Dr. DeLoatch is making his presence felt. He is, however, greatly handicapped by lack of modern equipment. Money has been appropriated for purchasing same. Due to war conditions their acquirement is a slow process. Meanwhile he's trying to get along as best he can.

4-4-45

In the community he has been endeavouring to orientate himself to local life. He was recently elected Coach of one of Christiansted's Basketball teams, and is President of the Liberators Club, a group of young people interested in literature and community welfare.

Coming to us fully prepared to practise modern dentistry, other things being equal, Dr. DeLoatch should easily make a name for himself and endear himself in the hearts of our people.

4-4-45

66i-1945 General

GOVERNOR SAYS SOME SCHOOLS UNFIT FOR CATTLE... SLUMS GIVE NIGHTMARE

Kingston, Jamaica

Public Opinion

Living accommodation for nurses unfit for human habitation, ... schools in which no self-respecting farmer would keep cattle ... Alms-houses which are a disgrace to the country and slums which are a nightmare, were some of the things which His Excellency the Acting Governor, Hon. H. M. Foot, told the gathering at the Annual Dinner of the Jamaica Press Association on Saturday night, that he had seen, during his tour of the Island over the past few months. 12-17-45

Dinner was laid for over fifty guests. The after-dinner speeches were witty and on the whole inspiring. Seated at the head of the table were: His Excellency, Mrs. Foot, Mr. and Mrs. Michael DeCordova, Hon. R. H. E. Browne, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Browne; Mr. H. P. Jacobs, President of the Press Association; and Mr C. R. Crosswell.

The Governor in replying to the toast proposed by Mr. Jacobs, made many witty references to his association with journalists, particularly his brother, which association led to his discovery "that even a journalist may conceal a kind heart under the most unpromising exterior."

Dealing a telling blow on the Press in Jamaica, the Governor said: —

HIS CONCLUSIONS

"In Jamaica I understand that the chief function of your profession is to extract from visitors of varying nonentity their impressions of the island. I therefore think that it will not be altogether out of line with local tradition if I ask you to listen to the conclusions which I am bold enough to state after only a few months in the island.

"After this, the capital of the island, there is little new to say. Kingston is, of course, the undisputed Queen of Jamaica and as such I shall not fail to tender my due respect to her—but as you will have noticed I also take every available opportunity of paying my attentions to her very attractive younger sisters in the Parishes. During the past few months I have travelled nearly three thousand miles outside Kingston and by the end of this month I shall have met every Parish Board and seen practically every Hospital and Alms-house in the island as well as scores of villages, schools and water supplies and a dozen or more land settlements. I therefore feel that I should give you in a few words some report of what I have seen.

"At the risk of interfering with your digestion of the excellent dinner which we have just eaten together I first of all want to tell you some of the bad things I have seen. 12-17-45

REVOLTING CONDITIONS

"I have seen hospitals where the overcrowding is so serious that there are two or even three patients in a bed and where the living accommodation for nurses is unfit for human habitation. I have seen a few schools where children have to spend the greater part of their waking hours in conditions in which no self-respecting farmer would keep cattle. I have seen Alms-houses which are a disgrace to the beautiful country in which we live. I have seen slums which are a nightmare. I trust and believe that the people of Jamaica will not rest until these blots on the good name of the island are removed—and I am convinced that in a single decade it can be done. It is merely a matter of work and money and staff and materials.

"POVERTY AND DEGRADATION"

"There is, however, an even more serious and disturbing problem. We have in Jamaica a section of the poorest class which lives in conditions of poverty and degradation which can only lead to despair. It is a duty of paramount importance to meet the needs of that class. We must provide better living conditions, and better education and an opportunity for regular employment. We must, in fact, give to every man and woman in Jamaica a stake in the country and a hope for the future. It is a task for the Government and for the social services and for the Churches—the task is a challenge which everyone of us who believes in the future of Jamaica will be eager to meet. 12-17-45

THE CREDIT SIDE

"I have spoken of some of the evil things which I have seen in Jamaica. What can we say on the credit side? We have a country of unrivalled fertility and climate and natural beauty. We can produce the food in abundance which a hungry world demands. Our marketing prospects for all our principal crops have seldom been brighter. The shipping position is once more in our favour. We have a healthy balance in hand in our budget. We have just received an assurance of a generous contribution towards development and welfare from His Majesty's Government. Even more important we have, I am convinced, in every section of the population a determination to better conditions in the country. I have the feeling that I am working amongst a people who are now beginning to achieve a full confidence in their own strength and their own ability to put their house in order. I can imagine no more satisfying task and no more opportune time and no more progressive people to make the work of anyone who holds a responsible post an inspiration.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

"One of the first essentials if our work is to be well performed is an efficient civil service, a service with a sense of the urgency of the task ahead of us. As Colonial Secretary I like to regard myself as both the leader and the spokesman of the Service. I have had experience of several administrations, and I should like to say that I think that Jamaica is fortunate in having a good team of Heads of Departments. I should like also to pay my tribute to the way the Secretariat is standing up to the strain—and it is a very heavy srtain—of present conditions. I am happy and proud to be associated with those who work with me and I admire their capacity to carry on cheerfully, at high pressure and for long hours. I realise that this is a challenge which may well be taken up by several of my friends but I claim that the last lights to go out at night in Duke Street are the lights of the Secretariat. 12-17-45

COL. SEC. A STOKER

"I once compared the Government to a ship—in which the Secretariat is of course the stoke hole and I, as Colonial Secretary, am the leading stoker. I have had a short time on the upper deck, and I am glad to have had the opportunity of seeing all the work of the ship and understanding more of the course which we are steering. The interval of temporary elevation is now happily nearing its end—and I look forward to the time when I shall disappear once more into the bowels of the ship. As far as my personal inclination is concerned I prefer a little less gold braid and a litlte more honest soot. 12-17-45

"I shall be happy to get nearer to the boilers again, and to make it my duty and my ambition to get the last knot out of the fine ship."

66i-1945

General

The Good Neighbour And The Coloured Caribbean Peoples

Cincinnati Ohio

New York, Nov. 3

Public Opinion

A national policy of the Good Neighbour should be more highly preferred as a pillar of peace and security than atom bombs, navies, armies, air fleets, and world-wide spy systems. 11-10-45

America's Good Neighbour policy, sponsored by President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Sumner Welles may well be said to have saved the lives of countless thousands of North and South Americans and West Indians, in world War II. This policy has had the support of some of the greatest names in the history of the United States and Latin America. Simon Bolivar, Henry Clay, James G. Blaine, and Elihu Root were few among those who saw the Good Neighbour policy as a moral and necessary force in all efforts towards peace and security among nations and peoples.

it is a fact that Good Neighbours should share equally in discharging their respective obligations, duties and responsibilities, and these should not include insults and humiliations within the borders of any country which is in reality a member of the group of Good Neighbours. Of course, little is known in fact as to whether the present administration in Washington subscribes to the principles of good neighbourliness: Mr. Truman is a new president: Mr. Byrnes is a new Secretary of State, and there seems to be no outspoken adherent of and believer in the Good Neighbour policy of Roosevelt, Hull and Welles.

NO "COLOURED" GOOD NEIGHBOUR

Whatever present-day American policy may be, it is certain that so far as the Good Neighbour policy may affect the coloured people of the Caribbean, who visit the United States by way of the South and the nation's capital, there is no desire to practice that policy. It is a matter of record that many West Indians and Latin Americans have been subjected to the most brazen insults and humiliations in the United States within recent months. 11-10-45

Some of these visitors are the elected representatives of their people in their Houses of Legislature and are the officials of their governments. The bad neighbour policy of United States as it affected thousands of farm workers who come to the United States to assist in the war effort by planting and harvesting crops worsened so much that in May the House of Representatives of Jamaica unanimously adopted a resolution to investigate the treatment of Jamaican nationals in the United States. As a result a three-man commission came to this country and made a national tour of inspection of farm workers' camps.

FOREIGN RESENTMENT

Not so long ago, discrimination against a newspaper correspondent who was assigned to cover the San Francisco Conference inspired such resentment in Jamaica that the municipal council of Kingston voted unanimously to condemn the action of Pan - American Airways and American racial policy. The foregoing instances of the behaviour of a bad neighbour are only a few of many which are adding to the bad feeling between people of the West Indies and the people and government of the United States.

We predict that our international lawyers will prepare a bill of complaint of violations of treaties by the United States, for discrimination against the citizens of Great Britain and other countries is a violation of the treaties existing between those nations and America. Such aliens are entitled to full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territory of the United States and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

AMERICAN NEGRO NO EXCUSE

Nor can the thesis be sustained that because the American Negro is a citizen of the United States and is subjected to discriminatory laws of the several Southern states that foreign people of African decent must and should be similarly treated. The fact is the laws of the states need not be considered as having any validity when they conflict with the treaties existing between the United States and foreign nations. The U.S. Supreme Court has settled that matter many years ago. 10-11-45

Let My People Live!

IVORALL E. DAVIS

Kingston, Jamaica

Seven years ago disguised as a peasant labourer I covered and assignment for the late "Jamaica Standard" in Amity Hall, St Thomas. My task was to talk, eat, drink and sleep if possible with, and as, the people of the locality who had now become so irate and dissatisfied with the conditions under which they were forced to live that they were now determined upon avenging the wrongs done them and suspicious looking and unknown persons in their midst faced definite danger from the angry people who did not care just now whom they killed or hurt. 12-11-45

My mission was succesful. I had won their hearts and love; framed their petition (which was largely signed) and presented it myself to the then Colonial Secretary Hon. A. G. W. H. Gratham. Palliative Steps were taken by Government to remedy some of the defects and for a while conditions improved in Amity Hall. But that was seven years ago.

WORSE NOW

Today, the condition of the people of Amity Hall is worse than it was in 1939 These people whose inalienable right it is to live as human beings are living indescribable lives. Poverty, bad food, bad health, bad housing, almost complete absence of education or literacy is their abounding heritage.

Nakedness is a common thing there. Hunger without means of satisfying it, outside of resort of pilfering is a commonplace. When housing is mentioned in relation to the contrivances in which the people live, the term "house" is used for want of a proper name.

FURTHER TRAVELS

Amity Hall is not the only place of its kind in Jamaica, neither is it the worst. Later on in this series I shall take you in my "pen picture" travels through the filth-ridden, disease-infested hamlets and villages of your native land and shew you your brothers and sisters about whom many of us know very little and a greater number care less.

One day last week Nathan Martin of Port Morant had to seek shelter from the rain on one of the estates in Amity Hall and this story of his is vouched by me as a true description of conditions in Amity Hall.

"There were scores of workers, looking badly fed, prematurely aged and half naked. Some of them had been working there from my father was book-keeper at the Hordley estate 1908—1918.

The younger members consisted of young boys who usually drive the cows. The older members of these estate communities weed grass at 6d per square chain, and underbrush land for planting at 9d per square chain. Coconuts are pulled at 1/- per hundred plus halfpenny bonus, it is said.

The nuts are taken from the most remote parts of the fields, over water drains and the most difficult ground by barefoot people to the road for trucking.

NO EATING

If the picker does not carry his nuts to the roadway for the trucks he is not paid: Women are use to collect those nuts which fall by the act of God and carry them to the trucks for 1/- also. While working, hungry though they may be, they have to resist any temptation to taste a single nut. The penalty for using one nut, according to their own testimony, is one year's imprisonment and half a nut does not bring a reduction in the sentence. Mind you, they will say, the book-keeper before was hard but the present gentleman gives them an insight into the slavery days of their forefathers.

"From their small earnings the majority of the workers can buy nothing but a little food. Consequently there is only one piece of garment per person. 12-11-45

"There is no question of churchgoing for the adults and schoolgoing for the children. For no house of prayer, willing as they are to receive the poor, would accept these outcasts with their smelly bodies and tattered garments. And travelling preachers and instructors are perhaps as yet ignorant of the existence of these miserable wretches.

NO SELF-RESPECT

"As for self-respect among them, there is none. Aged women of about seventy and young men of ten share the same room with two wooden contrivances for beds and crocus bags for their bedding. They are not blood relatives, nor are they paramours.

"There is no kitchen and the people cook in front of their "houses." During heavy rains when the water rises, there is no cooking as they have no stoves to cook indoor. If it rained continuously for a week, starvation sets in. Because there is no pay for that period and the pittance collected each Friday night can barely last until next Wednesday—and remember it is one year's imprisonment for one coconut and the plea "a was hungry sah" is no excuse. They pray night and day for the cane crop to start as that brings a little money."

These are condition I have seen with my own eyes. I bring these conditions before the public at the request of the people themselves. When Martin was leaving and told them that he would make their condition known to the public, they lifted up their fainting voices and cheered to the best of their available strength.

There is as yet a ray of hope in their long frustrated lives, and I implore the authorities to do something for these unfortunate people. Let My People Live!

Haiti Looms as Banana Exporter

Kansas City Call Mo

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Ten years experimentation in banana growing in Haiti are beginning to show surprising results, according to officials of the Standard Fruit S. C. Co. of Haiti. 1-5-45

More than a half million stalks of bananas have been shipped from Haiti to Miami this season, reported John W. Brownson, vice president of Standard Fruit.

This 1944-45 crop is surpassing all previous records and is being shipped from Port-au-Prince in small boats, the demand for this popular fruit being so great, the entire output from Haiti being destined for distribution throughout the United States.

A comparatively young industry, banana growing, with other new developments such as the rubber industry experiment, will make Haiti an improper nation in the economic field, observers say and will do much to bring this little republic to the forefront. Much of the recent experimentation in the island's possibilities has been brought about through American aid. 1-5-45

In addition to other supply sources for bananas, Haiti, a virgin field, offers a close base to the importers and as a result more interest is being bulit in the Haitian field as far as his industry is concerned.

Haiti Asks U.S. Negro Aid

Chicago Defender

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Living in dire poverty resulting largely from the cut-throat practices of American financial schemers, the Haitian people need the moral support of the American Negroes far greater than they deserve their censure.

Dr. Mercer Cook, professor of romance languages at Howard university here, came to this conclusion after a two-year study sojourn in the little black republic, whose independence was bought with the blood of black men led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in 1796.

Chicago, Ill.

Bowed under the tyrannical stranglehold of America's financial controller, Edwin F. Roosevelt, whose sole responsibility in the island is to guarantee Haiti's debt of 10-million dollars incurred through "get-rich" schemes initiated by private American capital. Dr. Cook said there is no reason in the world for continuing his services. Haiti's debt is not owed to the American government, but to American speculators. Cook said, pointing out that she has never defaulted in meeting the payments on that debt.

How the American interests became so securely entrenched in Haitian economic affairs was set forth by Dr. Cook as he talked to the members of the Capital Press club at their weekly luncheon meeting.

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Rubber Project

At the beginning of the war, the Howard university professor said, Haiti was anxious to make her contribution to the all-out fight against the Axis. She volunteered to increase her agricultural production, and requested the United States to send down an agricultural expert to survey her possibilities. What she inherited through this request was a Wall street concern, popularly known as SHADA, and, an expert in orchid growing as the director of the project. A southerner, Dr. Cook said he started off with an "I-know-all-about-the-Negro" attitude. 11-17-45

Completely destroying Haiti's heretofore flourishing fruit industry, the American expert bought up all the land for a pittance, uprooted orange, banana, mango, and other fruit trees. In their place was planted a noxious weed, chryptoslegia, which promised to produce synthetic rubber cheap.

After three-years of experimentation it was found that it cost ten times as much to produce this rubber as by any synthetic method already employed in America. The project was abandoned, and the Haitian farmers were left holding the bag of this suicidal American-Haitian corporation scheme.

Following close on this major economic tragedy another project of bridge and road building was undertaken with American finance in the saddle again. Cook said the only bridge reaped out of another 5-million dollar investment was one bridge which spans an area over which no water flows. This he said was due to the American engineering company's unwillingness to listen to Haitian engineers. 11-17-45

Need Negro Support

Today, he said, Haiti's population, most of whom earn 30 cents a day, with excellently prepared school teachers drawing $30-$40 per month desires a closer bond with the American Negroes. This assertion, he said, is made as a result of talks with Haitians of all different classes.

These millions of people are being bled to death by American capitalists and need the support of American Negroes, Cook declared. Citing examples, he said that a one-cent box of matches sells for from 2 to 3 cents. When the Haitians sought to set up their own match factory, the American controller made it financially impossible since he and his staff control all of the exports and imports of the island. He cited another instance in which Cuba wanted to collaborate with Haiti in producing certain commodities, but when the financial controller placed such high duty on the items imported from Cuba, the plan had to be abandoned. Many other items of food, medicine and other necessities are so severely taxed, they are practically unobtainable, he added.

Cook said he holds no brief for any politician, and was not making any attempt to defend Haiti's President Elie Lescot, whose regime he admitted was "to a certain extent" a dictatorial government. He mentioned that Lescot had increased his mandate from 7 to 10 years as many other governments had done during the war. But, he said we charge too much prejudice to the Haitians, saying the light Haitians look down on the dark. The Howard linguist said he had seen far greater color prejudices among Negroes in Washington.

He said he was ignorant of what actually comprised the Haitian elite since there were the intellectual elite, the family elite, the political elite, and the moneyed elite, and as far as he has been able to see the various elite do not agree among themselves.

Students In U. S.

He said there were those who contended that the difference between the elite and the common people was that the elite were mulattoes and the peasants black. Cook said that such generalization would not hold up under examination.

As proof of the desire of the Haitians to know us better, he pointed to the record of Haitian students in American schools before and since the war. Prior to World War II, most Haitian students were educated in France. He said now there are some 240 in this country, 80 of them sent on funds provided by the Haitian government. These students are impressed by what they see, Dr. Cook said, and realize there is a solidarity between the two groups and go back with a different viewpoint. This, despite white Americans constantly telling them they are the Aryans of the Negro race.

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President Lescot's appointment of Ambassador Antoine, whose wife is an American Negro, is a departure from Haitian tradition, Cook said, and is further indicative of a very real desire for the friendship of the American Negro.

While he did not know the facts Dr. Cook said that he was sure that there were some Haitian military officers executed in President Lescot's purge of mid-1944—perhaps five or more. 11-17-45

Queried on attempts made by the Haitian government to gag the press—even at the price of throwing the editors by wholesale lots into jail, Dr. Cook said he had "no doubts" that some such efforts were made to crack down on newspaper publishers, editors and reporters.

Protestant religion, particularly the Seventh Day Adventist is making rapid inroads in Haiti, especially among the peasants, where they have established vocational schools. However, the religion of the island is still predominantly Roman Catholic, Dr. Cook concluded.

As a suggested starting point for the beginning of a better relationship between the American Negroes and their Haitian brothers, Dr. Cook recommended an impartial study and report on the island by a representative of the American Negro press. This he said should be done on a sufficiently protracted basis to insure accurate reporting. No cursory examination of facts, events and trends would do the job he said, assuring there are lots of people on the island who would be anxious to provide information.

MERCER COOK

Howard university language professor who has just returned from a two-year stay in Haiti. He will write on a series of articles on his observations for the Chicago Defender.

66i-1945 Haiti Political

REPORT OF HATIANS' BLOODLESS REVOLUTION OPENED TO PUBLIC BY U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT

Black Dispatch

Educational Committee Reports Show Five Percent of Population Hold Governing Rights

Oklahoma City Okla.

UNITED STATES WANTS CLASS SYSTEM

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The early distrust of Rafael L. Trujillo as president of the Dominican republic felt by the American government, and documents dealing with the outbreaks in the Republic of Haiti, which led to the assumption of power by Stenio Vincent, were made public on Saturday by the State department in announcing that volumes two and three of "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1930" are now available.

Herbert Hoover was then president and Henry L. Stimson, currently War department secretary, was his secretary of state.

In a lengthy report on the Dominican "blodless' revolution by the American Minister, C. B. Curtis, to the department, dated March, 1930, he says that "General Trujille, in spite of all the promises he made to my predecessor, was disloyal to President Vasquez from the first moment after his return to the country on Jan.6. He most certainly was in league with the revolutionists from the very beginning and never serbed his connections with them. It is safe to say that if General Trujille had been truly loyal to the Government, the revolution could not have succeeded—would probably not have broken out."

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Although the American government was strongly opposed to his coming to power, and discretly did all it could to prevent it, Trujille nevertheless was elected through ballot box stuffing and has remained in office since. As stated in the papers, one of the reasons which lent weight to the causes for the revolution was that "the country has always opposed the reelection of its chief magistrates."

7-28-45

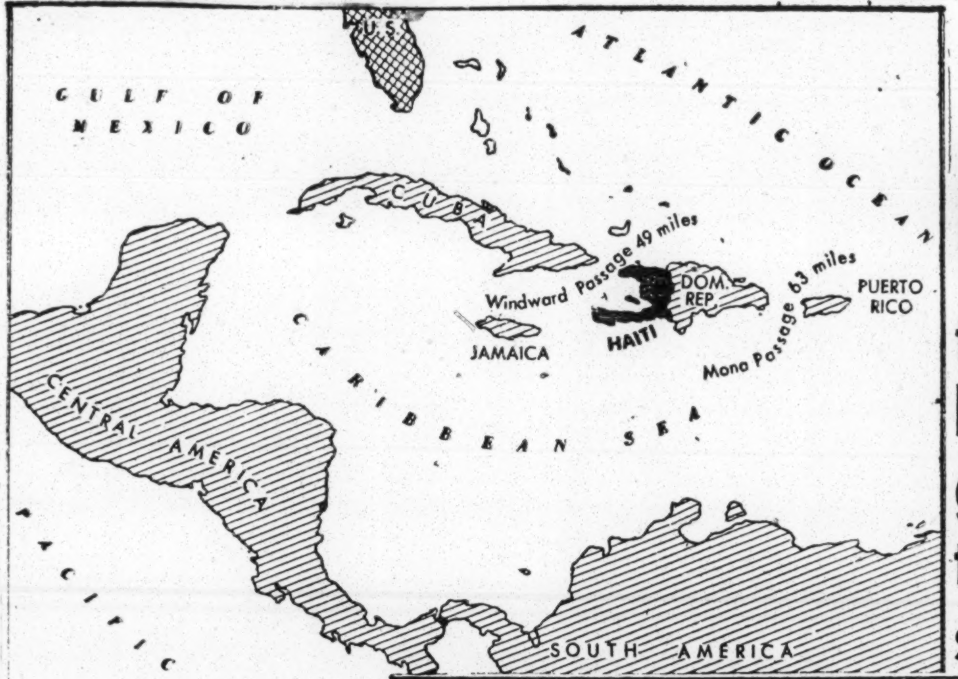
It is significant to note that although Trujille has enjoyed the recognition of this government, he is one of the few Latin American chiefs of state who during the life of President Roosevelt had not been invited ti make an official visit to the United States.

The sections of the papers treating of Haiti relate to the work of the Commission appointed by Hoover to study the Republic with an eye toward the withdrawl of American Marines and the rehabilitation of the country. The committee was appointed on Feb. 7, and W. Cameron Forbes of Massachusetts was named chairman. Later a special committee of Negroes educators, headed by the late Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee institute, visited the island to study educational conditions.

The Forbes committee found a tense situation in Haiti attributable to a number of things. In its report the committee said: "The failure of the (American) occupation to understand the social problems of Haiti, its brusque attempt to plant democracy there by drill and harrow, its determination to set up a middle class, however wise and necessary it may seem to Americans, all these explain why, in part, the high hopes of our good works in this land have not been realized."

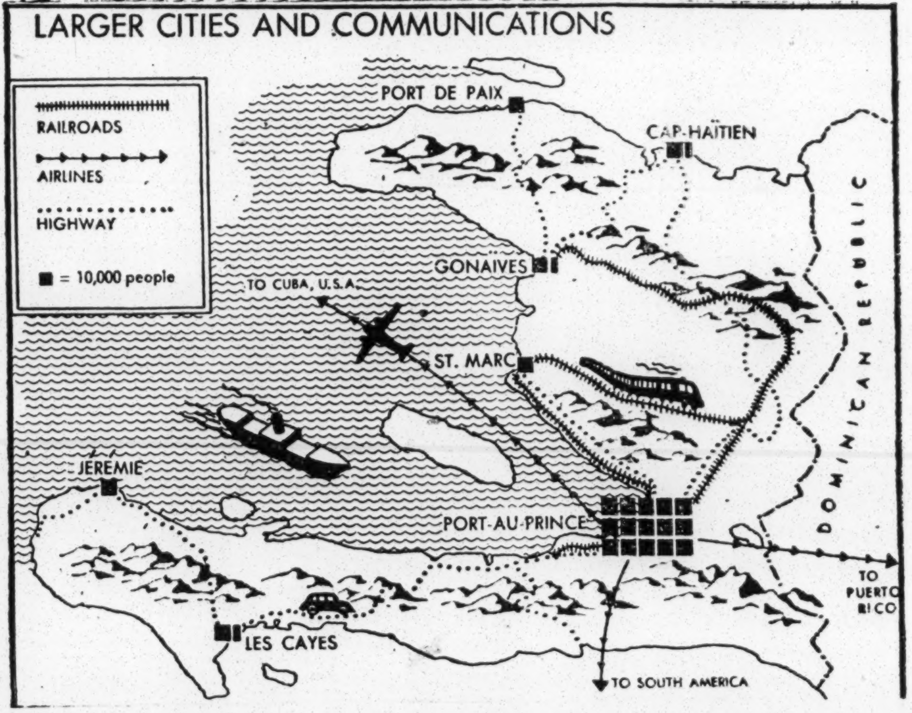
7-28-45

The report discussed race jrejudice and the existence of the "elite" governing class comprising "less than five percent" of the population. The committee was careful to cite in its recommendations, however, that "in retaining officers now in the Haitian service, or selecting new Americans for employment therein, the utmost care be taken that only those free from strong racial antipathies should be preferred."



HAITI

the responsibility of the U. S. government in the Haitian situation.


LARGER CITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

PRESIDENT LESCOT

By MAX L. HUDICOURT

(Outstanding Haitian Writer and Cultural Leader)

THE Mexico and San Francisco Conferences have made declarations of democratic principles for which all the governments have voted with such spontaneity that the reader willingly and justly believes that the concept of the freedom of man is solidified in all countries which signed these international pacts. The only shadow in the picture seems to be Argentina. This ominous shadow, for those who are familiar with the Latin-American problem is much more somber in other Latin-American countries.

In Haiti, the government of the Republic have the power in fact and by law, to confiscate all public liberties, through the state of siege, military censorship, martial law and the suppression of constitutional guarantees. All this weighs heavily on the national life of the country.

By an infamous series of violations of the rights of citizens, the Government of President Lescot constitutes a fantastic legality in order to serve his personal interests, together with those of his clique and those of the industrial and commercial monopolies of American companies.

The four freedoms essential to civilized man are non-existent through the interdiction of worker's trade unions, through the contracts of monopolies accorded the American companies and banks, through the prohibition of certain religious cults, through the gagging of the press and the keeping of many newspaper directors in prison and finally through the non-existence of all electoral liberties. This has for its immediate aim the maintenance by military force of the present dictatorial regime, the protection of monopolies of exploitation accorded the American companies, and the protection of citizens of the government of the U. S. who in fact and by law, direct the economy and finances of the country.

Americans Profit By Discrimination

This Hitlerian system permits American citizens, who work for the monopolistic companies and profit from their American interests, but who are paid with money of the Haitian State, to receive a salary ten times higher than the Haitians who do the same work.

This discrimination in labor is an unparalleled scandal in the black Republic of Toussaint Louverture, who dealt with Napoleon Bonaparte on an equal basis.

When attempts are made to protest to the United States Government we find ourselves faced with a standard reply: "We cannot enter into the internal affairs of the Republic of Haiti."

This really is absolutely false for, officially, by contract, and in the interests of capital and American imperialism, the United States Government by an executive agreement, obtained through the power of her economic and political influence the right to meddle in the following manner into the affairs of the Republic of Haiti.

The Responsibility of the American Government in the Haitian situation.

There is an old popular saying which states that "Those who have the money, have everything." The money of the Haitian State is taken in major percentages by the official delegates of the United States Government.

The Republic of Haiti has, from the National City Bank and from the Import and Export Bank a debt of 15 million dollars. Because of this debt, the financial control of the country has been turned over, since thirty years ago, to the American officials. About every five years the diplomatic subtleties change the machinery of the functions of this control but the fact and principle remain unchanged.

The present contract is the Executive Agreement of Sept 13, 1941, signed by the American and Haitian Governments. This complex agreement has as its object the placing of an administrative council at the direction of the National Bank of Haiti in charge of the Haitian finance. This council is composed of three United States and three Haitian citizens.

The American citizens are: Mr. W. H. Williams, Mr. Thomas Pearson, and Mr. Edward Roosevelt.

Here are Articles 4, 5, and 6 of this Executive Convention which grants to this bank, directed by an American, the exorbitant powers which will now be made known.

Article 4. The Administrative Council of the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti will be invested with the following responsibilities:

a) To elaborate the budget of the Republic of Haiti in prescribed manner as stated in Article 5 of the present agreement and to conform to the budgetary laws of the existing Republic of Haiti, those of which must remain active save when they will be modified in order to render themselves in conformity with the present accord.

b) Direct the calculation and execute the expenditures of the Government.

c) Collect all the custom revenues.

d) Supervise and inspect the collection of all revenues other than the custom revenues which are defined in Article 11.

e) Establish the regulation and administration of the revenue of different communes.

Article 5. The Administrative Council of the bank will estimate the ways and means, it will estimate the total expenditures which will be effective within the limits of the ways and means at its disposal; it will suggest the budgetary limits within which the various ministerial departments comprising the Haitian Guard; will function and fix the accord with the Haitian Government necessary expenditures to be exercised by the Bank in its fiscal functions.

Article 6. In the first ten days of each month the representatives of the bearers of the bonds (Mr. Williams, American citizen) will be a member of the Administrative Council of the bank, and will receive from the said bank the necessary sums to cover the monthly payments."

The question of monthly payments on interest and amortization of borrowing rests with the American banks.

U. S. Deeply Involved in Haiti

When therefore, the United States Government built this exceedingly profound control in the internal affairs of the Republic of Haiti, with the companies and citizens of the United States benefitting so greatly from this situation, it is clear to everyone that the United States Government has the complete responsibility of the co-author in all the injurious acts which are committed in Haiti. The subtle and cunning intervention has for its goal the maintenance of economic and political influence of the United States in this country where the three American officials direct, by their budgetary powers, customs, taxes and finances.

The responsibility of the United States Government is so deeply engaged in the internal affairs of Haiti that with it rests the obligation, the power, and the right to hold an investigation of the denounced deeds, with the aims to punish the guilty American citizens.

The stipulated position of the American Government which has created a firm responsibility with the Haitian Government must authorize every Haitian and American citizen to present their claims or demands before one or the other government or before the two simultaneously.

Lescot Ouster Sought By Newly Formed Group

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
9-29-45

Haitians Ask Pres. Truman To Intervene

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — President Truman was asked last week to help oust Elie Lescot, Haitian president, by a newly formed committee of Haitians, whose announced aim is to liberate the people of Haiti.

Branding Lescot as a usurper of the Haitian presidency by virtue of violence and military force, the committee's resolution to President Truman and the American people said:

Whereas the United Nations charter of San Francisco is a solemn obligation among the signatories to establish democracy throughout the world and consequently at home first.

RESPONSIBILITY

Whereas the government of the United States champion of this democracy has, moreover, a direct responsibility in the affairs of the republic of Haiti through the maintenance of three American officials in directing Haitian finance by virtue of the convention of September 3, 1941, they are Edward F. Roosevelt, W. H. Williams and Thomas Pearson.

Whereas the Haitian government of Elie Lescot, fascist and dictatorial through his written constitution and through deeds, illegal in origin and criminal through his coup de'etat of April 15, 1944; prolonging his term for seven years; having suppressed by decree ,the constitutional guarantees; having established a number of years ago, a state of permanent seige over the territory of the Republic; having suppressed all the liberal newspapers, six in number keeping numerous editors of newspapers in prison for reasons of offense of the press for liberal propa-jurisdiction of a military tribunal; having shot at the beginning of last year some twenty citizens for political reasons, constitutes a disgrace and a scandal in this world after the war.

REGIME OF TERROR

Whereas under this regime of terror no popular and democratic election has taken place since 1930.

Therefore for these reasons, through the function of the good neighbor policy and the precepts of the democratic peace of San Francisco, we demand the abolition of the convention of September 3, 1941 and the return of the control of our finances to the authorized representatives of the republic of Haiti.

New Haitian Envoy Received By Truman

The New York Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The new Haitian ambassador to the United States, Jacques C. Antoine, presented his credentials to President Truman Wednesday noon and reaffirmed the fate of Haiti which he said is "indissolubly" linked with that of the United States. The recently-arrived envoy replaces Andre Liautaud who has been given a position in the cabinet of President Elie Lescot as secretary of education and public works.

M. Antoine returns here after an absence of nearly five years. He had been secretary of the Haitian legation from about 1936 to 1940. He is a diplomat of wide experience, having represented his government at the Inter-American conference at Lima, Peru, in 1934. Upon being relieved of his duties here in 1940 he was appointed undersecretary for foreign affairs by President Lescot and was in that post until handed this new assignment. 10-27-45

The ambassador is married to the former Miss Carolina Wickliffe, an American Negro of Los Angeles. She is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles and was a teacher in Washington when the two met. They were married in a civil ceremony performed by President Lescot, who was then the Haitian minister here. They have one child, Claire-Clyde, who is three years old.

661-1945 Haiti Social Conditions

Striking Out for Unity

NEGRO-JEWISH RELATIONSHIPS UNDER ACID TEST IN HAITI

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 8-18-45

EDITOR'S NOTE—From Port-au-Prince, in the Negro Republic of Haiti, Dr. Lourie describes the life of the Jews there, and discusses the whole range of Negro-Jewish relationship. At this time of "lunatic fringe" attacks in Congress on Jews, Negroes and Catholics, and conversely, of reported attempts to arouse the Negro against the Jew in this country, Dr. Lourie's article appears to have special significance.

(Copyright 1945 by Independent Jewish Press Service, Inc.)

By DR. I. LOURIE

The oft-told tale of enforced Jewish migration has, during the last few years, repeated itself; this time with a new ending. With practically all of Europe and Asia closed to them, the sons of Israel have had to search out new continents on which to settle and start afresh. Their wanderings have led them to seek haven, in many cases, in the midst of another oppressed people, the Negroes. An interesting example of this joining of forces is to be found in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. There, in the small Negro Republic, there were few Jews before 1938, hardly more than a handful of Sephardic Jewish families, i. e., Arabs, members of the rather large Arabic colony which occupies an important position in the commerce of the country. Most of the Arabs in Haiti, incidentally, are Christians. In recent years, through the hospitality of the Haitian Government, some 200 families, refugees from Europe, found shelter in Haiti. Most of them are baptized, many are agnostic, professing no faith, but to the Haitians they are—Jews.

Because of Haiti's predestined place in world affairs as a Negro republic, and its anticipated great influence on Negroes everywhere, relations between Jews and Negroes there exceed mere local importance.

ANTI-SEMITISM FELT

The black race seems to be vulnerable to anti-Semitism. In the USA anti-Semitism is rife among Negroes. Though the leaders of the Negro movement are opposed to anti-Semitism, the masses are easily reached by Fascist propaganda. Here in Haiti the Government is loyal to the Jews, educated people, too, show great sympathy for the Jewish refugees. Nevertheless, even here anti-Semitism is sometimes felt, proving that Fascist propaganda has stirred up anti-Semitism in Haiti. The ignorance of the Negroes regarding the real situation of the Jewish people is used by Fascists all over the world, for their own ends.

It would be fatuous, however, to allow the inroads made by anti-Semitism to discourage us from seeking a better understanding of the Jews by the Negroes.

UNITY OF NEGROES GROWING

8-18-45

In spite of difficulties the idea of a united front of all Negroes against discrimination is gaining momentum. There are about 200 million colored people in the world. At the outbreak of the war (Haiti was one of the first countries to declare war on Germany), the President of Haiti, Elie Lescott, proclaimed: "To you Negroes of this world, Negroes in Africa, Negroes in America, Negroes in the Caribbean, wherever you are, unite, help the great democracies for the defense of your endangered liberties, for the defense of your right to live as men under God's heaven."

The peace, if it is to be a real one, must bring better conditions for the black race. This improvement will not be the same the world over. As far as Haiti is concerned, she will certainly enjoy greater economic and financial liberties after this war. The increasing of the Pan-American idea, which has shown good results during this war, will give Haiti a certain role in the common policy of the twenty-one American republics. Haiti is one of the United Nations and has helped to win this war by delivering essential materials.

IMPORTANCE OF FEPC

In the United States, with Fair Employment Practices legislation passed in many States, the status of the Negro is gradually improving, and remarkable progress is to be noted within the past two decades. Despite all bars, the Negro is advancing, and in the face of his advance, prejudice gives way. It is realistic for the Jews to take into account the fact that 200 million people of the black race, important now both politically and socially, will attain a position of notable influence on world affairs in our times. It is important, therefore, that we concentrate on dispelling, among Negroes, the fables about the Jews impressed on them by anti-Semitic propaganda. In America, in Africa, wherever the Negro lives, we must bring him the true facts about the Jews.

Jews must work to forestall the poisoning effects of anti-Semitic propaganda among the Negroes. They must enlighten the masses of the black race in America, Africa, and other countries, acquainting them with the true spirit of Judaism. The black race must be shown that the Jew has never been his oppressor, as so many other of the white races have been, but is working with him against their common foe—race discrimination.

The logical place from which this re-education must spring is Haiti, for it is there that the future leaders of the black race are to be found. Already Haiti is drawing plans for the fight against race prejudice. At a conference of the American Republics held recently at Chapultepec, Mexico, the Haitian delegation, headed by the great statesman, Gerard Lescott, presented a resolution condemning all religious and race discrimination.

Newspaper Ban In Haiti Bared

The Defender Chicago, Illinois

9-15-45

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Haiti's Nazi-like censorship cracked down this week on all newspapers published on the island.

Newsmen who dared violate the government ban have been thrown into jail, it was revealed here this week.

Climaxing a bitter battle to wipe out criticism of the State, the Haitian government formally suspended all publications despite repeated appeals for a free press from West Indian and American organizations.

In a bitter move to completely wipe out opposing viewpoints, the government move came after a probe had been launched by the International League for the Rights of Man to determine whether Haiti had violated the principles of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

The league also charged that four newspapers, La Patrie, L'Action, National, L'Oeuve, L'Opinion and La Nation, had been suppressed and the respective editors imprisoned without trial. Dumas Pierre Louis, one of the editors, is reported to have died in jail.

Other editors, said the league, were arrested and imprisoned and await military trial for printing or distributing circulars' critical of the Haitian government. 9-15-45

Haiti's answer to the league has been that her newspapers were suspended because of a "shortage of newsprint."

66i-1945 Hawaii

Blame It on Race Hate, Woman Shortage

Tan GIs Unharmed as Hawaiians Attack Dominating White Yanks

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa

12-8-45

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

HONOLULU, Oahu—By a strange twist of circumstances, Nergo servicemen stood by totally unmolested, recently, as scores of aroused Hawaiian youth "revenged" themselves on white American sailors and soldiers in a series of unparalleled race riots which swept through six of this city's most congested districts. With the cry, "We won't harm you colored Americans," the brown-skinned rioters left behind them a bloody trail of broken American heads and crushed American noses—all of them white.

THE REASONS WHY

When some quiet had been introduced into the situation, the chief causes listed for the anti-Caucasian outbreaks were:

(1) An acute woman shortage.
(2) American armed forces' policy of racial prejudice.
(3) Yankee imperialism.

For some time, observers had discussed the explosive potentialities contained in the sharp unbalance between the relative numbers of men and women on the island. Prior to Pearl Harbor, there existed a ratio of approximately one female to each five males. There is now an estimated 150 males to one female. "Native"" resentment gradually wore thin against the American serviceman, flashy with his bankroll and outspoken in his desires, who held the potential threat of luring away the dark-skinned citizen's sweetheart, wife, or sister.

12-8-45

NAME-CALLING BEGINS

In the past few months, as racial tension increased, an upsurge of offensive name-calling was observed between white American servicemen and native Hawaiians. Servicemen began to use the term "gook" to describe any Hawaiian, whose color, manner of dress, and physical features identified him with the great masses of impoverished and oppressed non-whites. This term, commonly used by white persons in referring to Filipinos, never before had been used to designate Hawaiians.

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In retaliation, the local boys publicly began calling white American servicemen by such uncomplimentary names as "dog-faces" and "horse-blankets."

Seething beneath this two-pronged, ill-concealed resentment has been the oppressed and exploited Hawaiian's age-old rebellion against the harsh hand of "Yankee imperialism." To the under-privileged brown-skinned working classes, long disfranchised and held down by their American planter "masters," the white-skinned American soldiers and sailors represented typical symbols of foreign domination.

12-8-45

ILLEGITIMACY HIGH

With approximately eighty illegitimate births being recorded each month during the past two years, and venereal disease rates showing a 500 per cent increase, it is not difficult to understand how Hawaii's woman shortage blew the lid off of the whole ferment.

The situation has been viewed with mounting interest by Negro servicemen stationed in this area. Throughout the European Theatre of Operations, Negro servicemen were insulted and occasionally beaten by white Amercans who objected to the black man's intermingling with European women. Here, the colored soldier goes without notice, and the unpleasant racial shoe is now on the foot of the white American. During the recent riots, the revengeful Hawaiians made it plain that no harm was intended to any "colored American."

THEIR OWN CREATION

12-8-45

As one colored Marine puts it: "Before this inquiry is completed, the various committees and leaders who are carrying on the investigation are going to find out, if they admit when they do, that they have been obliged to bear the brunt of their creations—namely, race-hate, stay-on-your-own-side-of-the-fence theories, and so on."

Only Four Cases Of Typhus Proved On St. Croix Dr Thetford Says

St. Croix Avis

Only four cases of Typhus have been proved on St. Croix, it was made known by Dr. Norman *D.* Thetford, Chief Municipal Physician for St. Croix, in a letter to the *A*vis last week. Because of the press release coming from the Office of the Acting Governor concerning typhus in St. Thomas, interest in the matter has grown somewhat, thus causing Dr. Thetford's letter. 5-23-45

Of the four cases proved, "the first about two years (a resident of Frederiksted) and three within the last siz months, all in Christiansted," write Dr. Thetford.

"This is the same disease that has wiedr out people in *E*urope and Asia by the tens of thousands, but to spead in its virulent, most deadly form, it is necessary for a considerable percentage of the population to be infested with lice, which are the vectors (agents of spread) from man to man".

Frequency of sloop traffic between the island is likely to contribute to the spread of the disease, which in turn calls for contro measures. Says *D*r. Thetford, "Temporary campaigns to kill rats may slow the spread of the disease, but rats breed so rapidly that the only way to permanently decrease the rat population is to BUILD THEM OUT of places where they can find food - warehouses, stores, bakeries, etc."

Federal Funds Obtained To Train Sanitary Inspectors

5-17-45

St. Croix Avis

To further its campaign for the promotion of health and sanitation in the Virgin Islands, the Department of Health has obtained federal grant-in-aid funds for the purpose of training and employing sanitary inspectors, it was made known by Dr. N rman D. Thetford, Chief Municipal Physician. The new laws and regulations concerning the handling of meat, milk, etc., and active prosecution of the permanent campaigns against veneral diseases, insect borne diseases, etc., require a larger force than St. Croix has ever been able to afford. The current force of two sanitary inspectors for the entire island represents a low mark in the history of the *S*ervice since the position of the Chief Sanitation Officer was abolished some years ago. Also since 1942, these men were transferred to the supervision of street cleaning under the Department of Public Works.

Funds are available beginning July 1, Dr. Thetford said, for a three-months course (in English) to be given in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Ten men will be selected from the entire Virgin *I*slands to take the course, who are able to meet the necessary requirements. High School graduates or young men who consider themselves particuulary fitted for the work will receive preference.

Applications shall be made in writing and forwarded to the Chief Municipal *P*hysician.

OUR MEDICAL SERVICE

Public Opinion National Daily

THE EDITOR:

Sir,—If Colonel Stanley really means what he says about Health, he will have to let Jamaica have a new Director of Medical Service.

Never before has the Medical Service of Jamaica been in such a terrible state; this despite the aid from Sweepstake profits.

Some officials from abroad and Governors have expressed themselves as pleased with what they saw atfer visiting our hospitals, after which I could come to no other conclusion than that they had never entered a decent hospital.

Time and again legislators have asked for Commissions to enquire into the running of the Medical Dept. Time and again such efforts have been blocked by methods known best to those who desire no investigation. 1-8-45

I am etc.,

E. H. FLEMING

School Of Hygiene To Be Set Up

Public Opinion

Sir Rupert Briercliffe Kt., C.M.G., Medical Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, arrived here on Saturday last by 'plane.

Sir Rupert has just completed a visit to Trinidad, British Guiana and Dutch Guiana. will concentrate on the conversion of the Local Public Health Training School into a School of Hygiene for the West Indies.

Sir Rupert will be here for about a week in connection with the scheme and at the conclusion of his stay will proceed with Dr. Hill, Head of the Public Health Training Centre, to Cuba where they will consult with Dr. P Crawford, Head of the Rockefeller Foundation for the Caribbean Area. 3-12-45

Editorial

West End News

Public Mandate Must Be Carried Out

4-17-45

When the Municipal Council meets tomorrow it is hoped it will exercise the greatest care in handling what is known as the Health Ordinance. Two bills are before the Council, one aiming at outright repeal of the law, the other proposing amendments that would rid the law of what may be termed its drastic restrictions, but retaining sufficient safeguards therein for the protection of the health of the community.

It is admitted that in line with plans for post-war tourist development entrance into the island should be made as pleasant as possible, but outright repeal of the Health Law would defeat the whole program of tourism, and place the island on the BLACK LIST of plane and steamship companies. It would destroy the foundation of social legislation the Council is laying to its credit, and nullify the basic objectives of the ten million dollar public works program which include community health and tourism. Can you picture an island paradise in which HEALTH s sacrificed on an ALTAR of GOLD?

4-17-45

Our Editor and all the members of Council are the best of friends. The public is definitely in favor of the latter proposal, which must be taken by their representatives as A MANDATE to secure its passage. The public also wishes to remind these representatives of their campaign pledges not to play politics with the vital interests of the community, and to seek its advice on all matters on which they may be in doubt. The men are being closely watched, and the News will be forced to publish the names of all those who vote for the outright repeal of the law. 4-17-45

It is admitted that people must be encouraged to come into the island, but no thoughtful person will want to tarry or invest their money in an island where dangerous communicable diseases are running riot. Thank heaven that cannot be said about St. Croix at the present time, and the day should never dawn when that can be truthfully said about St. Croix.

661-1945

Housing

Housing Representatives Visit Virgin Islands

ST. Croix AVIS

J. Frank Cordner, Insular Representative of the Federal Public Housing Administration, accompanied by Miss Marie Hays, Housing Management Advisor for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and Pieter C. Pauw, Deputy Chief of Supervison of the General Field Office, of the FHA, are visiting the Virgin Islands for several days in connection with housing matters. 3-22-45

These officials conferred with District Attorney James A. Bough Director of Social Welfare, Roy W. Bornn and Acting Governor De Castro, on Monday afternoon last. The visited St. Croix on Tuesday and left yerterday.

Miss Hays was formerly Secretary to the late Governor Paul M. Pearson at one time.

66i-1945 Jamaica

Speaker Refuses Motion To Outlaw Race Discrimination

Public Opinion

The Speaker of the House of Representatives refused yesterday to place a resolution, notice of which was given by Dr. Ivan Lloyd, requesting the Government to enact a Law to provide against discriminating practices particularly in relation to employment.

Following is the resolution: Kingston, Jamaica

"BE IT RESOLVED that this House request Government to give favourable consideration to the enactment of a Law to provide against discriminating practices so as to secure that no citizen of this Island be discriminated against because of colour, race or creed in regard to obtaining any form of employment or in any manner affecting the exercise and the enjoyment of all the rights and liberties of citizens." 12-13-45

In rejecting the motion the Speaker wrote:

"I regard this motion as an attempt to revive in debate a matter or the principle of a matter, which has already been disposed of during this session.

"I therefore rule it out of order.

"(Sgd.) C. M. AITCHESON,

"Speaker,

"12.12.45."

One comment: I deny that this matter or any principle relating to it has already been disposed of by the House. I question the veracity of the Speaker relative to this matter.

Housing In Montego Bay

Public Opinion

We see that the **Northern News** true to its word is pursuing its campaign for the improvement of the town of Montego Bay. The editorial in its issue of December 8th was devoted to the problem of housing and it would appear from that article that housing situation in Montego Bay has vastly deteriorated in the past two years.

12-12-45

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We ourselves possess intimate knowledge of housing conditions in Montego Bay as they were in 1943. We published a report on social conditions including housing on the 11th Dec. of that year in which it was stated among other things, that 70% of the dwellings in the town were in poor repair, that 50% were in such a bad state as to be unfit for human habitation, that many of them were without furniture of any sort, that they were overcrowded to a point at which we were induced to believe only the poor state of repair in which they stood was saving their inmates from suffocation, that the community as a whole was in a state of grinding poverty, and that the standard computation of rent in the town at that time was on the basis of an annual return of 50% of the value of the property, which was equal to 100% of the houses themselves. The average family consisted of two adults and one child under fourteen. Average weekly income per family was 8/8 out of which 2/3 had to be paid out in rent.

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We did not believe that these conditions were capable of deterioration in this country. It is clear, from the revealing editorial in the **Northern News** that we were wrong. The demand for these amazing pens and crawls has now plainly outrun the supply, and the population has now overflowed on to what passes for verandahs in these habitation and have even taken to sleeping, we presume on the naked earth, under their unspeakable floors.

We are glad that the **Northern News** has not omitted to point out that many of the worst of the tenements in the meanest sections of the town are owned by prosperous business men in Montego Bay. We wish to add that some of these men are members of the very body that would normally protect the health, if not the income, of the defenceless working people—the Parochial Board. That is why the persons who carried out the survey in 1943 got into bad odour with these men and why the said men made every effort to destroy the Progressive local organisation by which the survey was sponsored. They have succeeded better than they bargained for,—too well, indeed, for their own designs and their own pleasure—but be that as it may—the people have undeniably been made to pay.

Kingston, Jamaica

o o o

We hope that this fact will not escape the Labour movement and the genuine, if miniscule, progressive section of the community and that the people will be fully educated as to the true origins of their own misery and of the action that must be taken by them to remove the considerable forces of authority in the town that are inimical to their true interests. The Parochial Board above all has proven itself absolutely worthless. Let the people get a new Board drawn from honest leadership among themselves. Then let them see that the new body retains its soul and carries out its mandate. Nothing less will do. This work has been well and bravely begun by the **Northern News.** Let all men of good will now back it up and do their own bit. The day is drawing near when their chance will come—the election of a new parochial board or Borough Council for Montego Bay. Let the true friends of the people prepare themselves, then let them prepare thier people for that day. There lies all their hopes. If they fail, Montego Bay will remain for many long years a festering ulcer throbbing with human misery and desperation under a thin ugly scab of ill-gotten wealth and prosperity.

Nurses-Our Latter-Day Slaves

Public Opinion

We believe that the discontent and unrest which has long existed among the nursing personnel in Government medical institutions throughout this island are now reaching the proportions of a crisis and that the Government may shortly be confronted with the very serious emergency which they themselves have sedulously generated for a number of years. 12-11-48

Kingston, Jamaica

There, indeed, already exist many elements of danger in the situation as to the medical services of the country. There is an acute shortage of nurses and this shortage is being almost hourly aggravated by the steady exodus of these people not merely from the Government service but from the island itself. These precious women are not behaving in this way because of any whimsical preference for private practice or employment, or because of any capricious desire to transfer their skills and their careers and services to foreign lands. The reason lies in the repulsive circumstances that surround this noble calling in the whole island of Jamaica, and, above all, in the service of the State where they test to the point of torture the qualities of patience and stamina in the strongest of those who misguidedly make it their life work. And as this baleful system of elimination proceeds, so is the process of torture automatically refined and intensified to a truly vicious perfection heartlessly if blindly calculated sooner or later to accomplish the collapse and extirpation of the service which is its true victim.

We learn, for instance, that a nurse in a state hospital is still required in this day and age to serve on a shift of twelve hours of work and that as a result of the scarcity of personnel produced by the conditions referred to above it is regarded as entirely reasonable and normal in these institutions to require a nurse to work for an additional four to five hours without overtime pay and without any adjustment or compensation of time in the next spell of duty.

That is to say, when a nurse whose twelve hours work is done at 7 p.m. is ordered to continue on duty until midnight she is required just the same to report for duty at 7 a.m. the next day and she gets no pay at all for the extra work. And quite apart from the sadism to nurses themselves which this practice represents, let the country bear in mind the fact that these people are brought to this condition in the work of looking after the sick of this island, which is exacting enough in all conscience in the best possible circumstances.

In addition to the above, and for the same reason, we are informed that the annual period of leave allowed each nurse for recruitment and change from work has been reduced from four to three weeks and that the matter of departmental leave has been made subject to the absolute discreton of the matron in each institution. So, as the weight of toil and labour in these places grows, and as rest and leisure go down, so are the opportunities and the time given yearly for change and recovery reduced, so are more nurses broken and driven away, and so the lot of the hardy survivors become more unhappy as the whole mad process revolves in an ugly vicious circle accumulating and refining human misery at every turn. Already the nursing personnel is being diluted with lay maids without training and without the preliminary education to receive that training. This is the royal road to retrogression that will become broader and broader as the need of nurses grow and as the profession stirs and excites the allergy and detestation of our young women and makes them shun and avoid this career of mercy. When that is done but a little more, a great crime against humanity will have been consummated in this island,—in its own name and by its own government.

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It is hopeless now to expect this process to be arrested or mitigated by the authorities who have been besought in vain by the Nurses Unions and by other bodies and persons, including the West Indian Royal Commission, for many years, to raise the service from the level of bestial toil and drudgery to a truly human activity of mercy and honour and of reasonable comfort and of just reward.

These women have been asking for salaries and conditions of work on a level with what people with comparable training and preparation receive everywhere; an eight-hour day — good prospects of addvancement on the basis of merit to the highest positions in the service—some relaxation of the present workhouse discipline,—adequate and attractive accommodation and amenities. It's nothing more than they deserve, or them the state can provide.

o o o

But it is clear that the Authorities will never provide these things of their own accord and volition, and that the nurses will themselves have to take drastic steps to get them before all is lost; and the country, in the interest of its own well being and survival, must back them up. We have no doubt that the country will. For ourselves, we are resolved to support them with all the power at our command.

66i-1945

Jamaica

Let My People Live

Public Opinion Jamaica, Kingston

By IVORALL DAVIS

They Lived With The Dead

Have you ever slept in a tomb? Revolting question! you exclaim. It was intended to be. The truth is that there are scores of men who have no other place to play their heads but in the tombs of the ancient dead, right in the heart of Kingston.

I know that there are many persons who will refuse to believe this story. It sounds so incredible, but I am willing to take any person or number of persons along with me one night to the Ebenezer cemetery east of the Coronation Market, and show them the conditions under which our fellow Jamaicans live. I guarantee their safety from the "quick" I cannot vouch for the dead. Yes, they sleep in tombs. They live with the dead.

These are some of the conditions of human degradation and inequality which exist under the New Constitution of Jamaica, and which the smugly complacent have conveniently glossed over.

12-19-45

OTHERS LIVE NOWHERE

But there are a greater number who live nowhere. I have seen these forgotten men and women sleeping on piazzas all over Jamaica. You have only to go to King Street and North Parade any night and on the east side you will see nearly a score or more of poor, men and women, some worn out with old age, others enfeebled with infirmities, rejected by Alms houses and scorned by those who see them. Please do not disturb them. They have retired to "bed."

You see them there as Roger Mais so nicely puts it "......in rags... old men and old women......prostrate with hunger and sores upon the sidewalks of cities and upon vermin in —homes."

During the census of 1942. 10 people were enumerated by Mrs. Edith Dalton James in the Park at Half Way Tree. That was there home. Another man was enumerated under the almond tree to the north of the bridge where Brentford Road joins with Slipe Pen Road, Others were not seen at their accustomed "homes" in the other parks, and no one thought of going to the Ebenezer cemetery to enumerate those I have already described.

12-19-45

THEY HUNT WITH THE DOGS FOR FOOD

Haven't you ever seen them, in the early morning searching the garbage boxes of eating places, looking for a morsel of food. Well I have. Some of them are too weak to work, too proud to beg ... too upright to steal. All of them are the products of a social system of rapaciousness, greed and avarice. A system which has sapped the vitality of their fathers before them and left them an heriatage of misery, of disease and want, and hunger and crime.

Yes, I have seen them rivalling the dogs for food. They have no future. And the children beside them cannot be offered "the future glory of Mankind." "It is high..... (they) cannot attain unto it."

THE UNGLORY OF SQUALOR

In this unglory of squalor and poverty, and ignorance and grime, of stunted bodies and diseased minds, we see the result of a social system, of the iniquitous profit motive and self-seeking interests, and so, I want you to come along with me to a little hill in the district of Moorelands backwoods of St. Catherine. The path is precarious and sometimes dangerous but with caution you will reach. Here they are—The Allens

There are 10 members of the family, and they are (with the exception of the baby at its mother's breast) been yaws patients at the clinic about 3 miles away, at sometime or the other. The size of the house.....did I say 'house', excuse me please, that is wrong, what I mean is the contrivance of coconut boughs, bamboo, sticks and banana thrash, in which they live is about 8 feet by 6 feet. They could not afford to build it bigger.

12-19-45

Some of them are naked. The others are in rags some standing some sitting on the ground. The mother was once a patient at the Yaws Clinic at Redwood and because she had no clothes to wear, ceased to attend the clinic after a time and was prosecuted in accordance with the Yaws Control and Compulsory Treatment Law. But she failed to turn up in the Court at Linstead and a Bench Warrant was issued for her arrest. The policeman from Guy's Hill attended on her to execute the Warrant. She was seen. She did not resist but he did not take her. He couldn't! She was naked! Literally naked apart from the proverbial fig leaves, in this case made out of old crocus bags.

THEY HAVE NO FOOD

I have been to see them in the early mornings, just after sunrise. There is not a morsel of food for any one of them. If by chance, Utilda, one of the smaller girls, finds a young pumpkin on the vines around the "house" this is cooked in much water with some herring salt, and that is the family's tea and breakfast. It sounds funny doesn't it? but there are others in Meuse and Ragsville and Bonnet, and March Street, and Bingo Lane, and all over Jamaica who haven't got as much. Their "houses" too are damp and dark and overcrowded, and they eat food which is not nourishing enough to maintain minimum health. But let's go to St. Thomas, I've got something to show you.

12-1945

THE "HOME" IS THE KITCHEN AND THE SANITARY CONVENIENCE

In November 1944, there was an outbreak of Dysentry in St. Thomas: I had been sent there by the Medical Department to assist in checking the outbreak. One morning in the district of Stokes Hall, I happened upon a little hovel, not more than 6 feet by 5 feet. The height from the ground was approximately 6 feet. I had asked a man on the premises "Is that your latrine?" but his reply was quick. "No sah. A wan ole 'ooman live deh sah." I am not deriding his speech for that's his legacy of slavery and capitalism.

I walked over but stopped my breath because of the obnoxious odour coming from the inside of the "room." Bending under I saw a form huddled up on a wooden structure, a sort of shelf on which some of the better off poor persons put their dishes. This however, was the old lady's bed. It was also her kitchen table. Her utensils, which were beside her, were made up of some bottles and condensed tins and an old plate

This problem of povertd and human degradation any want can be abolished, but it cannot be abolished under the existing economic system in Jamaica or of Imperialism in England. It is "no mere doctrinaire assertion in claiming that the abolition of poverty can only be made possible by the common ownership of the country's wealth." The Governor knows that. It is applicable to his homeland too.

May I therefore once more appeal to my countrymen, to awake from their slumber, and answer the call. Face the stark realities of the wretched lives of their fellows, their brothers? To be unashamed in referring to them, and talking about them until those in authority sit up and take notice. Can I appeal to His Grace the Arch-Bishop of the West Indies and to all the Clergy, and Legislators to join in the fight against these enemies of God's blessed heritage of plenty, and beauty and love?

12-19-45

These conditions are a disgrace to civilisation. I ask them to join in the fight for freedom from the vacillation of private enterprise, and avarice and greed. All I ask is that you LET MY PEOPLE LIVE!

66i-1945 • Jamaica Jim Crow

INSIDE STUFF By "ZIK"

West African Pilot

ABOLISHING JIM CROW PRACTICES IN JAMAICA

MY friend and colleague, Mr George Padmore, of London, in a communication, which I publish below, gives an idea of how West Indians forced Americans to abolish colour bar practices in Jamaica.

According to him, young Jamaicans, finding no other effective way of venting their bitter resentment, resorted to beating-up prejudiced Americans who had come to the island fresh from the Southern States of America with their attitude of "superiority" to the "Nigger."

Mr Padmore writes: 2-15-45

Attempt to introduce American jim-crow practices into the West Indies has been defeated by militant Jamaicans, who in their resentment against the colour bar have beaten-up prejudiced Americans from the Southern States.

The full story of the way Jamaicans banded together to defend their civil liberties and forced the local authorities to take action has been told to the British public for the first time.

MULATTO AND BLACK

Writing in the leftish weekly, New Statesman and Nation (London), Mr Fernando Henriques, coloured Jamaican President of the Oxford University Union, the top-ranking students' organisation, says that "The colour problem in the West Indies has never assumed the gigantic shape that it has in the United States.

"The reason for this is that the majority of the communities are essentially coloured, and there is no question of a white majority oppressing a black minority as in the latter country.

"As a result, coloured people are found in every type of profession.

"That is not to say that discrimination does not occur. 2-15-45

"But it will never, or rarely, take the form of the naked race antagonism which predominates in the Southern States of America."

Explaining the caste system based upon shades of colour within the Negroid group, the writer says:

"In every community which has been dominated or controlled by Europeans there arises an evitable bias towards the white because that is the colour of the dominant race.

"The mulatto will consider himself superior to the black, and will feel more in common with the European than with the Negro.

"So while few white West Indians would consider the racial problem from the angle of the southern gentleman who reiterates in all discussions on the racial question: 'But what would you do if your sister married a Negro,' there is nevertheless a quiet discrimination amongst all the coloured population.

"The parents of brown children will encourage them to marry fairer people as it means a definite step up in the hidden social scale."

AMERICAN TOURISTS

Against this conflicting ethnic background, Mr Henriques then proceeds to show the influence of American tourists upon the social practices. 2-15-45

"But the actual geographical situation in the West Indies has helped to create the problem.

"The island of Jamaica became one of the recognised tourist resorts for Americans.

"The growth of the tourist trade led to the usual social discrimination against the coloured population by the Americans.

"But as the American was always of means the discrimination remained on the level of the more expensive hotel or bar, and did not descend to the street car.

"On the one hand the average man recognised that the American tourist represented a very definite source of revenue in the island.

"Coloured people of means did not attempt to stay at what were known as tourist hotels.

"On the other hand incidents occurred like that concerning one of the leading barristers in the island who was a Negro.

"He attempted to book a room at one of these hotels.

"In a written reply the hotel's tariff was quoted with a paragraph saying that to him the charges would be 100 per cent more.

"This was the state of affairs up to 1937.

"In that year, as is well-known, the general unrest in Jamaica culminated in a series of riots and disturbances on a really alarming scale.

"The feeling in Jamaica was such as to produce a homogeneity of thought and feeling throughout the whole population.

"Action against this particular type of racial discrimination seemed to be taken overnight.

ENTER DOUGHBOYS

"On New Year's eve the hotels were invaded by coloured Jamaicans who demanded to be admitted to the festivities.

"Such was the feeling of the island that they could not be refused.

"In the long run discrimination in its American form disappeared.

"The Jamaican had found a new self respect.

"This was the state of affairs up to the war and the granting of the West Indian bases to the United States.

"The impact of the American army may be compared to that of the tourist," says Oxonian Henriques.

"Both brought money and provided employment at high wages.

"From this point of view they were welcome.

"But an unfortunate choice was made in the type of American sent to Jamaica.

"Quite a large proportion of the soldiers and airmen came from the Southern States.

"Their immediate reaction to Jamaica was to attempt to put into practice the social behaviour of Georgia or Missouri.

"The response must have alarmed them.

"For the first time the Southerner was in contact with a coloured population which did not accept the idea that nature had designed it in an inferior mould to that of the white man. 2-15-45

"Incident followed incident.

"American soldiers would go into a bar, demanding to be served before all these 'Niggers.'

"On refusal they would try to wreck the bar.

AUTHORITIES APOLOGISE

"In response Jamaican youths organised themselves in bands; and whenever Americans attempted to create incidents they were frustrated by sheer weight of numbers.

"It was a losing fight for the Americans," declares Mr Henriques, "very definitely a minority in a coloured country, newly imbued with political consciousness.

"The whole island seemed to be united against a revival of the former state of affairs.

"Eventually the authorities were forced to give way, and the greater part of the Southerners were removed.

"The new troops were issued with very strict instructions as to their behaviour towards the people of Jamaica, which appear to have been observed.

"But comparatively recently an advertisement was issued by the leading newspaper of the island giving details of a minor position at one of the bases.

"At the end it stated that white applicants would be preferred.

"A tremendous storm of indignation broke out throughout the community. 2-15-45

"The matter was taken up in the Legislative Assembly.

"Finally an apology was published on behalf of the American military authorities saying that the advertisement had been inserted without their approval, and steps would be taken to reprimand the person responsible.

"Moral victory could go no further.

RACIAL EQUALITY

"The present situation in Jamaica is one of almost complete equality as regards race" says the young Oxford scholar.

"The same hotels are used by both black and white, both coloured and American.

"There is no discrimination in cinemas or bars.

"The American is accepted as part of the community, and is more or less forced into the position where he has to accept the coloured man for what he is actually worth.

"It must be admitted, however, that some support was forthcoming for the American attitude originally.

"This came from the very small category of Jamaicans known as 'pink men.'

"The 'pink man' is some one who prides himself on his pure white ancestry. 2-15-45

"In a country such as Jamaica which represents a complete racial amalgam it verges on the absurb to maintain such an idea.

"He is a bold man in Jamaica who can pretend to pure European ancestry and back it up with facts."

Concluding his observations on the race problem in Jamaica, Mr Henriques poses the question:

"How far is the example of Jamaica valid elsewhere?"

And makes the following observations:

RACE PROBLEM DIFFERENT

"Admittedly the racial problem varies from country to country.

"Conditions in the United States and South Africa are entirely different from those in the West Indies.

"But in all these regions on the fundamentals of the problem is the necessity for the creation of self-respect on the part of the Negro.

"So long as the Negro continues to live in bad social conditions in the United States and South Africa next to a white community with a higher standard of life it is impossible to create that self-respect; no matter in what country these conditions may be found, there will be racial discrimination. 2-15-45

"Economic inferiority is the root of the rationalisation of the myth that the black man is naturally inferior to the white.

"The problem in America cannot be solved on West Indian lines.

"The unconscious mentality of the South is based on the economic and sexual fear of the Negro.

"But an appeal can be made to the self-interest of the individual.

"If it can be demonstrated to the Southerner that the economic backwardness of the Negro is holding up his own advance; if education and the general propaganda machine of the press and the radio were directed in some part to the destruction of the myth, a solution of the problem might almost come in sight."

Color Line Creeping In Jamaica

The Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Georgia
9-13-45?

London, (ANP) — Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Coloured Peoples, in a report issued last week, probed somewhat into the report that color was playing too large a part in personnel in the island of Jamaica.

"We have received two letters during the month from different departments of the public service in Jamaica, lodging the complaint that distinctly colored, with necessary qualifications, are being passed over (or in other ways treated harshly) in favor of more lightly colored personnel who are not similarly qualified. We have made inquiries about this and were told that in all these matters the New Jamaican constitution gave full powers to the local government to deal with them.

"We therefore desire to bring to the attention of the present Jamaican government the possibility of the existence of such grievances and the need to make certain that the best trained persons in the island receive that encouragement and those opportunities which will make the best possible contribution to their country's welfare."

The interesting part of the charges is that this is a labor government, a government of the people and hence would be supposed to be the last to try to develop a color caste.

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Charge Color Line Creeping In Jamaica

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

London, Sept. 12.—Dr. Harold Moody, president of the League of Colored Peoples, in a report issued last week, probed somewhat into the report that color was playing too large a part in personnel in the island of Jamaica. Dr. Moody said: 9-15-45

"We have received two letters during the month from different departments of the public service in Jamaica, lodging the complaint that distinctly colored, with necessary qualifications, are being passed over (or in other ways treated harshly) in favor of more lightly colored personnel who are

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American Jim Crow Thrown For Loss By Jamaica, BWI City Council Bill

New York Amsterdam News
New York 12-1-45

In the fight against the United States brand of race prejudice and jim crow in Jamaica, West Indies, no one has done more to whip the Americans on Jamaican soil than Wills O. Isaacs, members of the Kingston and St. Andrew Municipal Corporation, commission merchant and a member of the party executive of the People's National Party Mr. Isaacs arived in New York recently on business.

The first clash with United States race prejudice occurred in January, 1944, when the American USO Club advertised in the Jamaican newspapers for "white" employees. In combatting this new type of discrimination in Jamaica, Mr. Isaacs introduced a resolution in the City Council asking the Secretary of State for the colonies in London and the British Ambassador at Washington to protest against such behavior to President Roosevelt.

Local FEPC Success

As a result of the city's action, Mr. Isaacs said, the Officer Commanding the American troops in Jamaica, immediately apologized to the government and peolpe of the island, and the officer responsible for inserting the advertisement was removed from his post and sent back to the United States. 12-1-45

A second resolution presented to the council by Mr. Isaacs protested against discrimination involving Jamaican nationals in the United Ctates. This was in connection with Frank Hill, a newspaper correspondent, who came to the United States in April to cover the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, Mr. Hill was refused service in a restaurant at Miami, Florida. The result of this action by the Kingston City Council is not yet known, but in both cases of protest, the Jamaicans also called upon the other city councils of the West Indies, including Barbados, Trinidad, Bahamas, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Guiana and British Honduras, and called the matter to the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the President of the United States.

Of his actions in fighting discrimination against Jamaicans, Mr. Isaacs declared: "In Jamaica the Americans have got to behave themselves. We do not tolerate such actions by anyone there."

Turning his attention to Jamaican politics and the program of the People's National Party, Mr. Isaacs said: "The people of Jamaica are realizing that it is only our party that has a policy and a program which can cure the economic and social ills of the country. It is safe to say that within another 4 years, due to the fact that the present government is without a policy and program, our party is certain to be in power." 12-1-45

In a tribute to N. W. Manley, K. C., leader of the People's National Party, Mr. Isaacs said: "It is not only to the oratory and the intellect of the man to which our attention should be directed, but to the soul which inspires and moves him in his work for the common man in Jamaica and the West Indies as a whole. His sacrifices in time and money in connection with the program of the PNP are enormous."

JAMAICANS THINK TWICE BEFORT THEY PROPOSE

Savannah (Ga.) Tribune

Kingston (ANP) — The low marriage rate here, said to be one of the lowest in the world, may reflect—among other things —Jamaican men think twice before they propose marriage.

Except for 1907, the year of the great earthquake here, and last year—the year of prosperity due in part to the employment of Jamaicans in agriculture and industry in the United States—it seems that cupid has been on vacation.

Last year 6,379 nuptials took place. This was equivalent to 5.07 per thousand of the population. In the United States, even in 1942—before the war sent increased thousands to the altar—the marriage rate was 11.9. In Canada it was 10.09; in the British Isles, 8.8, and in New Zealand, 7.9. 12-13-45

It is pointed out that several factors tend to retard the marriage rate here: (1) married women cannot work in the government, (2) the men have a great deal of pride and don't want their wives to work, therefore seldom marry until they feel able to take care of a wife and (3) marriage here means an elaborate ceremony, not a trek to the Justice of the peace; such ceremonies are costly.

The fact that 40,000 Jamaicans were working in the United States last year and part of this provided many men with the means with which to get married. Perhaps for years some of these men who went to America had been trying to save up a nest egg so that they could put the question to the girl of their choice. But it was not until the war came and with it jobs in the United States that these men got the opportunity of salting away money for the ring, a house, and perhaps a piece of land.

Another factor accountable for the increased marriage rate here was the induction of men into the armed forces. Such men wanted to leave someone to come back to.

Not Enough Hospital Nurses So Patients Turned Away

Public Opinion
Kingston, Jamaica

The disgraceful conditions which obtain at the out-patients department of the Kingston Public Hospital is a matter of frequent and indignant discussion among all sections of the public, as fresh instances multiply daily.

Time and again patients awaiting operation have to be taken away by sympathetic friends or relatives after watching the patient suffering for hours, and rushed to the surgery of a private practitioner.

The situation is worsening steadily as the population of the Corporate Area increases. Jamaica

The reason for this is a deplorable insufficiency of personnel and equipment at Government hospitals.

In the face of this, and recognising their own inability to do anything even in the most urgent cases, nurses have developed a callousness and insensibility to the suffering of others, which not infrequently manifests itself in downright discourtesy. 12-13-45

NURSES TIRED AND HARASSED

"Maybe it is just because they are tired and harassed, because after all they are only human, and can stand only so much", one sympathetic patient who had half a needle broken in his hand, explained.

This particular patient waited for three and a half hours—from six o'clock in the afternoon until 9.30—before he finally decided to go to a private doctor and have the operation performed. 12-13-45

Complaints about this state of affairs, and other matters in connection with our public hospitals have been heard so often that there appears to be a cynical complacency in regard to it on the part of responsible members of Government, which it seems is coming near to be shared by a large section of the public.

661-1945 Jamaica- Education

A BRAVE EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION HAS ATTRACTED WORLD ATTENTION: EDUCATION-WITH-FREEDOM IN A SCHOOL WHERE THE CHILDREN FIND STIMULUS, HELP PLAN THEIR OWN WORK, AND LEARN TO MAKE THE THINGS THEY WILL ENJOY

Public Opinion - Jamaica

"It Lives" — This School In'ndustrial Lancashire, the Answer To Critics Is TheZest The Children Have Fo Their Lessons And Leisure

5-18-45

From 'Picture Post'

To those who are brought into daily contact with schools it is an easy matter to appraise the worth of an individual school almost as soon as one enters its doors. One can readily decide if there is the proper atmosphere of industry and attention to duty, which should be expected from teachers and children alike, and it is surprising how correct these first impressions prove to be. In the case of Prestolee school, however such a ready assessment is not possible. Something different appeals to the visitor here; it is immediately apparent that, while there are obvious indications of interest and activity on the part of the children, they are being trained in usual ways. That they are happy, and are enjoying themselves, is plain.. but the orderly and pleasant way in which they approach their tasks suggests that there is no wasting of time, nor lack of purpose in what they are doing.

5-18-45

But why should this school be so different from others? It is not fortunate in its choice of conventional work has been accomplished. To ensure that a scheme such as this should succeed, there must be a Headmaster with patience and intimate knowledge of his pupils. He. in turn, must receive loyal support and the greatest help and sympathy from the members of his staff. One cannot fail to be impressed by this aspect of the school's life at Prestolee.

Classrooms in a school such as this cease to be places in which children sit to do their work. They are specialised laboratories in which the youngsters gain their early impressions and, sooner or later, reach the stage of being able to express their own thoughts and ideas in a variety of ways. There are plenty of books, some of them provided from official sources and others supplied by friends of the school. Newspapers and periodicals are also provided, and it is especially from these that the children extract much of their knowledge. They are taught

5-18-45

to be critical, to learn to express themselves freely and frankly, and if they find difficulties in their reading to face up to them, and seek the answers for themselves. They are taught how to study on their own and to learn by doing so. Some of the school furniture has been made on the premises, and much of the enjoyment of the children results from the amenities which they, as a part of their training, have provided for themselves.

5-18-45

Time-tables and programmes play an insignificant part, for the children come back when school hours are over. With them, too, come their parents and older brothers and sisters, many of whom have been lucky enough to receive their own education here. It is they who answer most effectively the question whether Mr. O'Neill has planned wisely and well. For, whatever the sceptics may say, these people value the tradition which has grown up around their school. They know that their school has gained a world-wide reputation, and take pride in the fact that it was here they were given an opportunity of self-development, of learning the value of self-expression and of growing up into people capable of independent thought and judgement. Here they acquired interests and outlook which compensate to some extent for the ungenial conditions in which they live and work.

It serves a part of Kearsley, an industrial district between Bolton and Manchester, and lies down in the valley in the shadow of a large cotton mill. Its surroundings are typical of that part of Lancashire, and its suffers from the drabness of its environ. But inside the school, there is a warmth which prevades the place and seems to emanate from its well-known Headmaster, Mr. O'Neill, a man who, in spite of all sorts of difficulties, has given this school a life and a meaning peculiar to itself.

5-18-45

In it he has developed his ideals, and put into practice the opinions which from his youth he has considered vital in the early stages of the education of the type of boy and girl with whom he has to deal. He has not been content to follow the normal ways of instructing children, but rather to insist upon bringing to fruition his own methods, and these have been based upon the fundamental assumption that what children learn for themselves is of the greatest value to them in their training for life, and the more they can learn in this way the more readily will they be able to develop initiative, and become self-releant.

Such experiment in public elementary schools is unusual; the public expects its money to be spent in a way which will be productive of results, and who could say that the methods adopted in Prestolee were going to be the best in the long run for the children? Time, however, has done much to bring to the Headmaster the success which is due to him, and one has a suspicion that the Education Authority has enjoyed the reflected glory which has come its ways from Mr. O'Neill's devotion to educational ideals.

Talented Jamaican

Public Opinion

6-9-45

Miss Gloria Carpenter, Law student, who has graduated from Toronto University with the B. A. Degree (First Class Honours). She plans proceeding to Cambridge University where she will take the LL.B. Miss Carpenter led a brilliant scholastic career both here and in England before entering Toronto. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carpenter, of Halfway-Tree St. Andrew.

6-9-45

66i-1945

National Council

National Council Of West Indies Seeks Representation At The Frisco Confab

West African Pilot 4-28-45

Will Present Case Of Islands' People

KINGSTON.—The West Indies National Council has not only sought representation at the United Nations Security Conference at San Francisco, but has demanded self-determination and self-government for the British West Indies.

According to Public Opinion, a daily newspaper, Mr B. Moore, and Miss Barbara Watson will represent the W.I.N.C. at San Francisco and will press for a hearing of the case for the West Indies.

The W.I.N.C. bases its claim on the principle of self-determination for the Caribbean archipelago, as was enunciated in the Act of Havana, in 1940.

In the meantime, the West Indian press will be represented at San Francisco by a galaxy of journalists among whom is Frank Hill, brother of Frank Hill, who has just returned from the World Trade Union Conference.

4-28-45

Both brothers were interned in the Detention Camp a few years ago for their trade union activities.

Mr W. A. Domingo, one of the leading nationalists of the British West Indies, in his column, writes of the San Francisco Conference and the Caribbean colonies in this wise:

"The main emphasis of the West Indies National Council, in the light of the real situation in the islands, should be on self-government as a right and as an indispensable prerequisite of regional security.

"Self-determination should come after, not before, self-government and questions of race should not be pressed at this time.

'Federation ought not to be pressed either.

4-28-45

"It is a question that should develop later.

"Obtain the right of self-government for the entire area and allow the people to decide the form of government they want.

"To claim self determination and federation at the same time with self-government is bad strategy."

Nigerian Nurse Is To Specialise In Rehabilitation For The Post-War

West African Pilot

3-14-45

Mr M. A. Kuti Is Granted Scholarship

According to Dr J. W. P Harkness, the Hon. Director of Medical Services, Lagos, Mr M. A. O. Kuti, a nurse attached to the European Hospital, Lagos, has been selected for special nursing training in the United Kingdom on scholarship and hopes to sail shortly. 3-14-45

The course will embrace the joining of amputated parts.

On the completion of his course, Mr Kuti will serve in the Nigerian rehabilitation hospital.

Although this is not part of the scholarship scheme, it is one out of many attempts by the Medical Department, to see to the good maintanance and comforts of rehabililated personel in the post war years.

Born at Abeokuta, Mr M. A. O. Kuti is the son of Chief Samuel O. Kuti, of Abeokuta, and had his elementary education at the Igbore School, Abeokuta, finishing up his secondary school career, in the Baptist Boys' High School, Abeokuta. 3-14-45

He left the college in 1934, and after teaching for two years, was employed as a nurse in the Medical Department, Lagos, in 1936.

661-1945

Panama

Panama Race Pattern Not Unlike U.S. Deep South

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

By RAMONA LOWE
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK. — Panama's Negro Youth Congress, though only five years old, has already a membership of several thousand youths striving for the education and advancement of colored youth, Arthur Blackett Ford, young Panamanian business man, said here this week.

5-5-45

The Congress attempting to surmount some of the handicaps of native education is working to provide scholarships for ambitious youths. One of the scholarship recipients is studying medicine in Howard University Medical school.

The Congress has also attempted to acquaint the Isthmus people with the contributions of American Negroes. It sponsored a recital by Aubrey Pankey, celebrated baritone, and one by William Grant Still, famous composer and musician. When the California architect, Paul Williams, visited Panama, they held a reception in his honor so that the people might see and know him.

The race consciousness and desire for racial solidarity being exhibited now can be traced back directly to the Garvey movement which caught the imagination of the Caribbean peoples as well as American Negroes several decades ago, Ford said. This has been intensified by resentment against the American gold and silver pattern set up in the Canal Zone. Although American efficiency has provided splendid shopping and recreational facilities in the form of commissary and club houses which contain food markets and dry goods store, motion picture house, restaurant, reading room, carpenter, shoe repair and barber shops, silver employees (native Negroes) can only receive a ninth grade education while gold employees or whites can start at the kindergarten and go through high school. If native workers in the Canal Zone want to go further in education they must go into Panama and attend the Spanish schools there.

Ford who owns a store in Panama City which he hopes to develop into a chain of stores in time, serves as an agent there for the American Apex and Poro Beauty products for which there is a wide market and for Negro newspapers. While in New York for a short period to make arrangements for studying law here "because the people need someone who knows the law to defend them in their struggle," he purchased a supply of books with which to stock his store.

5-5-45

"We have no free public library there and the only books we have are those American Negroes send down to us." Among those he selected were Eric Williams' "Negro in the Caribbean"; Richard Wright's "Black Boy"; Earl Conrad's "Harriet Tubman"; Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poems and the pamphlet, "Races of Mankind."

Says Color Bias Carried To Panama

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

11-21-45

PANAMA CITY — (ANP) — When Arnulfo Arias, former president of Panama, returned from exile Tuesday, he was greeted by 10,000 people, men, women, and children. Four years as a result of a revolution staged, he was forced to flee from Panama.

Hardly had Arias set foot on his homeland's soil then he announced his platform for future action. "Panama for Panamanins." Arias criticized the United States roundly. He accused the Americans of unfair treatment of Panamanins, most of whom are colored, declaring the United States had drawn the "color line" and otherwise humiliated the people of Panama. The United States, which employs thousands of the masses of Panama in connection with the operation of the Panama canal, has set up two standards, the "goal standard" which applies to whites in salary scales, facilities and accommodations and the "silver standard" which applies to blacks and other Panamanians. His speech caused the greatest enthusiasm among the masses who hate the white Americans.

11-21-45

'Silver' Workers Ready to Fight for Rights

If You're Not 'Gold' You're A Nobody in Panama Republic

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the third in a series of articles on life in the Panama Canal Zone. The author spent thirty months in that area as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

11-24-45

By JOHN M. BURNS II

PANAMA CITY, Republic of Panama—Life in the Republic of Panama is free and easy with little public regard for race, color or creed. At least, thatis the declaration of Government officials, who discuss the question of racial discrimination in the Latin Republic. However, a closer examination of the situation shows a large contrast between the words and the deeds. The color line drawn in the republic is strictly an economic one. The races can mingle in picture shows, eating houses, public buses or chivas, the museum, and the schools, including the National University.

But in the higher class establishments, such as the International Hotel in Panama City, prices are too high to permit the average representative of the silver class to enter. If one does get the money, he is politely, but firmly told there are no vacancies and that there is little prospect there shall be in the future.

NO JIM-CROW LAWS, BUT . . .

There is no law saying that persons of mixed blood or African blood are forced to live in Caledonia, Rio Abajo or other more or less slum areas. But these are the sections where you find the silver worker living.

Rents are very high in both Panama and Colon, the two largest cities in the Republic. Most workers make hardly enough money to pay for a room. The result is much overcrowding and a recent survey showed 3,000 persons living in one two-block area in Panama City. So much comment was aroused that the Government has launched a study of the housing situation and has borrowed a slum clearance expert from the United States Army to help with the problem.

TRYING RENT CONTROL PROGRAM

In Colon, the Governor of Colon province and the Mayor of the city have worked out a rent control program which is having some effect. It sets ceilings for all types of housing. However, these ceilings are far higher than for comparable dwellings in the United States.

Landlords, to give a true picture of the situation, are inclined to blame the silver workers' desire to live in the same section of a city as the reason for the overcrowded conditions of some areas.

BARRED FROM EXCLUSIVE DISTRICTS

Racial leaders reply to this charge with the comment they are forced to live in certain areas, as they are barred by their race from buying or renting in the more exclusive districts such as Bella Vista.

In one place in both Panama and Colon is no color line drawn. That is in the numerous night clubs, one of the chief sources of income for the Panamanian who does not work for either government. There, anyone, regardless of race, color or creed, is allowed, just as long as he has the cash to pay for his liquor and food. 11-24-45

NO JIM CROW IN NIGHT CLUBS

Night club entertainers, too, are of many races. In many cases, the most popular ones are those of African descent, who sing or excel as rhumba dancers.

Churches, too, in this part of the world draw little color line. However, many of the religious sects are those imported from the United States, and most of them are sponsored by the silver class.

In the Panama Canal Zone, which is operated by the United States Government, are two hotels, the Tivoli at Ancon, adjoining Panama City, and the George Washington at Cristobal, adjoining Colon on the Atlantic Coast side.

These hotels are operated by the Panama Canal Railroad, which is a corporation belonging to the United States Government. They are very luxuriously equipped and are the best in this section of Central and South America.

TOUGH FOR TRANSIENTS

But all of the customers must be on the gold standard. The maitre de will stop silver workers trying to enter the dining rooms. The room clerks never have accommodations for the transient who desires a room. There are virtually no hotels available to the racial who must visit either Panama City or Colon, except in the very much undesirable sections of either city.

There is little evidence that things in either the Republic or the Canal Zone will change in the next several years. When the problem is discussed with officials of the Republic, they place the blame on Uncle Sam.

And when the issue is raised with the Government officials in the Canal Zone, they say the matter is one to be settled by the Republic.

Whether anything can be settled by activities of groups in the Republic at present is a question that is being watched with interest. However, the encouraging feature is that the silver worker is taking an interest now and is hopeful that in the future, he can receive full recognition of his rights and be given equal opportunities.

66i-1945

Peasantry

PEASANT INSTALLATION

3-13-45

In other countries they may talk of the restoration of the peasantry. We might do so only if we regarded Jamaican history as continuous from 1494, which, of course, would be meaningless and futile, for the poor Arawak Indians, the original peasant proprietors of the land are long since, in a vulgar but expressive Jamaican phrase, "st—, ro— and forgotten". No. The history of these West Indian Islands, as objects of conquest, and fields of peasant enslavement, from the beginning, tock a different course; and we perforce write of peasant installation, rather than of peasant restoration.

Public Opinion

How might Jamaica have developed, even when Sugar was King, reconciling a free peasantry, with the nidustrial baron, the sugar manufacturer? Or reconciling a free peasantry with a coffee manufacturer?

Obviously cultivation of the soil is best done by a proprietary peasantry, the proprietor not too good to labour in the field side by side with paid labour, they both enjoying between them much the same reciprocal relations as existed between artisan, apprentice and journeyman in England, the journeyman perhaps looking forward one day to becoming a master craftsman, the peasant labourer perhaps looking forward one day to becoming a peasant proprietor.

3-13-45

Is there much doubt that in that way would have evolved that love of the land and care of the land which are so necessary for both the peasantry and the soil and the nourishment of the population of every country. Is it too late for us to direct our local economy along these channels? Let it never be forgotten that the subsistence economy of this Island, and the production of the Island's staple food were developed by the slaves of their own initiative, and have remained ever since the mainstay of Island nutritional requirements.

Nevertheless by and large the opportunities of the peasant tenant or proprietor have been limited to mountain land, starches for subsistence and sale, vegetable crops and such permanent crops as coffee or scattered citrus for sale. They have had little access to the good care lands or banana lands or to the farms available (making allowances for a different environment) to the peasant farmers of China, or Eastern Europe, and still less to farms like those available to the peasant farmers of Western Europe, where a stable peasant economy has been built up with subsistence and sale crops and animal husbandry.

3-13-45

What a difference it would have made, what a difference it may still make, if land and people were reciprocally accommodated, so that the natural cultivators of the land may by education, background, and access to land gain a proprietary interest in the produce from the land. Then may the wheel of life and the wheel of health be lubricated with knowledge and love and care and reasonable satisfaction, and a sound economy.

Will the 4-H Clubs take us towards this objective? They may, if these small settlers retain a willingness to ce their full and fair share of labour side by side of the hired help. For there should be no degradation in manual labour. There is a story, apocryphal or not, that Harold Lindo Staved off an unwarranted strike at his sugar factory, by being able to start and stoke his own furance.

66i-1945

Penicillin

The Future Of Penicillin Production

Public OPinion

BY 4-30-45

John Langdon-Davies, M.B.E;

well-known British author and journalist, specialising in scientific subjects, on which he has written several books and numerous articles.

When Sir. Alexander Fleming discovered a patch of green mould contaminating a culture of bacteria in his London laboratory 16 years ago, it was the beginning of a new hope for the whole world, but also of a succession of headaches for British manufacturers.

The story of the discovery and medical importance of penicillin is by now fairly well known, ~~but~~ how its mass-manufacture has been brought about by British scientists and their industrial colleagues is almost as exciting.

It is a story, often repeated in human history : someone stumbles on an unexpected gift of nature which should benefit everybody. Nature's way of producing it is found too slow and it has to be improved on.

Long ago some Chinese observed silkworms weaving in their own way a silken textile. Soon, the silkworms had to be domesticated and multiplied in number. Later, men tired of waiting around for a silkworm to develop and spin its cocoon, and learnt how to do the whole thing in a factory. First, the silkworm hunters, then the silkworm breeders, and then rayon. 4-30-45

INDUSTRIALISING PRODUCTION

We are seeing the same process with the penicillin mould, the producer of penicillin. It was first discovered in its natural state, then British scientists tried cultivating it in small glass flasks. Next, they mass-produced it in large tanks and at any moment they may dispense with penicillium altogether and make synthetic penicillin out of chemicals in laboratory.

Nobody knows whether synthetic penicillin will be discovered tomorrow, or not for ten years. And this faces the industry with a knotty problem.

During the "blitz" winter of 1940-41 in Britain, a few human patients in a London hospital were treated for the first time with the new antiseptic. There was not enough penicillin in the whole world, or at least in the hands of surgeons, to complete the treatments, but there was just enough to show that when the substance could be produced by the ton, humanity would be released from an incalculable amount of suffering and disease. 4-30-45

British industrialists were called upon to start cultivating the parent mould. At once they ran into difficulties. Though given conditions apparently perfect for growth the mould simply stopped growing, or even when it did grow, it gave up producing penicillin. With infinite trouble small amounts were collected from the rows upon rows of glass flasks on the laboratory trays. It was not enough. Men whose lives could be saved if only there were more penicillin, were dying by the thousand. If only large tanks could be used instead of flasks, the problem might be solved, but large tanks involved the building of very big factories ; an enormous use of manpower at a time when Britain had not a man-hour to spare. Besides, the factories might be built only to be blasted immediately by the Luftwaffe. A vital decision had to be made. Penicillin on the large scale now seen to be necessary must be manufactured for the time being where bombs could not fall. 4-30-45

HOW AMERICA CO-OPERATED

Parent cultures were flown to the United States and the great tanks were set up there. Thus an all-British discovery had to migrate to the bomb-proof continent of the New World as a temporary war measure. But naturally the British went on preparing their plans to become self-sufficient in penicillin at the first possible opportunity.

The Luftwaffe had to be smashed first, and directly the danger from bombing had been virtually overcome a high priority was given to the building of the great new factories. By the time Britain's scientists were ready to welcome their own vital discovery back again they had United States experience to profit by and all sort of new features are being incorporated in these new factories, one of which is near Liverpool. The cost of these alone is likely to run into seven figures.

And this is where the real headache comes in. For all the British know, before the roofs are on, all that money, all those man-hours of vital labour, all the timber and steel that can so ill be spared, may have to be scrapped because the little group of British scientists working day and night will have telephoned the War Cabinet Committee the short sentence: "We have synthesised penicillin."

THE NEW DYNAMISM IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Now what is happening with regard to the manufacture of penicillin is only a rather spectacular example of what is happening throughout British industry. War has increased the tempo of change and progress. Old methods proved successful in the past have been superseded by new. War experience and a spirit of adventure have changed Britain's industrial outlook.

No responsible person in England ever said "Let's wait a month or two before building the penicillin factories in case they learn to synthesise it" and nobody ever thinks twice nowadays of scrapping machinery very recently put in if something better turns up. That is why the British have a quiet confidence in their ability to sell their goobs all over the world directly World War II is over.

66i-1945 Phillipines

JIM CROW PHILLIPINES

The Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

By Clark Coleman

Manila. (ANP)—Now it can be told! Old man crow's son Jem has spread his wings across the wide expanse of the Pacific bringing racial discrimination in this flight. 10-18-45

Heretofore almost non-existent among Filipines, segregation evils of America are rapidly spreading throughout the Philippines. United States army bias is responsible for most of the practices.

Manila, once proud metropolitan "Pearl of the Pacific" is being fanned back to life by un-democratic breezes of American influence.

Colored soldiers, liberators of the Philippines, many veterans from Milne Bay, New Guinea to the northernmost American battlelines, are refused admittance to public places upon threats and insistance of white American soldiers. Entering bars, cabarets, etc., they remark "what are these niggers doing here?"

The future of American-Filipino relationship lies at stake unless something is done to prove Negroes are also American citizens. Filipinos ask why are Negroes treated different from whites when they are all Americans? 10-18-45 Some want to know why Americans promise such good democracy for the Philippines when so much racial strife exists in our armed forces, continental limits, and government goes unheeded.

661-1945

Political

United Coloured Peoples' FRONT Issue Manifesto for Self-Government

Public Opinion

5-30-45

BLUE PRINT FOR FREEDOM

Supported by Trade Unions and Colonial Student Groups

LONDON (Censored) by George Padmore—Our London Correspondent.

While the United Nations' delegates at San Francisco were discussing the future of the coloured races living under the sovereignty of various European Imperial Powers, representatives of Colonial organisations in this country issued a draft manifesto calling upon the darker races of the world to demand the right of self-determination. 5-30-45

Plans are being made to convene a special United Front Conference in London early in June, 1945, for the purpose of adopting the draft declaration as a United Colonial Charter.

The document was prepared by a special drafting committee composed of delegates representing the Federation of Indian nationalist organisations in Great Britain; the Pan-African Federation made up of the following organisations of Africans and peoples of African descent:—The Kykuyu Association of East Africa.

The International African Service Bureau.

The Negro Association of Great Britain.

The Negro Welfare and Cultural Centre of Liverpool.

The Coloured Man's Institute of East London.

The United Colonial and Coloured Seamen's Association of Cardiff, 5-30-45

The West African Students Union, and several other progressive organisations.

The movement to bring about world wide unity among the coloured communities has also been endorsed by the Burmese Students Union, the Ceylonese Students Federation, the Malaya and Peoples League, West Indian Federation Committee and a number of Colonial Trade Unions in Africa and the Carribean.

Exclusive of this attempt to promote united action among the diverse coloured races making up the far-flung British Empire, African groups in Britain are also planning another Conference in September. This conference is being organised in co-operation with the National Association or the Advancement of Coloured People and other Afroamerican progressive organisations. I hope to be able to give more details about the September conference in a future dispatch. All that I can say about i at the present moment is, that one of the projects that will be discussed at the September All Negro Conference is the calling of a world Pan African Con-

of colonial freedom to be actualised? We have taken note of the lofty declarations of the statesmen of the United Nations. But it is significant that these eloquent utterances contain no hint on the vital question of the future status of colonial countries, particularly Burma, Ceylon, Indo-China, African and Caribbean territories, while plans are being put in force which would mean their reversion to the Status Quo ante. It is no less significant that these grandiose generalisations are in complete contradiction to what is happening in Subject countries like India, British French and Belgian colonies, where thousands of patriots are languishing behind prison bars, often without trial, where peasant and working-class organisations are daily victimised and freedom of press is non-existent, where shootings and floggings on the Nazi pattern are the order of the day. 5-30-45

The colonial peoples may, therefore, be forgiven if they discount the exalted phraseology of allied statesmen. Today when the world stands at cross-roads it is deeds, not words, that count. The colonial peoples have noticed with increasing apprehension that, although their blood, sweat, toil and tears have contributed in no small degree to the edifice of allied victory, they have been excluded from all international discussions, even where these vitally concern their own future. We declare that this represents a violation not only of the elementary demands of international morality and the aims for which this War is supposed to have been fought, but even of expediency. For it is inconceivable that there can be any stable basis

unqualified material and moral support to the subject peoples in their fight for liberation.

5-20-45

HOW IS COLONAL FREEDOM TO BE ACHIEVED?

The question naturally arises: How is this perspective ference to be held somewhere in Africa after the end of hostilities in the Far East.

VICTORY: WHAT NEXT?

5-30-45

At this historic moment when the Fascist tyranny in Europe is being decisively and finally broken, the peoples of the world are being confronted with new and urgent problems of peace and reorganisation. Of these problems none is of greater urgency, none which presents a more exigent moral challenge to statesmanship, than the future of millions of subject peoples of Asia, Africa and other colonial countries. For them the destruction of Nazism signifies not an end but a beginning. They are profoundly convinced that victory will have no real meaning if it does not lead to their own liberation from the tentacles of imperialist domination.

FREEDOM IS INDIVISIBLE:

In the words of one of the greatest champions of oppressed humanity, Jawaharlal Nehru, Freedom, like peace, is indivisible. This is no abstract, academic proposition, but the inescapable lesson of history. The catastrophic international tragedies of the past few decades have proved beyond the shadow of equivocation the utter impossibility of co-existence of slavery and freedom. This painful and practical truth has been brought home to the peoples of Europe at the cost of incalculable misery and suffering. For those who had tolerated and even connived at imperialism with its colour bars, segregation and denial of the most elementary human rights; its social degredation and methods of terrorisation of unarmed, helpless populations; its policy of ruthless economic spoliation, racial tyranny and herrenvolk theories,— are beginning to learn by experience that these evils know no frontiers. They have seen how Nazi Germany taking its inspiration from the technique of domination perfected by other imperialist powers of the West, tried to force upon the nations of Europe the same chains of bondage which imperialism had so far reserved for the colonial masses. The European democratic movements, therefore, must realise that the issue of imperialism can no longer be side-stepped. 5-30-45

WHAT IS COLONIAL PROBLEM?

We affirm that a durable system of world peace and security, and progressive democratic development of Europe and the Americas, as envisaged by the Crimea Conference, require as their prerequisites the liquidation of imperialism in all its manifestations. This is the essence of the colonial problem. It is not, as is contended by subtle apologists of imperialism, a problem of uplift and charity, of protection and paternalism. It cannot be solved by means of ingenius blueprints for the economic development of colonies or pious invocations to the conscience of mankind to take up the White Man's Burden, by mandates and regional groupings, condominium and international trusteeship. As historical experience has amply demonstrated, behind these tempting labels lurk old forms of bondage and exploitation. The colonial peoples will be satisfied with nothing less than freedom. On this paramount issue of the age they will not compromise or bargain. They are determined to carry on their struggle till the goal is reached. It is, however, in the direct interests of the peoples of the world to offer for world reorganisation which ignores the wishes and aspirations of more that half of the human race. 5-30-45

OUR DEMAND:

We feel it is our duty to warn the people of the United Nations and their statesmen that the subject peoples will not accept any plans which are made for them without their consent and consultation. It is imperative that the Atlantic Charter should be consistently applied to all colonial peoples, regardless of their race, colour or degree of social development. To this end, and as an earnest of their sincerity, it is essential that the United Nations should immediately set free all political prisoners in the colonies and invite democratically elected representatives of the subject peoples to participate in the Peace Conference on terms of absolute equality with other delegates. We further suggest that at the Peace Conference there should be set up effective machinery in the form of a World Colonial Council. This would consist of representatives. not of imperial powers, but of colonial countries themselves and it would be entrusted with the following tasks: 5-30-45

1. To formulate a policy and programme for the unconditional ending of all colonial system within a definite and stipulated period.
2. To supervise the establishment of representative and responsible constitutions based upon universal adult suffrage in the colonies, such constitutions to provide full statutory safeguards for minority rights.
3. To ensure that none of the territories at present under Japanese control (Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Korea etc.,) are permitted to revert to a dependent colonial status after their liberation and that ex-Italian colonies in Africa are given full right of self-determination. 5-30-45
4. To bring about the immediate abrogation of all racial and discriminatory laws such as at present deprive negroes in America, Asiatics and Africans in Africa, and subject peoples generally of full democratic rights of citizenship.

We are convinced that fulfilment of this democratic programme will have far reaching consequences. On the one hand, creating conditions favourable to the free development of subject nations, it will give an impetus to world trade and prosperity. On the other, by removing all inter-imperialist rivalries which are the root cause of wars, it will provide solid foundations for the building of a confraternity of free and equal nations, thus ensuring world peace which all humanity so ardently desire. 5-30-45

661-1945

Political

A Jamaican Worker in The U.S. Writes on

Public Opinion

Political Action In Jamaica

Kingston, Jamaica

4-26-45

Many of the friends of the Jamaicans in Local 248 are anxious to know about Jamaica and its political activities.

It is my pleasure therefore to give a concise account of such activities through this column realizing that in doing so a better understanding of Jamaicans and their fight for independence will be grasped.

MANLEY

The political party founded by the island's famed Negro lawyer, Norman W. Manley, started a wave of political agitations among the people. These agitations resulted in the granting of a new constitution to Jamaica by the British government.

4-26-45

This constitution which the people won is a great improvement over the former constitution. The old one called for a legislative council of only fourteen members to represent the people; whereas the new one permitted the people to elect through adult suffrage (a vote for men and women over twenty-one) a House of Assembly with around thirty-six representatives.

WORKERS ARE VOTERS

An election which took place under this constitution last November found men and women from the working class sharing electorial honors.

By

HENRY GUNTER

In the CIO NEWS, March 26, 1945.

This Constitution is to be given a five-year trial, after which time if it proves workable, self-government may be achieved.

4-26-45

The political party referred to above is called the National Party. This party has been campaigning for self-government because it believes that the conditions under which the vast majority of the people of Jamaica live can be materially improved by the action of Jamaicans with a vision to a real future for their own country.

It is realised also that the good things that the people want can be secured but only through their own efforts made in the interests of all governed by an honest acceptance of the belief that the country can and should give their own people equal opportunities and a real prospect of a decent life.

HOW SOME JAMAICANS SUFFERED

4-26-45

Many true hearted Jamaicans who had taken up the fight in the party were interned in this war but their spirits were not to be daunted, for it was through this spirit of good will in this fight that labour representative, Mr. Ken Hil was sent to London to represent the trade union movement of Jamaica in the World Labour Parley.

The National Party admires those countries whose people are now fighting to free themselves from every form of slavery.

4-26-45

With the Philippines gaining their freedom they will be entering upon their era of independence as promised by President Roosevelt in a statement to Congress last year. He gave his pledge that as soon as the defeat of Japan—or as soon as it becomes feasible after the enemy is driven from the Islands—the Philippine people will be granted complete independence.

JAMAICA AND THE FAR EAST

The significance of this liberation cannot be underestimated with respect to the chief problems of the Far East. The war in the Pacific inevitably enters the colonial phase—both there and in the Western Hemisphere—for islands like Jamaica because what has been accomplished in the Philippines cannot help but emphasize for the British the necessity of revising their approach towards the colonial question.

4-26-45

Though there have been—and still will be—a lot of hardships in this fight for a free hand in the internal affairs of the island, Jamaicans are reasonably confident of the outcome because they realise that in this crucial time when all freedom-loving people are working wholeheartedly to hold their own in a peace loving world, they too won't be denied that inalienable right to live as free men and women, free from interference in their internal affairs.

House Chairman

New York Amsterdam News

New York N.Y.

11-3-45

HON. THE REV. S. A. BLACK, member of the Jamaica House of Representatives, who visited Canada and the United States recently.

First Effect Of World Organization on Jamaica

Expected To Come Through Economic And Social Council Decisions

Public Opinion

Kingston, Jamaica

By FRANK HILL

SAN FRANCISCO, May, 26.

Perhaps the first effect of the world organisation on Jamaica will come through the Economic and Social Council whose objectives have already been agreed on in committee stage.

6-1-45

This Council will deal with the root cause of modern wars: the economic relations of peoples and nations.

Its objectives include: "to facilitate solutions of international economic, social and cultural problems...to promote respect for human rights...to create conditions of stability and wellbeing..."

High up on the specified aims is that of securing "full employment" in all the countries of the world. This was opposed at first by the U.S. delegation which feared that it might mean outside interference in the domestic affairs of the U.S.

But the Russian, British and Chinese, who know how such discussions.

Given even a half sincere desire on the part of United Nations to work together for peace, the recommendations of the Council will be of great benefit to the peace-loving nations.

6-1-45

The Council will coordinate all the agencies concerned with welfare, will have under it agencies such as the Bretton Woods Bank and Fund, UNRRA, the Commission on Human Rights, the Labour organisations, all with definite administrative powers and a great deal of autonomy.

Never before has such a council be attempted. The old League of Nations covenant limited social and economic objectives to the pious hope that nations would "endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children.... (and) make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members."

It was as late as 1939 that the League realised the gaping hole in its structure, asked the General Assembly to set up an agency to deal with trade problems. But it was too late then. The creation of the new agency coincided with the outbreak of war on the world scale.

This time there is the attempt, at least, to grapple with reality: to recognise the *root cause of wars* and take precautions against it by bringing trade problems. into the open forum.

The U.S. Congress has just approved a measure to facilitate trade on a reciprocal basis by allowing for a further reduction of the high U.S. tariff wall. There is no doubt that the U.S. is now in a position to ask the British to do something about empire preference. Any modification is bound to be followed by similar cuts in the tariff rates of the French and Dutch empires.

It is not expected that the scramble for world markets by the big nations will be lessened at once. But there is the distinct hope that trade competition will follow some orderly line, that frictions when they occur will be submitted to the conference table.

In this way the danger of battleships following in the wake of merchant shipping will be minimised

Truman Says Puerto Ricans Should Be Rewarded

St. Croix Avis 8-23-45

St. Croix, Virgin Islands USA

The people of Puerto Rico should be given an opportunity to settle by free choice their future relations with the United States, President Truman is said to have declared, as a reward for their war effort, according to Governor Rexford Tugwell. He said he was authorized by the President to make the statement.

8-23-45

A bill is now being introduced in the Senate which would permit the Puerto Ricans to say by plebecite what their desires are.

The Puerto Ricans

The Birmingham Age Herald

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

President Truman recently urged Congresos to get at the problem of Puerto Rico. He recommended that it consider four forms of local government and submit "various alternatives" to the island people. The second alternative he suggested was statehood.

He said Congress should not submit any proposal unless prepared to enact it into law.

Birmingham, Alabama

In other words, we should ask the Puerto Ricans if they would like to join our union, and pledge ourselves in advance to accept their island as a state if they so desire. (Honolulu and Alaska have not been offered this high privilege.)

11-9-45

All the world knows we have treated Puerto Rico shabbily since taking it from Spain. Our great corporations have exploited and almost enslaved the people. We took away their chief means of livelihood. Our laws still handicap them. As a result of our stewardship, the people are now the most illiterate, the most diseased, the most destitute and helpless and degraded in all of this hemisphere.

In common justice and common decency we owe them better treatment.

But why should we even consider the idea of granting them statehood?

Being an American state is no small privilege. There must be some compelling reason to invite less than 2,000,000 "foreigners" to become a forty-ninth part of the greatest nation on earth.

Except when the issue of salvery decided the matter, other territories were admitted as states only when they showed themselves capable and worthy. And the people in these territories were our people, as truly American as the citizens of the original states. Their first and only loyalty was to America.

The Puerto Ricans are not our people. In the words of the encyclopedia, they are of Spanish origin with a strong admixture of Negro blood. There is a literate white minority, but the great majority is of mixed blood.

(The Negroes were brought from Africa as slaves to replace the native population, which was exterminated centuries ago.)

The language of the people is Spanish. Although they have been granted American citizenship, they do not regard themselves as Americans, but as Puerto Ricans. They look upon us as outsiders—invaders. Their customs, beliefs, ideals and ways are not American, but as foreign as Spain's.

We cannot set them free and discard them, for their island is now incapable of self-support. They would starve. But we can do our decent duty without belittling our birthright.

ROBERT QUILLEN

Puerto Rico 49th State?

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

President Truman recently urged congress to get at the problem of Puerto Rico. He recommended that it consider four forms of local government, and submit "various alternatives" to the island people. The second alternative he suggested was statehood.

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661-1945

DEMOCRACY

Public Opinion

Yesterday we exposed the fallacy that the Nationalist Party of Jamaica does not advocate the Democratic way. We proved that the **ing for the vote for every** ing for tre vote for every man and woman in the country without regard to property or salary qualification is the test by which the Party's democratic ideas can be judged, and in this matter the Party is the only body in Jamaica that has given proof of its absolute belief in the democratic system. 1-4-45

But what is the Democratic system. Democracy we said is not an economic system, that is, it is not a system which has any immediate bearing on the way in which the citizen gets or spends his income. **Democracy is the system by which the citizen recruits his government by voting at the polls at regular intervals.**

We have had occasion in the past in these columns to attack the loose thinking prevalent in Jamaica which claims that because Great Britain is a democracy Jamaica is also. We are afraid that in doing this many well meaning friends have felt that here was another attack upon Great Britain. It will be seen however that in the light of the definition given above, Jamaica cannot be said to be a democracy until the Executive which administers our affairs is entirely elected by the people and in accordance with the laws. 1-4-45

As for the Jamaica Labour Party, the facts speak so glaringly for themselves as to need no comment. Here is one man without an Executive, without a Constitution, without a single member, who selects for a whim or some other good reason a string of names, and says to the public: "Here is my Labour Party. Vote for these men"

We have always regarded it as a part of our function and, indeed, our main function, to enlighten our public on matters on which they are being wilfully or accidentally misled This is one of the most glaring cases where the public is being in our opinion, wilfully misled.

Not only is the People's National Party the only advocate of the Democratic system for the administering of the Government of Jamaica, but it is the only political party that is democratic in its own set up. During the election campaign the Jamaica Democratic Party came up with a **full page programme which** bore eloquent testimony of the handiwork of Mr. H. P. Jacobs, Mr. Issa's latest janissary. This 'programme" was given publicity despite the fact that the JDP members had held no conference and so could not have accepted the document.

Persons like the leaders of the JDP who know better and yet perpetrate these monstrous deceits on an unsuspecting public are simply making use of their superior instruction in a way that only the inferior, the cheap and the inherently mendacious behave.

Political West Indies

Indies Not Ready For Self Rule

The Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

9-29-45

By BEN BURNS

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ON BOARD THE S.S. ARGENTINA—The Duke of Windsor, one-time British ruler over 600,000,000 subjects believes the long sought proposal for a West Indian Federation is "quite a long way off."

Too many differences among the natives of the widely scattered islands will block any union of the West Indies, the Duke feels.

In a 35-minute interview with the Defender on his private deck aboard this ship enroute to Le Havre, France, the genial, ever smiling ex-king of his majesty's realm talked freely and frankly over West Indian problems. He saw color as of no particular significance, and boasted that "there is no color bar in the Bahamas."

Interest in Common Man

Coming from a five-year tenure as governor of the Bahamas, he spoke with knowledge and authority, more as a democratic official interested in the common man's welfare than as a member of the reigning family of the empire.

His opinions were not unlike any colonial-minded Briton but he has a slick and sometimes demagogic manner of translating British imperialism into an ostensible concern for the lower classes.

The Duke greeted me cordially to his cabin with a warm handshake and an introductory remark about the rough sea. Although over the half-century mark in age, he is remarkably well preserved, nicely tanned, and minus the bags under his eyes that marked his more trying days as a monarch.

In his conversation he is quite expressive, using his hands constantly to stress a point. Perhaps his most avid and emphatic words were when he referred to the refusal of the Bahamas Legislature to grant a closed ballot to the natives.

I had asked him whether it was true, as reported in some quarters, that he had been forced out as governor because he crossed swords with the legislature over freedom to vote.

He promptly denied this, and said that he resigned because his five year term was almost up, and then termed the stubborn bloc of his free ballot bill as "a stupid short-sighted thing to do."

He added, however, that in principle, although he is leaving the Bahamas, he declares that he will always be active in doing what he can for the West Indies. "I won't interfere, but if I can help at any time I shall do what I can," he said.

He opened the interview by telling of his regret that he was unable to do anything about housing during his term in office. Wartime shortages prevented any building in the Bahamas.

Champion for Housing

The Duke has a longtime reputation as a champion of good housing. He noted that decent homes were a great problem in Britain. Keeping costs and rents down is also an absolute necessity, he added.

"Too often slum clearance does not provide homes for the people who most need it. They can't afford to pay the high rents for new homes," he declared.

"I did achieve fuller employment," the Duke added, and then told how new jobs and higher living standards were created by the building of two air bases through U. S. Lendlease.

Wage Rate Raised

Some 1,000 U. S. engineers and foremen were brought in to work with 4,000 Bahamians in constructing the field. From a former minimum wage of 40 cents a day, the wage rate went up to $1.20 a day.

The Duke admitted, however, that during the same period living costs doubled. When the bases were completed the Bahamians were faced with a new unemployment situation.

It was at this time that the Duke arranged to have some 6,000 Bahamians go to the U. S. to work as farm laborers for a minimum of $3 a day.

This was quite a proportion of a population of only 71,000. Later the Duke toured these labor camps in Florida, New Jersey and Maryland.

"I found conditions very good, and the men very well fed. There were complaints, but these were minor grievances."

Queried on whether the Bahamians in the States wanted to return, he commented, "Many of them get homesick. I think more want to go back than do not."

The Duke felt that postwar plans to have several thousand Bahamians go to Florida each year as farm labor would not cut American pay envelopes, since they would be sent only in cases of a labor shortage.

Speaking of the future of the Bahamias and the West Indies, he indicated his belief that industrialization is virtually impossible except in instances where it is linked to the farm economy.

Manufacturing is impractical, he declared. "There is no industry now to amount to much, and I don't believe there ever will be." the Duke said. He dealt at length with the West Indian Federation idea.

Too Many Differences

"The islands are too insular to take to the idea," he stated. "Differences in character, vegetation, and climatic conditions, and the fact that most of the islands are proud of their own system works against the federation idea. I have been reading quite a bit about the proposal in some of the papers from the Colonial Office, but I still think it's quite a long way off.

"Certainly the last colony to go in will be the Bahamas, if it does at all. They don't consider themselves in the West Indian area," he concluded.

He skipped over the question about transfer of the West Indies to the U. S. in a lendlease settlement as "politics." Going into great detail on the Negro representation in the West Indian Legislature, the Duke pointed out that of nine members in the legislative council, or upper house, three are Negro. In the House of Assembly, or lower house, seven of the 29 members are Negro.

Atterly in Legislature

One of the legislators is Alfred E. Atterly, famous prosecuting attorney in the widely publicized Marigny murder trial. His father, strangely enough, named Alfred to Parliament. Atterly, Sr., was also a legislator. 9-29-45

Althought the Duke has been in America many times, he has never had an opportunity to visit a Negro community, he said. However he intends to return to the United States after a stay in his Paris home, and hopes to be able to tour several Negro populated areas.

He had on his desk a copy of the Chicago published Negro Digest given to him by a crew member, and was high in praise of the magazine. He noted that he had never seen it before, and requested that a subscription be sent him.

66i-1945 Political West Indies

Pentheny Introduces Bill To Legalize Sales To Government

5-16-45

St. Croix Avis

A bill which would authorize members of the Municipal Council to do business with the Municipality of St. Croix was introduced in the Municipal Council on Monday by Hon. Cornelius Pentheny. This bill was put on the order of the day as item 1, and sent to the Committee of the Whole where it was amended following a lengthy discussion, and will come up for a vote at the next session of the Council on Friday, May 18, at 10:30.

The original bill as introduced proposes "that nothing contained in any statute or ordinance in this Municipality shall prohibit or be any obstruction, or prevent any Department or agency of this Municipality from doing business or entering into any legitmate transaction with any firm, corporation, business, or individual, in which a member of the Municipal Council may be a party or have any direct or remote interest". 5-16-45

In Committee of the Whole the following amendment was made: "Provided that the Chairman of the Municipal Council shall not authorize payment of or appropriate any public funds for services and or supplies other than travel and stipend offered by himself. In any case where the Chairman of the Council is due payment, same may be authorized by the Vice-Chairman. In the case of the Municipal Committee either of the two members may certify vouchers for payment."

The other items on the order of the day were left over until next Friday.

Cyril Michael Croxton Williams Admitted To V. I. Bar

5-16-45

St. Croix Avis

Cyril Michael, Clerk of the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and Croxton Williams, newly appointed Assistant United States Attorney, were admitted to the bar on Tuesday, May 8, in a brief ceremony. Motion for their admission was made by Attorney James A. Bough seconded by George H. T. Dudley, who are members of the committee which set the examinations for the bar.

Attorney Williams is a graduate of Columbia University Law School; Mr. Michael graduated from La Salle University.

Bill Passes To Legalize Sales To Government

5-25-45

St. Croix Avis

The Municipal Council on Monday night passed the bill introduced by the Honorable Cornelius Pentheny to legalize the sales by members of the Municipal Council to the local Government.

The bill was passed following a meeting of the Committee of the Whole during which it was discussed and amended. The council again re-convened in regular session and passed the bill, after which it was forwarded to the Executive for signature. 5-17-45

If approved, the bill as amended permits Councilmen to do business with the Government.

Restless Colonies Goad Great Britain To Action

New York Amsterdam News

LONDON—(Special)—Goaded into action by unrest in her colonial empire, Great Britain, the world's largest ruler of so-called backward races, has given evidence of a moral awareness of the rights of colonials and dependent peoples in a recent decision to urge federation of eight of her nine colonies in the Caribbean.

According to a source close to the Colonel Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, the British Government recognizes the fact that one of the problems of the San Francisco Conference was t reconcile the rights of small nations to their own institutions and way of life with the need for close association in the interests of world security and prosperity. In the development of her relations with the self-governing units of the British Commonwealth, and in the part she has played in building up the United Nations, Great Britain has shown her awareness of the value of grouping in the modern world. 7-14-45

Isolation Is Over

There is new evidence of this awareness in the recent dispatch sent by Colonel Stanley to eight of the nine governments of the British West Indies urging upon them the advantages of forming a West Indian federation. In effect, the dispatch urged them to realize that the age of isolation is over and their own progress lies in developing an association that can take its place as a self-governing and economically stable member of the British Commonwealth and the world community.

It is the declared aim of British policy to speed the progress of all colonial people towards self-government. In the West Indies there have been considerable advances during the war years, notably in the Jamaica Constitution of 1944. But political progress in the individual territories will achieve only limited results unless they aim towards regional federation. If public opinion in the West Indies can take a realistic view of the situation, a number of advantages become apparent. There are many problems which are common to the whole region and should be dealt with on a regional basis. Greater economic stability and prosperity would result. The cost of administration of the Colonial government and all the national services could immediately be reduced and its efficiency increased, and with the development of air and water communications in the area — on which considerable sums are being spent from the British Treasury — the practical difficulties of a federal administration are being removed.

7-14-45

Practical Steps

It should become generally known that some practical steps have already been taken to foster among the people a sense of West Indian unity. In 1940 a Comptroller for Development and Welfare for all the British West Indies was appointed. There have been discussions on the subjects of a national West Indian currency, a West Indian Customs Union, uniform quarantine regulations, a West Indian University, and a unified radio service.

But federation of the colonies, according to the official British view, cannot and will not be imposed from the outside regardless of how desirable federation may be. If the Legislatures of the West Indies declare themselves in favor of federation, one of the first steps will be a conference of West Indian delegates to formulate practical proposals for a closer association which may culminate in a federated Commonwealth of the Caribbean.

Philippines And U. S

I SHOULD LIKE to record my astonishment at the inconsistencies revealed in the editorial on "Consistency," which appears in The Post of November 9.

The writer of this editorial claims that proposals for a special Philippine-American trade relationship are inconsistent with American desires that Britain abandon her system of empire preferences.

Washington Post

TO MY KNOWLEDGE, there is no British dominion or colony which holds the same relationship to the United Kingdom as the relationship of the Philippines to the United States. If there were, I doubt whether many Americans would object to British treatment of such a dominion or colony that would correspond to the proposed American assistance to the Philippines.

Ours is the only subject people in the world who have grown toward independent status with the help of the colonizing power. That was the reason why our people fought when American sovereignty was attacked in the Philippines—which, as you know, cannot be said of any other area in the Orient where a western flag flew.

Our reward for the bitter resistance we put up to the enemy was total destruction. Our cities and homes are rubble. Our fields have been ravished and are now barren. Our industries are gone.

11-13-45

To help us get back on our feet, we need assistance from the United States—not as charity, but as simple justice. Getting back on our feet is a business proposition. No businessman is going to rebuild his factory unless he has reasonable assurance that he will be able to sell his products. Our only market outside the Philippines—as a result of American policy since 1909—has been the United States. It is therefore proposed that 20 years of quota-limited free trade be assured our two countries, thereby giving our farmers and businessmen the opportunity to restore our shattered economy.

THIS IS NO revolutionary idea. It is the logical end-product of America's commitment, which began when the United States assumed sovereignty over the Philippines, deepened when the United States insisted on tying our economy to its own, intensified when the United States admitted its economic responsibilities to the Philippines in the words of the Philippine Independence Act, and wound up in the many pledges made to us by your Congress and your elected leaders during and after World War II.

Wash, D.C.

If there is any consistency to be asked for, I suggest that you look to the consistency of American pledges to recognize and protect—economically as well as militarily—our forthcoming independence. Among them was President Roosevelt's message broadcast to us while we were fighting in Bataan in which he said: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected."

CARLOS P. ROMULO,
Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States.
Washington, Nov. 9.

Roosevelt's Plan For Colonial Trusteeship

Public Opinion Kingston Jamaica

5-19-45

Burma & Indo-China

From Frank Hill

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday:

The late President Roosevelt's plan for international trusteeship of colonial areas was revealed by Marquis W Childs who writes a daily column on the editorial page of the *New York Post.*

I can do no better than quote Childs in full. The article is headed : "U. S. Trusteeship Plan Reverts to Imperialism," and published last Tuesday. He said :

"I have before me the notes of a conversation I had with the late President a year ago, in which he talked at some length of his ideal of a trusteeship that would enable colonial peoples to move toward political and economic independence within a fixed number of years.

What Roosevelt Said

"The President began by talking about the position of the white man in the far Pacific. The white man, he pointed, out had come more and more into disfavour. The quick successess of the Japs had shaken white prestige that was already badly damaged.

" 'We are going to have to take some positive steps,' the President said, 'or find ourselves pushed out completely.

The Plan

5-19-45

" 'Some time ago I worked out a form of trusteeship for French Indo-China. You know, that colony was governed very badly. For every dollar the French put in, they took ten dollars out. Those little people had a culture of their own, Cambodian and the Cambodian kings. But they were badly treated.

" 'Now my idea is for a trusteeship to administer Indo-China I put this up to Chiang KaiShek and he was strong for it. The idea is to have one Chinese trustee, one Phillippine trustee, one French trustee, a British trustee and perhaps an American trustee.'

"The British have just completed the re-conquest of Burma, a grim and grisly operation in the green hell of the Burmese jungle that took careful planning, courage and persistence. In the accounts of that campaign, I saw nothing about the kind of native guerrilla army that gave such invaluable help to the American forces in the Philippines.

5-19-45

"The people of the Philippines had something to fight for. After final victory over Japan, the other brown and yellow peoples of Asia are going to want something to live for."

The Example of the Philippines

5-19-45

"Such an appeal could have been made against the background of our success in helping the Philipines to move towards independence. That is a record which has profoundly impressed the millions in Asia who are far more politically conscious than colonial overlords like to think.

"Through a fixed term of years, as the President outlined it, the Indo-Chinese would work toward political and economic independence. The trustees would guide that process, with complete freedom as the final goal.

Its Reception

5-19-45

"At Teheran, Roosevelt said, he asked Stalin what he thought of the plan. Stalin thought it was 'excellent'.

"Prime Minister Churchill, however, would have none of it, even after the late President reminded him that on this issue there were three votes against one. Churchill was thinking of Burma, He refused to consider such a plan for Burma.

"Whether Roosevelt could have carried the United Nations Conference with him on the issue is a question. In the weeks preceeding his death, he was tired and old and sick. Even so, he might have appealed to the conscience of the world. He, alone, possessed the moral force to challenge the rulers on an issue so vital.

Called To Party Executive

1-11-45

PUBLIC OPINION

Mrs. Edith Dalton-James, P.N.P. candidate for Western St. Andrew in the recent election campaign was elected at last Sunday's Conference a member of tht Party's Executive Committee.

Election Echoes

ENGLAND LOOKS ON

During the recent election campaign it was said from scores of platforms that our elections were being watched by the people of the world. The reasons for this were repeated over and over. Already confirmations of the warning that the people of Jamaica were on trial have begun to come in. In a previous contribution I referred to the comments made by the London "Times". This week the comment of the London "Economist", easily the most influential paper of its kind in the British Empire, was broadcast from London. Like the "Times" the "Economist" deplores the fact that Mr. N. W. Manley failed to secure a seat in our House of Representatives. That onlookers in England are not deceived by a name is shown by the "Economist's" reference to our "so-called" Labour Party. I drew attention, during he election, to the fact that the Jamaica Labour Party is not a genuine expression of the poiltical aspirations of the workers of Jamaica in the sense that the British Labour Party is representative of the aspirations of British Labour.

Public Opinion

Further evidence of the interest caused by our elections has reached me. A Jamaican who has lived in New York for about thirty years, but who has taken a deep interest in Jamaican affairs, wrote me that he read the results of the election in a New York daily newspaper. He said that Jamaicans in New York were disappointed that the People's National Party did not fare better. He expressed the hope that with increased political power in their possession the people will accomplish something of lasting benefit to the island.

AN AFRICAN WELL-WISHER

Those who believed that we exaggerated when we claimed that even in far off Africa our elections were being observed will do well to read the following editoral from the September 18, 1944 issue of the "West African Pilot" of Lagos, Nigeria: 1-4-45

JAMAICAN WORKERS IN ENGLAND

The news that Jamaicans employed in war factories in Great Britain have formed a committee to raise funds for working class candidates for election into the ruling council, is a landmark in the history of coloured peoples. It is worthy of note because it shows a people realising that the salvation of the common people rests with them. 1-4-45

These candidates we understand will contest against European merchants and planters at the next general elections in Jamaica. **Their organisation, the People's National Party, described as left-wing, is said to be opposed by the rich merchants planters, who are trying to prevent the proletarian flood from sweeping away the obstacles of democracy.**

These Jamaican workers are nevertheless undaunted, for they are determined not to tolerate the old system in their island sanctuary. They say, they will not fight fascism in Europe and "secure its survival at home." In other words, they are aware of the fact that political racketeering can prevail among a people seeking the road to utopia. "Now is the time to demonstrate our sense of social responsibility, our initiative and political consciousness,' they say."

We salute the awakened workers of Jamaica, because we see in them, a new hope for the future of coloured peoples and colonials. We commend their attitude, for having discovered that in the battle for self-government and real freedom, indigenous re-actionaries and pseudo-democrats will have to be faced. Let Nigerian workers profit by the Jamaican's experience, and adapt their methods towards similar problems cropping up in this tropical whirlpool of ambitions jealousies and doctrines.

BARBADOS MOVES FORWARD

While I am on the subject of our elections I will take the opportunity to bring to the attention of Jamaicans what has just happened in Barbados. Little England, as the island is called, has an old type of Colonial Government. It is similar to that of the Bahamas and Bermuda, and in many respects resembles the Jamaican Constitution that was surrendered in 1865. While Barbadians have more power vis a vis England in comparison with what we have under our last Constitution, the franchise was so restricted that political power was almost entirely in the hands of a minority of ruling families who dominated the commerce and agriculture of the little island.

Arising out of the 1938 disturbances which swept the West Indies, a progressive movement developed in Barbados. It took real shape to an extent through the initiative of West Indians in New York. Lawyer Hope Stephens of Harlem visited Barbados and helped to organize the Barbados Progressive League. It was modelled after the Jamaica Progressive League of New York. The B.P.L. adopted a democratic labour and political policy. Out of subsequent agitation and as a result of the Recommendations of the 1938 Royal Commission, the Barbadian franchise was liberalised. Thousands of Barbadian workers voted for the first time a short while before the Jamaican elections. 1-4-45

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS DEFEATED

The result of the general elections in Barbados saw the progressive political and labour forces with 15 out of the 24 seats in the House of Assembly. The result in Jamaica and Barbados show that the workers of both islands are determined to find a way out of their economic misery. In Barbados the plantocracy and the merchants took a severe beating politically and representatives of the workers are now in office if not in power. 1-4-45

A significant feature of the Barbados workers' movement is that it is led by educated men. One of the leaders is Mr. Springer, the black Barbadian barrister who was in Jamaica a few months ago as a member of the British Commission that visited the West Indies to plan the establishment of a first-class University in the West Indies. Another leader is Barrister Adams who has been fighting for the workers since 1938. The two men are graduates of Oxford University.

A London commentator on the Barbadian elections regards it as showing a leftward trend. The same thing might be said of what took place in Jamaica, even though the leaders disavow any such course. What counts is not what the leaders say, but what the workers expect. In both islands the masses expect a big change in their social and economic status—a revaluation of values.

Changes In Key Positions In V. I. Set-up Seen

West End News

People are speculating about the changes that are likely to come in the government of the Virgin Islands as a result of the death of President Roosevelt and the taking over of the office by President Truman. They are pointing to the fact that our new President is a strong party man, likely to heed the wishes of the men who helped him to power, which for the most part were not exactly New Dealers and not necessarily friends of President Roosevelt.

5-10-45

Already report says Secretary Ickes has resigned, which if true, would not be in the least surprizing. Regarded as the Bad Man of the Roosevelt Administration, he not long ago was charged with coining the most devastating phrases and hurling them at his crities, and it is known that he has many within the Party who would rather not have to deal with him in the Department of Interior.

5-10-45

In fact there's an established policy as to what is done when a president even of the same party goes out of office and a new one comes in. Changes may not be necessarily due to political ties or rank ill-will. At times after one has decided to retain those already on the job he finds that to be a handicap instead of an asset.

On the other hand there are a few jobs in the Virgin Islands regarded as juicy political plums. Don't hold your breath if there's a wild scramble for them.

It Is With Anxiety That Citizens Face This Fact:

Jamaica Is Economically Unprepared For Post-War Era

~~West African Pilot~~ Public Opinion

5-29-45

Local Beveridge Body Stirs Again

After many months of virtual idleness the two-year-old Social Security Committee will meet shortly to receive the sub-committee's report on Old Age Pensions.

5-29-45

The Committee was appointed in June, 1943 and has since come to be known as the "Local Beveridge Committee. "Despite every form of coaxing and entreaty, the Committee has failed to get down to work. This inertia caused Councillor N.N. Nethersole to tender his resignation some time ago. He however withdrew it at the Committee's request.

AFTER THE WAR WHAT

Now that the War in Europe is over and Japan's dueat is expected to be not peflonged, political observers hroe been viewing with anxieav the lack of economic preparation for the post-war period

5-29-45

Hon. F.A. Pixley. Minister for Social Welfare, was recently appointed by the Governor, chairman of the Committee in place of Hon. R.W. Taylor, Island Treasurer, who, however, remains a member.

661-1945

Puerto Rico Labor Hits House Report Aiming to Annul Gains

~~Worker N.Y.~~ 2-9-45

By BRANDON HOWELL

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. ((ALN).—Puerto Rican labor added its voice to the storm of protest which this week greeted the release of the preliminary report of the Bell subcommittee, created two years ago by the House Insular Affairs Committee to investigate social, economic and political conditions in this U. S. colony:

Criticism centers on the parts of the report which attack Popular Democratic administration and which recommend that Congress invoke a provision of the Puerto Rican organic act to annul most of the basic social and economic legislation for the past four years.

The subcommittee recommended that Congress annul the Land Law of 1941, which ordered that corporation estates of over 500 acres be broken up into small farms and created the Land Authority to supervise the distribution of land. Also recommended for annulment is the law declaring sugar mills public utilities, and the law establishing the Water Resources Authority, the Development Company, and the Development Bank.

Tugwell Thinks Freedom Possible For Puerto Rico

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky 2-15-45

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 14 (U.P.)—If Puerto Rico wants to be independent of the United States, "I see no reason—except the danger to her own people—why we should not allow it," Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell said in his speech opening the Legislature last night.

"It is time, past time, for Puerto Ricans to choose the form of government under which they desire to live," Tugwell said, but he warned that this choice should be consistent with the best interests of Puerto Rico, rather than with sentiment.

He said that "I am sure Puerto Ricans have only to ask for independence, clearly, generally and freely, to get it."

Native Says Puerto Rico Wants Independence

4-19-45 Birmingham News

NEW ORLEANS—(AP)—Dr. Rafael Soltero-Peralta, a faculty member of the University of Puerto Rico, said here that 80 per cent of the people of his country favored immediate independence.

"We are working for our independence," he said in an interview, "but on very friendly terms with the United States, because we recognize this country as a champion of democracy and liberty in the world. We want to maintain the best relations with the United States, even if we are independent."

Dr. Soltero-Peralta, head of the Puerto Rican delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, stopped off here en route to the West Coast. 4-19-45

He said Puerto Rico did not have a seat in the United Nations Conference but would ask for recognition.

PUERTO RICO SEEKS SHARE IN WAR WORK

~~Times Picayune~~ New Orleans (Associated Press)

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 22.—Puerto Rico, virtually without war industry, is facing a rising unemployment problem and is anxious to participate in United States war production, a government spokesman said Sunday. 1-22-45

The most conservative unemployment figure in this United States island possession was that of January 1, when the Chamber of Commerce estimated that 100,000 were out of work. The spokesman said that of more than 4000 returned war veterans, fewer than 80 have found jobs.

Sugar Mills Close In Puerto Rico

Courier Journal

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 17 (AP)—A work stoppage in all mills owned by members of the Sugar Producers Association was complete today.

Three separate meetings of producers, farmers and laborers were called for tomorrow to consider the situation. Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell has suggested that the parties concerned decide whether they desire a federal administrator for the industry or the submission of the case to the War Labor Board.

Puerta Rica

Color determined by wealth in Caribbean, says article

Los Angeles Tribune

CHICAGO—A man's color is determined by his wealth in the two Caribbean possessions of the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. How much money a man has is the criterion of whether he is "white" or Negro, according to a revealing article by Eric Williams in the current February issue of Negro Digest published here. 2-?-45

In Puerto Rico, says Williams, the term "white" defines class and status rather than color and race. In instances when dark mulattoes belong to the upper class by virtue of their wealth, they become socially defined as white persons.

The veteran Howard University political science professor, who is author of a number of books on the Caribbean, declares in the Digest, "In the Caribbean, a man is not as white as he looks. If by virtue of his position or his wealth he moves about in society, he is 'white'."

Williams points out that many "so-called whites in the islands have colored ancestors." In his article "Where Black Can Be Worse," he cites examples in which some Puerto Rico families have had one child classified in the census as white and another as colored.

Williams in his article tells how many colored leaders in Puerto Rico have obtained high places in politics and in the economic life of the island. He declares that legal race discrimination is unknown although social and racial prejudice is widespread and has been somewhat aggravated recently by the influx of American troops. Despite the lack of legal jim-crow, the lower classes of Caribbean society still look to America "as the land of opportunity."

6-16-45

Pittsburgh Courier

In a world in which the great Powers are holding on to the peoples they have subjugated and EXPLOITED, and reaching out for more little countries to conquer, the case of Puerto Rico shines forth from the gloom with blinding brilliance.

Puerto Rico is an ISLAND in the Caribbean Sea approximately half the size of the State of New Jersey, but so thickly populated that its 2,000,000 people EXCEED the population of twenty-five of our States.

The people of Puerto Rico are a MIXTURE of Spanish, Indian and African, and at least half the population are classed as Negroes, but there is NO color line there. 6-16-45

Under the TREATY between the United States and Spain on December 10, 1898, the island of Puerto Rico came under the United States and has been a colony of this country ever since.

The people of Puerto Rico did not want SPANISH rule nor did they want AMERICAN rule, but they had no choice in the matter, since they were one of the spoils of war.

They are now CITIZENS of the United States with the right to choose their OWN officials except the Governor, who is appointed by the President of the United States.

But they have a SPANISH rather than Anglo-Saxon culture, speak the Spanish language, and are so ISOLATED from the United States by water that they are in many ways an alien people, although intelligent and proud.

Moreover, under American rule, Puerto Rico ceased to be a land characterized by small land holdings and became a country of vast sugar plantations with resultant IMPOVERISHMENT of the population, and all the usual attendant evils, such as MALNUTRITION, high sickness and death rates, and overpopulation.

For decades THINKING Puerto Ricans have sought to remedy these evils, but were handicapped by the indifference of distant Congress and the power of selfish interests which profited from the island's poverty and misery.

But on May 15, when Senator Tydings of Maryland introduced in the U. S. Senate his bill, S. 1002, a NEW DAY dawned for the people of Puerto Rico, and the United States was given an opportunity to take the highest moral position in a world in which morality is at low ebb.

This Tydings bill provides for submission to the people of Puerto Rico of ALTERNATIVE forms of political status, so that the FUTURE of the island may be permanently established by vote of the PUERTO RICANS, and not by outsiders. 6-16-45

Once this bill PASSES the Senate and the House, and is signed by President Truman, the legislature of Puerto Rico will hold a referendum to find out whether the Puerto Ricans want INDEPENDENCE, statehood, or dominion status similar to that of Canada in relation to England.

When the PEOPLE of Puerto Rico have made their choice, that will settle the matter for all time, and THIS is what makes the case of Puerto Rico shine so brightly in a world of selfishness and strife.

Never before has a great country like the United States even CONSIDERED allowing a subject land to decide what its future will be in a free election—especially not a COLORED land.

But there is the bill, S. 1002, already introduced in the U. S. Senate with a very good chance of passing, especially if freedom-loving citizens INSIST upon it.

Imagine what this action will mean to colonial peoples everywhere in the world—the Caribbean, Africa, Europe, Asia and the South Seas!

Think how it will REVIVE the flagging belief in international justice, DEMOCRACY and fair-play!

When Puerto Rico chooses her future, that indeed will be something NEW.

Frederiksted V.I.

White House Secretary Charles Ross revealed yesterday that President Truman has drafted and sent to Congress a bill providing for the taking of a plebescite in Puerto Rico so as to determine its political status. Meanwhile Senator Langer has already introduced a bill providing statehood for Puerto Rico. 10-17-45

Santo Domingo's Dictator Trujillo Still Killing Haitians

P.M. 6-6-45

Seeking Incident as Excuse To Take Over Haiti, Reporter Says

The following story came in to us from Bert Hicks, staff member of the San Juan World-Journal. *Hicks has not worked for us previously, but we have inquired and he had been recommended to us as an accurate, trustworthy correspondent. There is nothing in Trujillo's past record that is inconsistent with Hicks' account of the things that are going on in the Dominican Republic.* Time *magazine last week had a passing reference to information of the same character. While we have no evidence beyond Hicks' report, we believe it to be a responsible account of conditions that prevail.*

6-6-45

By BERT HICKS

(Copyright, 1945, by The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

PM Exclusive

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 6.—Several score Haitians—perhaps several hundred—are dead, and most of Port-au-Prince struggles in the grip of a vicious reign of terror.

The Haitians were slaughtered along the Haiti-Dominican Republic border, victims of Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, the gangster-dictator of the Dominican Republic, whose new lust for land and power have found protection in the Good Neighbor policy, the U. S. State Dept., and what appears to have been a secret territorial treaty between the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The recent butcherings of Haitians do not come under the heading of massacres. The massacre of 1937, when some 15,000 Haitians were slaughtered by Trujillo troops, brought such a wave of indignant protests down upon the head of Trujillo that he almost lost the support of the U. S. A. and with it his power. The General recognized a sson when he saw it.

Daily Killings

For the past few months, almost every day a Haitian or two or a handful of Haitians are butchered by Dominicans.

Within recent months Haiti appears to have bowed secretly to Trujillo threats, conceding territory to the Dominican Republic. In 1929, a treaty signed by Angel Morales and Dr. Moises Garcia for the Dominicans and President Louis Borno of Haiti, supposedly settled a long border dispute. In 1930, Trujillo came into power on a wave of terrorism, and in 1932 the newly elected Haitian president, Stenius Vincent, was bullied into making revisions in the treaty, favoring Santo Domingo.

6-6-45

Weak Policy

The current Haitian president, Elie Lescot, elected in 1941, according to sources of information in Haiti, has followed the line of least resistance to Trujillo demands, and recently made secret territorial concessions to the Dominican Republic.

The Haitian peasants in the disputed area, knowing only that their farms are being taken over by Dominicans, often persist in making trouble for Trujillo's border troops. Pushed back into the mountains, miles away from their lush land in the valley, the Haitians sneak back at night to purloin the produce of the tillable soil which they regard to be rightfully theirs. Caught at it, they are killed.

The government of Haiti is caught in a vise that leaves it helpless. On the one side is Trujillo with ample funds to equip an army and purchase arms and pay the salaries of countless spies who swarm through Haiti and overflow into Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Venezuela; on the other side, there is the U. S. State Dept.

On May 21, there appeared on the front pages of the Gen. Trujillo-controlled (if not owned) newspapers of Ciudad Trujillo (City of Trujillo) a lengthy story quoting Nelson Rockefeller at San Francisco, wherein there was unreserved praise for the General.

A leading citizen of Port-au-Prince, whom this writer saw the day after the story made its Ciudad Trujillo appearance, shook his head and said:

"We know the U. S. A. is our friend, but when we read things like this we cannot help but wonder just what to expect. It appears to give Trujillo a free hand to do as he pleases. Still, we do know that Washington never would let Trujillo actually attack us."

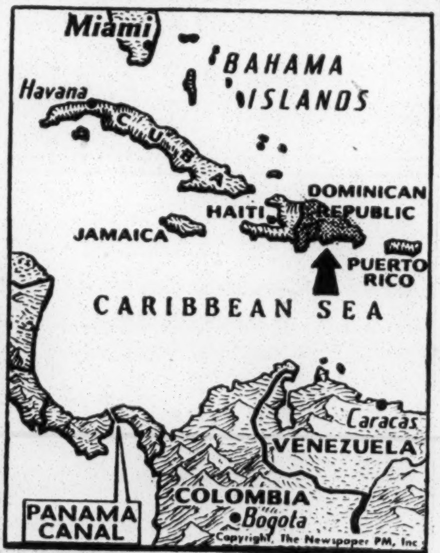
6-6-45

Confused

Another Haitian warned: "Don't believe everything, if anything, you read in the Ciudad Trujillo newspapers. They'll print anything that will help Trujillo hold his power. They would even run that Nelson Rockefeller story if it weren't true."

Many Haitians, perhaps the majority, are pro-U. S. A., but not a few are wavering in their sentiments as they strive to interpret the attitude of the U. S. State Dept. toward the infamous Gen. Trujillo. To put it plainly, they are confused.

As a result of the confusion, the government of Haiti has achieved a totalitarian complexion of its own. Fearing that Trujillo's untold wealth might buy an election, there is to be no election until at least one year after the ending of the war, and probably not then if Trujillo is still in power.



Copyright, The Newspaper PM, Inc

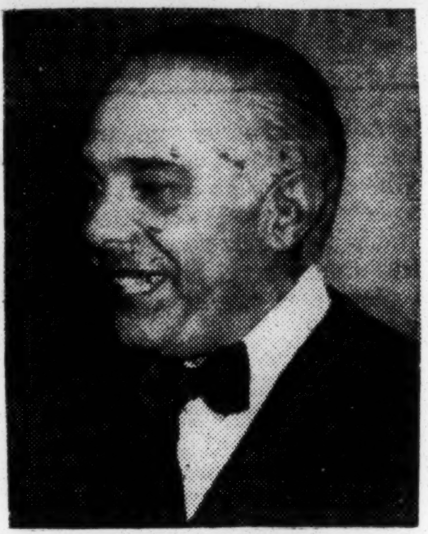
Actual physical fear has pervaded the officialdom of Port-au-Prince. In October of last year, a plot to assassinate President Lescot was smashed. The plotters were 15 Haitians—13 men and two women.

Their guns, the serial numbers proved, had come from the U. S. A. by way of the Dominican Republic and lend-lease.

Paid by Trujillo

At a secret trial it was shown that the would-be assassins had received a small down payment from Trujillo, and a promise of $30,000 if the attempt upon the life of Lescot were successful.

Two men were sentenced to death and the others given long prison terms. However, the death sentences never have been carried out.



Gen. Trujillo

The two leaders of the abortive cabal remain behind bars, living witnesses of the facts, the details of which never before have been in print.

6-6-45

All communications are censored minutely. Haitian newspapers are not permitted to print the name of Trujillo, or even the Dominican Republic. It is a literal fact that few Haitians dare even to utter the name of Trujillo.

As for the deaths along the border, all details are sealed and closely guarded in the files of the national gendarmerie, and the actual number killed may never be known.

At the time of the massacre of Haitians in 1937, censorship in both countries succeeded in keeping the facts from the outside world for one month and never were told in the Haitian newspapers, nor, needless to say, the newspapers of the Dominican Republic. Haitians read the gory details in U. S. newspapers and *Collier's*.

Today, the censorship is twice as tight as it was in 1937. Many Haitians of Port-au-Prince have heard rumors of fresh butcherings along the border, but few know any of the facts, and none but the police and government heads know the details.

Gen. Trujillo must insist upon the censorship. His political life, not to mention his actual life, depends upon it. And Port-au-Prince, plunged into a Trujillo manufactured reign of terror, plays ball. It is a case of choosing between the lives of a few Haitians and the life of the nation, for Trujillo Molina is spoiling for a provocative incident that would provide an excuse to cross the border and take over physically as well as spiritually.

66i-1945

Puerto Rico

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

Plaindealer –

By Harold Preece

Kansas City, Kans

(Continental Features)

8-17-45

Puerto Rico—
America's First Ally

The Negro-white Puerto Ricans who live in Mayaquez have so much home town pride that they call their city "the Queen of the West." And that title isn't just a Chamber of Commerce blurb for school teachers out from Vermont to look over the West Indies.

Mayaguez is not only "the Queen of the West" in the affectionate language of her people. The little city on the west Caribbean coast is also one of the cradles of liberty of the whole Western hemisphere, a place where many an exiled fighter for freedom has found warmth and hospitality and moral support in that u ndying struggle of the world's peoples.

Until recently, Mayaguez was one of the headquarters of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, that grou pof predominantly Negro patriots struggling heroically to deliver their homeland to the Dominican Republic from the bloody tyrant Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo who received favors from Hitler long after Pearl Harbor.

Told British to 'Scram'

Now a Puerto Rican patrio, Juan Antonio Corretjer informs us through an article published in a New York paper on the even of American Independence Day, July 4, that Mayaguez did the struggling American colonies a mighty good turn back in 1777. They told the haughty British navy to "scram" when one of its officers tried to capture some rebel Yankee sailors beached at Mayaguez.

"I am not sure," Mr. Corretjer writes, "that even professional historians in the United States know that we Puerto Ricans were among the first to become international allies of the American colonists in the Revolutionary War."

Then Mr. Corretjer tells us how men who dreamed of freedom in Puerto Rico helped men who fought for freedom in the 13 American Colonies:

8-17-45

"It was a clear mid-morning on August 1, 1777. The Mayaguez seashore was crowded with an angry, excited folk. The people were armed and ready to fight. Two small vessels of the tiny U. S. Navy, the Endawock and the Henry, had taken refuge in the harbor while fleeing from the British man-of-war Glasgow. The British followed them into the undefended harbor and demanded their surrender. The Puerto Rican encouraged the Americans to resist; they beached the craft on their shores; they declared the ships beyond British jurisdiction.

"The captain of the Glasgow sent one of his officers ashore to protest the protection given to rebel subjects of His Britannic Majesty. The people answered that only Captain-General Dufresne of the Island could make a decision, and that a courier would be dispatched to the island's capital. Captain-General Dufresne subsequently approved the townspeople's conduct, maintained the American's right to enjoy our hospitality, and asked the British to leave the harbor immediately. The British prudently sailed away; the Americans were saved.

How U. S. Returned Favor

Then Mr. Corretjer gives us the tragic sequel to that drama of Mayaguez. He tells how we Americans showed our appreciation 121 years later by sending a battleship to crush the government of the new republic established on the island and headed by the self-sacrificing Negro statesman, Emilio Betances:

"But on another morning, May 11, 1898, another vessel of the U. S. Navy came before a Puerto Rican city. This time it was our capital, San Juan. A United States naval squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sampson, without previous warning, opened fire on our capital. It was the beginning of United States military intervention in Puerto Rico.

8-17-45

"To this day that violation of our nation's sovereignty persists. Like those Yankee patriots of August, 1777, we now need the courageous cooperation of another people, the American people. We gave that help, spontaneously; today a like duty is yours.

"American imperialism must be compelled to acknowledge the Puerto Rican sovereignty it has stolen. The people of the United States must force upon Washington the understanding that the freedom won in 1776 must not be used to deprive another people of their freedom."

Mr. Corertjer confirms what I tried to emphasize, last week, in a column entitled "Puerto Rico Faces Revolution." He confirms my argument that the Puerto Ricans, like the Americans, want simply the right of every people to live under a government of their own choosing and their own making. He also agrees with me that all of us should have felt our consciences burning when we celebrated our own Independence Day on July 4 and at the same time continued to win Puerto Rico her independence.

He asks that we repay that debt of 1777 by writing to our congressmen asking that the Marcantonio bill for immediate independence of Puerto Rico be passed, and that we organize meetings for the freedom of that subject colored nation out in the Carribbean.

And these are pretty good ways of wiping out that debt.

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

The Plaindealer

ATOMS AND COLONIES

Kansas City, Kansas

By Harold Preece

9-15-45

(Continental Features)

Will the new atomic bomb be used by American imperialism to blast out villages of Negro Puerto Ricans or Negro Haitians asking that the promises of the late war be redeemed by freedom for all peoples?

Will American imperialism use the greatest scientific discovery ever made by the genius of man to perpetuate the rule of Wall Street over our colored brothers of Latin America and the other colonial areas?

Is the atomic age to be another age of rape and robbery, of conquest and chicanery visited upon the colored peoples of Panama and Persia, of Cuba and China?

Or will man, like a child finally grown to the stature of maturity, use the atom—which can be used for life as well as death—to free those of his brothers whom he has kept in bondage. 9-15-45

I don't know the answer to these questions—for they must be answered by the people of the world who are both white people and colored people. But I know that the colored people of Latin America are demanding those answers and will help us work them out.

Colored Latin Americans, to whom I talked in New York recently, expressed great fear that the atomic bomb might be used to crush the emerging people's revolution of Puerto Rico, or the atomic bombing planes might be placed by the United States at the disposal of brutal tyrants like Dominican Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. "The United States has supplied puppet dictators with arms beforehand to crush popular struggles of their own people," my friends argued. You've sent them guns and cartridges and even United States Marines as they did back in 1926 to crush the uprising of Nicaragua's Negroes and Indians led by General Sandino."

I hung my head over my glass of wine. What could I answer them. What can I answer them now that President Truman has said that America and Britain — the two great imperialist powers of the world—would keep the secret of the atomic bomb between themselves!

Are atomic bombs to be rained on San Juan in Puerto Rico if the people of that American subjected nation demand the right of self-determination for all peoples promised in the Atlantic Charter.

Are the bombs to destroy Calcutta in India if another long-suffering colored people demand the right of all peoples to live and prosper under governments of their own choosing?

Are the bombs to be used against our great ally, Russia, which has wiped out all racial discrimination but now is the target of attacks from all redbaiters who are also black-baiters ?

I am glad to see Japanese imperialism destroyed. It was a cancer on the world. It had to be removed by a surgery which amounted to warfare.

But I doubt very much if we won a victory in the eyes of the world's colored majority when we dumped bombs on the Japanese colored peoples of the Dutch East Indies and the colored peoples of the American and British West Indies saying, "Our turn next."

I can imagine the big planters of Puerto Rico and the big planters of Java chuckling to themselves that they had discovered a way of crushing colonial revolts as easily as a boy would crush a worm by dropping a rock on it.

Moreover, I am deeply grieved that the first use of this epochal discovery—a dream in the mind of untold generations of scientists should have been for mass slaughter. We have thought that the first use of the atom, when it was split, would be to revolutionize modern industry and make life more comfortable for everybody.

But it looks like that we were mistaken. For the spokesmen of several big concerns have announced that it will not be possible to run a train on a lump of coal or a car on a thimbleful of gasoline, through atom splitting, for "generations to come."

Personally I don't believe them. Neither do the colored peoples who know that the atom could bring about a peaceful revolution of the entire world society if these interests did not intend to bottle the discovery us.

The atom is now a path to death. But it can be made a path to life —if the people, including the colored people, insist that it be used to make life easier instead of death quicker.

Council Passes Bill To Buy Estates Plessen, Mt. Pleasant

5-28-45

St. Croix Avis

Bill Introduced By Pentheny; Passes House Unanimously

St Croix Avis

A great forward step was made towards the economic security of St. Croix when the Municipal Council. at its meeting on Friday morning, passed unanimously a bill for the purchase of Estates Plessen and Mount Pleasant The two estates have a combined acreage of nearly 700 acres. If subdivided into units large enough for families to develop and make a living therefrom, this project should be one to which St. Croix could point with pride. These estates are almost centrally located, and are on the main highway between Christiansted and Frederiksted, in Queen's quarter.

5-28-45

Hon. Cornelius Pentheny Proposed Bill

The bill to provide for the purchase of these two estates was introduced by the Henorable Cornelius Pentheny, 1st Member for Christiansted Country District. The bill authorizes the Governor of the Virgin Islands to purchase Estates Plessen and Mt. Pleasant from the La Grange Sugar Factory, Inc.. for the sum of $30,000. Included with the lands are also buildings, water system, and the villages.

5-28-45

From time to time Mr. Pentheny had introduced bills in the interest of agriculture, and last year was the proponent of bills for the purchase of additional land for small holders, loans to small farmers, and other measures.

Virgin Islands Company Hold Lease On Estates

Should the bill for the purchase of these estates which was passed by the Council meet executive approval, it may be some time before an actual transfer can be effected, since the Virgin Islands Company currently holds a lease on Plessen and Mount Pleasant. Since leasing these lands the Virgin Island Company has prepared and planted large tracts of sugar cane.

Delegation Bill Vetoed By Acting Governor

St. Croix Avis

The bill recently passed by the St. Thomas Municipal Council appropriating funds for a delegation to Washington to expedite release of funds from the ten million dollar appropriation for public works was vetoed by Acting Governor Morris F. de Castro yesterday.

5-10-45

The Legislative Assembly had voted for a bill calling for a delegation to go to Washington to request that the local Public Works Departments perform such work as it could do.

661-1945

Social Conditions Discussed Jamaica

It Reflects On Jamaica

Public Opinion

UNBECOMING

With alarming frequency there have appeared in the local press reports in which members of the police force were charged with brutally beating and otherwise maltreating prisoners in their custody. In some cases the details have been most horrible. Recently two members of the force were found guilty of torturing a youth who had been arrested on suspicion. The case was heard in court and the jury awarded the victim the comparatively large sum of £1,500 as damages. Obviously the award was intended to be a warning and a deterrent.

Another case has since been reported in the press. A man died while a prisoner in a country police station and the coroner's jury decided that he had hanged himself. At the hearing it was testified by several persons that the man had been beaten while under arrest. On every hand one hears stories of what has happened to other prisoners. Some of the tales are too sadistic and barbarous for belief, so it is best to dismiss them. It is however, widely rumoured that the beating of prisoners is common in Jamaica. 3-22-45

If there is one thing that can be said to the credit of England it is that one never hears of the "third degreeing" of prisoners in that country in an effort to extort confessions. It is most unlikely that the English people would tolerate anything so uncivilised, brutal and revolting in their country. Their moral sense and their traditions would be outraged and the press, whatever its faults, would expose and denounce the practice fearlessly.

In America it is common to extract "confessions" from prisoners. The practice has been the subject of public disapprobation. Books and plays have been written against it. Prominent citizens have waged crusades exposing the "third degree" in an endeavour to protect helpless prisoners from being tortured. It is only in comparatively recent years that one has heard of prisonors being beaten in Jamaica. It was not the case thirty years ago. Maybe this is a form of American infiltration. Wherever the practice came from it should speedily be eradicated from the life of Jamaica.

3-22-45

A BAD SIGN

Not long ago Jamaicans were horrified when they read in their newspapers how prisoners were unmercifully beaten in Germany. It cannot be that our moral indignation does not apply to people in our own country. It is possible that there is exaggeration as to the extent of the evil in Jamaica, but that it does exist seems to be beyond doubt. It ought not to continue.

There is no question but that the majority of our policemen are splendid individuals. They are not brutes by nature, but experience has shown that a system can make a fiend out of a man who is normally kind and humane. It is significant that prisoners who are beaten in Jamaica are from the working class. They are invariably poor, ignorant and black. Seemingly they are regarded as less than human and without rights. Our policemen are mostly of the same racial stock and very often of the same humble origin as their prisoners and they should be the last to be brutal to defenseless people who are arrested on suspicion. There is something cowardly and sadistic in torturing a helpless person. It goes without saying that Jamaica being what it is, no Jamaican policeman, regardless of the crime charged or the provocation involved, would dare to beat or torture a prisoner who is white, Syrian, Chinese or "brown." Mistreatment is reserved exclusively for black prisoners, it seems. 3-22-45

BY

W. A. DOMINGO

IT CAN BE STOPPED

There is no excuse for meting out barbarous treatment because they are suspected of having committed a crime. Conduct of the kind is repugnant to the principles of Christianity and is a challenge to our professions of belief in British justice. It is a disgrace that our country should bear the odium of practicing the "third degree." Responsibility for the practice rests on those in authority. They can stop it. Any Inspector of Police who disapproves of the "third degree" can stop it in the areas in his charge. If something is not done to bring the practice to an end, then the only remedy will be for Members of Parliament in England to press for a thorough going enquiry.

Our policemen should welcome a cessation of the "third degree." The majority of them will benefit. They will be freed from the suspicion and stigma of having participated in barbarous and sadistic practices. It has been suggested that promotion in the force is to an extent based on the number of convictions secured and that the system provides the incentive for extorting "confession" from suspects by any means possible. If this is true, the system is wrong since it encourages the guardians of the law to break the law and to act like fiends. Confessions obtained force have convicted many an innocent man. The average man will "confess" anything, even what had not done, in order to save himself from pain.

There should be an end to the state of affairs made public in the trial in which the exemplary monetary award was made. The civil rights of the lowliest individual should be as sacred as those of the richest and most exalted person in the country. Unless this is so, we are headed for disaster, sooner or later. The good name of Jamaicans is at stake. Neither timidity nor contempt for the poor and ignorant and the so-called "Criminal class" should make us condone a seemingly growing evil which bodes ill for the country.

"We are the forgotten people," Mrs. Bain quoted one patient as saying. "We are the living dead."

West End News

Now that we, who live outside the fence, have been jarred out of our complacent indifference to these people.... We must pledge to them a solemn vow, and that is.......There will be no more forgotten people on our island. On our island there shall be NO living dead. There shall be, henceforth, life and a measure of happiness for those of us who must live behind the fence!

When you open your checkbook, or your pocketbook to contribute to the Leper Fund........remember the woman who sews without fingers, the man who Writes without fingers .....and thank your God, that you HAVE fingers with which to write checks or take out money to offer gladly to these REMEMBERED people, the people whose entire life is lived behind the high fence.

5-10-45

Mrs. Ethel Bain, in her speech about our Leper Colony, last Sunday afternoon in Cumberland Castle, reminded us that we serve God by serving our fellow men. Too, she had us each recall the fact, that we enter this world without a cent of money, and we leave it without any money, no matter how much we have earned or inherited while here. All money, all material things, she said, are merely lent to us by Our Father, and at the end, He will demand an accounting of the manner in which we used His gifts. Have we shared with others who have less than we have? Have we used God's abundant supply to help people less fortunate than ourselves? Not one of us will need money after we've left these bodies of ours. But we shall each need the answer to a question, a question Our Father will ask of us, and that is: "How have you treated My other children?"

Remember: We who live in freedom, outside the fence, are God's children, but so are those who live on the other side of it!

5-10-45

Mrs. Bain's talk was followed by one equally sincere, by President Charles Emanuel, in which he reminded all of us, that Mrs. Bain has come from thousands of miles away to minister unto some of our island people, while we who live only 15 short miles from the colony seldom, if ever, even go to visit it!

Short, but very appreciative talks were given also by Vice President of the Council, Mr. Joseph Benjamin; Chaplain George Moorhead; Secretary and Treasurer Mrs. Hines; Sergeant at Arms Arthur Lewis; and many members of the Council.

Mrs. Maude Criswell and Miss Gertrude Brown, visiting here from Indianapolis, Indiana, and who have recently visited the Colony, gave short talks about it, and a short speech of thanks for the meeting and cooperation of the Council, was given by Mrs. Paul Miller.

5-10-45

The exceedingly inspirational meeting was adjourned after a closing hymn and prayer

At this point, in writing about the Leper Colony, I paused to hear the news from Puerto Rico and it was indeed good news. It meant that thousands upon thousands of people who had been in a virtual state of slavery were from today free. But as I came back to my typewriter, my thoughts again turned toward our Lepers, and it came over me in a sort of sickening wave, that..no matter how loud the sirens wail, no matter how long and gladly the Church bells ring, nor how joyously bands play and people shout and sing....no matter how long the celebration lasts because of freedom in part of the world, there will never be freedom for the patients in the Colony. Some are paroled, to be sure, as arrested cases, but even these are never quite free from people's fear of them because they have at one time been branded with the stigma of leprosy. So, when you thank God for this freedom which has come to a part of the world, or when you sing and shout over it, pause to remember for a moment, these people who can never be free. We can't make them free; a million armies couldn't make them free. But we CAN help to make them happy. Let's make a true V day for our Colony..let's help to give them a victory over despair and loneliness, and that awful feeling of being forgotten, by contributing all we possibly can, that they may rejoice in the many things we so casually take for granted.

Stamps To Aid Lepers Put On Sale By Mission To Lepers

St. Croix Avis

4-25-45

A drive to sell stamps for aiding the Lepers of St. Croix was started ~~last week by~~ the St. Croix Mission to Lepers here. The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, April 11 in the Luther League room at Christiansted. At this meeting Rev. Gordon Parker pastor of the Lutheran Church in Frederiksted was elected president in place of Rev. Elmer H. Ganskopp who is leaving the island of St. Croix shortly.

Herbert H. Grigg, Superintendent of Hospitals was elected treasurer and Mrs. Ethel Bain, social worker among the Lepers, was elected secretary.

Those elected to conduct the drive for funds are: Mrs. Norman Skeoch who will be chairman of the Christiansted division, Mrs. Herbert Grigg, Chairman for King's Hill and Mrs. Paul Miller chairman for the Frederiksted area. 4-25-45

Present at the meeting were Rev. E. Ganskopp, President of the Mission, Rev. David Williams pastor of Bethel AME Church, Revs. Lyle Prescott & E. Phaire of the Church of Nazarene Dr. Norman Thetford, Chief Municipal Physician, Herbert Grigg, Genaro Motta, Ralph Schroeder, Sister Maren Knudsen, and Mrs. Bain from Christiansted, Rev. Gordon Farker from Frederiksted and Rev. Jens Larsen of the Frederikskirke Lutheran Church in St. Thomas.

66i-1945 Scoial Problems Discrimination

Jamaican A.T.S. Suffer Hardships In England

Kingston, Jamaica 3- -12-4

Public Opinion

The life of a Jamaican A.T.S. girl inBritain is not, all the milk and honey that is being made out, according to the experiences of one of them who recently returned home.

The normal homesickness of young girls away from home for the first time is aggravated by petty insults and impositions which reduced one Jamaican to a nervous breakdown, sent her to a Nursing Home in Northampton.

The large camp in which they were placed on their arrival was half-finished, sometimes the water supply failed The girls had to sleep in a building with concrete floors and zinc roofs.

To people from a tropical climate, the building was an invitation to get ill. Many of them did. There was one serious case of meningitis. 3-12-45

KIND OF WORK

When the ATS were recruited here, a high educational standard was set. The 23 girls who left here for England, therefore, had qualifications of better than average. 3-12-45

But when they reached England, they were given "pettifogging" tasks that brought a concerted protest. So they were given "educational tests": for entry to the Pay Corps: simple additions and multiplications that an ordinarily bright child in an elementary school second grade would find easy.

The girls were astounded when the results were announced: they had all failed. One of them refused to accept the result stormed into the ATS Officer in charge After a few minutes demonstration, the Jamaican girl was frankly told by the officer: "We can't afford [illegible] you pass for that would mean displacing some of our own girls and there are no vacancies."

Later the same officer confessed her opinion that the Jamaicans had been brought to England "for political purposes", refused to assign them tasks in keeping with their ability, kept them idling for the better part of some days but insisted that they should "look busy" when high-ranking officers came around.

At first there was a staunch refusal to believe that these "coloured girls" were more than semi-literates. When the proof was beyond question, there grew up a slightly veiled hostility to "these foreigners" who were making "such a beastly nuisance of themselves", in the words of Lady Davson who represented them.

Sparks From My Anvil

Kingston, Jamaica

OUR MEN IN ENGLAND

Public Opinion

A few days ago "Public Opinion" carried a news story of the treatment allegedly meted out to some of our ATS girls who are in England. I was naturally anxious to learn something of about experiences of the much larger number of our men who are serving over there in the air force. From time to time there have been very encouraging reports in the Press, but I always distrust these for I know it is a practice not to publish the obverse side of the coin. I was particularly happy over the portion of Colonel Stanley's speech at the Ward Theatre in which he lauded our men for their patriotism, efficiency and service in aiding in the destruction of Fascism.

But for the disquieting news about the ATS girls I was prepared to let the matter rest. 3-17-45

However, I have just received a copy of the December, 1944, number of the very useful monthly Bulletin of The League of Coloured Peoples. The headquarters of the League is in London and the Founder-President is Dr. Harold Moody of Jamaica.

Appearing on page 51 of the Bulletin, under the heading, "Secretary's Notes," the following extensive quotation gives a disturbing picture of what is really happening to our men in the RAF. As is my custom in such matters, I make no comment.

"THE AMERICAN BOGEY"

"Thousands of West Indians have been arriving in this country for the R.A.F. They were recruited at home for the ground trade of flight mechanic. They all left their homes with the usual flag waving, parades to the local militia bands and Governors' speeches—a memorable occasion. A month after the arrival of the first contingent, the Secretary of States for the Colonies visited their camp and they were again told how they would contribute to the overthrow of this evil thing, Fascism 3-17-45

For most of them, coming over here meant adventure; of course, they knew it meant sacrifice, too. However, their spirits were high and they were prepared for anything from the enemy.

Less than six months after their arrival, however, they have become disillusioned and dissatisfied. Their first disappointment was the announcement that recruiting for the trade of flight mechanic for which they came had ceased since January, on the orders of the Air Ministry. Yet these men were quite ready to adapt themselves to some useful job : this was not to be—most of them were put on general duties and given most menial jobs. A few were made clerks, and others were given the routine duties—one group had to take all the black-out down and put it up again.

The climax came, however, when a few W.A.A.F. "collaborationists" told some of the lads that they had received instructions not to be seen with them "because of the Americans." Four of these girls are alleged to have been posted because they refused to obey the order.

In all the conversations I have had with these airmen they always assured me they did not believe these orders were given by Air Ministry. The local officers and N.C.O.'s seemed to be responsible for most of the trouble.

It is about time the authorities in this country debunked this "American bogey," which is now being used as an excuse for every discriminatory action.

The Americans see black men and white women on the street in this country every day—and I have even seen white Americans and coloured women together. Yet I have only heard of three incidents where there has been any trouble, and only in one case has there been fisticuffs. On that occasion the American soldier was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and was dishonourably discharged.

An American officer told me a few days ago that instructions are given each month to both white and coloured troops to "mind their own business" and avoid racial conflicts. It is true he confessed that nothing was being done to cement relations between them but they were given strict orders "about starting trouble" and the punishment was very severe if they did"

3-17-45

* * *

BY

W. A. DOMINGO

Protest Against Discrimination Of Workers

Public opinion

Kingston, Jamaica

4-18-45

A public meeting was held at Ewarton on Tuesday of last week to protest against alleged discriminatory practices as regards the distribution for the recruitment of Farm workers to the U.S.

It is alleged that in that Constituency tickets are being given exclusively to members of the Jamaica Labour Party and that anybody who did not support the JLP in the last election was being discriminated against. 4-18-45

Tis situation ssems to have generated considerable discontent. It is reported that telegrams have been sent to the government and to the heads of the two main Political Parties.

Letter To Public Opinion

Public Opinion

Colour Discrimination At Night Clubs

Kingston.

Jamaica

The Editor,

Sir,—I wish to draw the public's attention to the growing attitude of the management of some of our night clubs, toward coloured patrons.

Recently a party of coloured pleasure-seekers drove out to the Sea View Club along the St. Thomas road in order to dance and enjoy the cool of "out of town" as was their "moonlight" custom. 9-27-45

A representative of the establishment stationed at the club's entrance told the party that he had instructions not to admit coloured folks to the clubhouse, but to inform them that the small charge of two shillings per person could be paid in order to enjoy the music on a nearby emaciated barbecus and that for information sake there was no cover-charge for the "white" to the clubhouse.

The people protested and I drew near to hear what a "brown" man was saying, and in a surprisingly audible voice he remarked that very shortly coloured people will not be allowed to enjoy the privilege of a sea-bath at the club's beach.

I was amazed to know that the colour question had taken such a turn in Jamaica. It reminded me so much of a tale returning farm-workers tell—"Here for whites and there for coloured." Why should such conditions prevail here? It is our turn as citizens to raise the voice of protest. 9-27-45

"Night Lifer"

Kingston.

66i-1945

Trinidad

West Indian Singer

Public Opinion
11-29-45

66i
Trinidad

Edric Connor, who comes from Mayaro, Trinidad, is often heard by the British Broadcasting Corporation's overseas listeners. The possessor of a very fine bass voice and an expert on West Indian folk music, he has taken part in many variety programmes and gives illustrated talks on his researches into West Indian spirituals. He is at present starring in a weekly series—"Serenade in Sepia."

66i

Kingston, Jamaica

Connor won a scholarship from school and studied engineering in Port of Spain, where he graduated as a mechanical engineer and won the Stephen's Gold Medal. After working with the Americans on the construction of naval bases in Trinidad in 1941, he came to England in February, 1944, to do war work. Since then he has done a great deal of broadcasting—singing, acting, and talking on West Indian folk music.

661-1945

Trinidad

Trinidad Legislator Queries Police Recruitment Outside

Public Opinion 10-1-45

Kingston, Jamaica

PORT OF SPAIN, August 28 —Recruitment for the Trinidad Police Force in Barbados and other islands forms basis of a series of questions submitted to Government by the Hon'ble Albert Gomes, junior member for Port-of-Spain. 10-1-45

Mr. Gomes asks:

(1) Is the Government aware that the Depot Superintendent and a Sergeant Instructor of the Police Training School are due to leave Trinidad for the other West Indian islands on Monday, August 27, for the purpose of recruiting persons for the Trinidad Police Force?

(2) If the answer to (1) is in the affirmative will the Government fully explain the circumstances leading up to this recruitment drive in the other islands?

(3) Will the Government state whether the decision to recruit personnel for the Trinidad Police Force in the other West Indian islands has been due to failure to obtain recruits in Trinidad and Tobago?

(4) If the answer to (3) is in the affirmative will the Government state fully the reasons why efforts to recruit personnel in Trinidad and Tobago have not been successful?

(5) Will the Government state whether such failure has been due to (a) inadequacy of pay; (b) unfavourable conditions of service and (c) failure of applicants to obtain the high standards required? 10-1-45

(6) Will the Government state whether personnel from the Armed Forces now being demobilised have been given an opportunity to join the Trinidad Police Force?

(7) If the answer to (6) is in the affirmative, will the Government state:—

(a) How many demobilised men have been taken into the Police Force?

(b) How many have applied and were refused?

(c) The reason for rejecting these applications?

Barbados Advocate

ORGANIZATION SET UP TO ASSIST WAR VETERANS

Public Opinion

The House of Representatives passed a motion yesterday for the setting up of "an organization to deal with the reception and reabsorption into ciivl life of members of the Services on demobilization and other war workers who have proceeded to the United Kingdom."

Hon. H. E. Allan who introduced the motion on behalf of Government, said that the organization was only a beginning. It will consist of an officer who will be in charge of the scheme and who will receive £800 per annum; one clerk at £3 5 per week and an office cleaner at 12/- per week. 3-29-45

Mr. Allan said that after the last war veterans alleged that several promises had been made which to this day remained unfulfilled. Lands had been given to them in mountain fastnesses with neither roads nor water. Each man received £5 which was barely enough to take him to their mountainous allotments and bring them back.

The organization which was now to be set up would take care of returning servicemen so that they could reembark on civil life with some measure of decency. The organization seemed small, but it was only a start and it was a good time to make that start.

Mr. F. A. Glasspole, member for Kingston East, said that while he was entirely sympathetic to the matter, it seemed to him that £800 was too much for the officer especially when regard was had to the fact that the clerk would receive only £3 odd per week. They could find some one at £600. The post needed no higher attainments than those of a principal clerk in the civil service whose salary was in the vicinity of £600. 3-29-45

Hon. W. A. Bustamante said that he would support the motion as it stood. £800 was not in his opinion too much; £15 per week for an executive officer was a paltry sum. It did not seem to him that certain persons realized the "definition" of the term executive officer. The motion passed after further debate.

661-1945 ARC Virgin Islands-

Island Contributes $2,110.04 To Red Cross War Fund Drive

St. Croix Virgin Islands

St. Croix Avis 6-20-45

St. Croix has contributed a total of $2,110 04 to the Red Cross War Fund Drive, it was made known by Robert W. Sckeoch, Chairman of the St. Croix Chapter of the American Red Cross. In his report, Mr. Skeoch, breaks down the total showing the amount contributed by each of the districts into which the island had been divided for the purpose of facilitating the work of the drive. His repot shows that the Christainsted Town District had contributed $821.35; the Christiansted Country District $503.79; the Frederiksted Town District, $425.20, and the Frederiksted Country District $359.70. Virgin Islands

Mr. Skeoch also reported that in the Christiansted Town District there were two $100, two $50, and one $25 contributions. In the Country District there were one $50, and six $25 contributions.

6-20-45

Mr. Skeoch, in his report, also gives special mention, and a word of thanks to the inmates of the King's Hill Home and the Leper Colony for their generous contributions, and also to the Management of the Christiansted Theatre, Messers Hansen, Frederiksen, and Teytaud, and to the Honorable Percy Gardine, proprietor of the Frederiksted Theatre.

661

661

Ban Race Bias Officially In Virgin Islands

Chicago Defender

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—The Municipal Council of this tiny Caribbean island struck sharply at race discrimination this week, much of which was introduced by American troops stationed here.

6-30-45

In an ordinance approved and signed by Gov. Charles Harwood, two islands, St. Thomas and St. John, formerly part of the Danish West Indies, and now under American jurisdiction, vowed the "destruction of Nazi-Fascist practices of racial hatreds and outrages directed against minority groups."

Printed in full in Island newspapers, the ordinance stated severe penalties for bias based on politics, religion, race, color, "or for any reason not applicable to all persons." It declared all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the order thereby repealed.

Brodhurst Address Virgin Islanders In New York

St. Croix Avis

Mass Meeting Called By Totten, And AVICA Executive Committee

Saint Croix, Virgin Islands U.S.A.

Canute A. Brodhurst, Editor of the St. Croix Avis, addressed a gathering of Virgin Islanders in New York on Sunday, June 17, giving first-hand information on conditions in the Islands generally, and particularly on the Contempt Case, which the Third Circuit Court in Philadelphia had decided in his favor. Though there had been other speakers on the program, the Editor coming last, and the weather warm, the large and enthusiastic audience listened at-attentively as he told of his experiences with the case, the incidents leading up to it, the trial, and the appeal.

The meeting to which several hundred Virgin Islanders were attracted by the presence of Brodhurst, who at first was considered unwise for the action taken, but which later proved to be the soundest, was arranged by Ashley L. Totten, President of the American Virgin Islands Civic Association, and the Advisory Committee of that Association. On the program were four other speakers, and Mr. Totten himself delivered an address, after which the main speaker, Canute A. Brodhurst, was introduced.

6-25-45

Editor Speaks On Conditions In Islands

Because of the vantage point from which he views conditions, the speaker was in a position to give Virgin Islanders in New York a first-hand, authentic picture of conditions in the islands. In beginning he pointed out that because of the scenic, picturesque beauty, the clean, healthy condition of the islands, they could easily become a tourist haven after the war.

Moving from that aspect of the islands, Brodhurst spoke briefly on the economic, political and social conditions in the islands. He pointed out that much needs to be done in agriculture, since St. Croix, particularly, lives, or should live, from its soil. He mentioned the need for extended ownership of land, and the fact that St. Croix should produce the bulk its own food. He said flatly that the experiment station on both islands should be placed under the Department of Agriculture. These were not ideas just being advanced, for The St. Croix Avis, of which he is Editor has expressed itself on these issues from time to time.

There was nothing new or startling about the political situation in the islands. In St. Croix there was need for certain changes, all of which were within the scope of action by the legislature. Here again the paper he represents had gone on record as advocating changes.

6-25-45

Brodhurst closed this portion of his talk by holding out optimistic pictures to the audience. All was not wrong, and if given a fair chance, the Islands would develop to the point where Virgin Islanders everywhere could think of their homes with pride and satisfaction.

Speaks On Contemp Case

What the audience was listening attentively for was a discussion of the Contempt Case that had attracted wide attention both at home and abroad. Here, then, was the man who could give the information first-hand, for it was he, who, from jail to final decision by the Piladelphia Court, knew every detail. From the outset Brodhurst strove to impress his hearers that the case involved an issue above either himself or the Judge; that freedom of speech and the press was the point at issue. The outcome of the case, therefore, should be highly important to all the people.

Giving a picture of the case from its very beginning, Brodhurst trace step by step. At the same time he made it clear that both editors had been given the same opportunity. Mr. Joseph, for reasons best known to himself, declined to take the case further, Right there and then Brodhurst took occasion to mention the phamphlet published by the AVICA, in which subtle redicule was pointed at him for not standing by his guns, but running out of jail, and scurrying for cover under the wings of the Philadelphia Court. Then he gave credit to his wife, and to Melchoir who were the lone by-standers, the latter securing the services of Attorney Dudley, and cabling both editors telling the possibility of appeal, and next day flying to St. Croix with Attorney Dudley.

6-25-45

Coming, as it did, in a campaign year, the case was quickly dragged into politics, and as a candidate, rediculde was heaped upon redicule. A source of puzzle and amazement to New Yorkers, who had been fed the story from another angle were amazed to learn that the stand of the Avis in not supporting legislative action for ousting Judge Moore, was, in the end, a sound one. It was only as it was made clear that the issue was one for the higher court that the real question began to dawn. The result of the case proved conclusively that the steps taken were the soundest ones, and gave satisfaction, not only to the appellant, but to those who stood by when the going seemed roughest. 6-25-45

Brodhurst thanked the people present for the support, and the part played by the AVICA. Questions were then piled, from the floor. One woman asked why he did not come to New York with Mr. Joseph. Pressing business, and the need for his presence in the islands, were the reasons given. However, Brodhurst read portions of a letter addressed to Mr. Totten explaining that Mr. Joseph conld be relied upon to give the information accurately, which would serve for both. Then other questions came, among which was the refusal to accept aid when similar aid way given to Mr. Joseph. On this point there seemed to have been a definite opinion planted in New York. Brodhurst answered this qnestion by reading portions of letters to Nr. Totten explaining in detail that any aid given would prove most effective if extended towards the case. That cleared the air definitely. 6-25-45

In closing Brodhurst gave credit to Virgin Islanders on the mainland for their services to the Islands, and showed that they could serve in such a capacity as to make the needs of the Islands felt on the mainland.

Judge Herman E. Moore Cites History Of Virgin Islands

Chicago Defender—Chi, Ill.

8-4-45

Bronzed Judge Herman E. Moore told the Defender this week the strange history of the Negro populated Virgin Islands once ruled by Denmark, speaks English and uses a French currency basis.

Here on his annual vacation, the Virgin Islands judge described the wide gap between wealthy land owners and the poorer classes on the tiny islands.

"Although slavery has been abolished in the Virgin Islands for one hundred years," said Moore, "its tenure was so cruel, measures of enforcement so barbarous, the obtainment of land by the masses so difficult that there is no complete reapproachment between the landed classes of less than twenty per cent and the poorer masses of more than eighty per cent."

Moore, the only Negro federal judge in America, was appointed to his present position after the resignation of Judge William L. Hastie.

Keynote Speech

Recently he delivered the keynote speech at the eighth annual judicial conference of the third judicial circuit in Philadelphia.

Rated as one of the most brilliant Chicago lawyers prior to his Virgin Islands appointment six years ago, Moore has established a record of fair administration in his new post. 8-4-45

He described the basis for the still smouldering resentment among the underprivileged of the Virgins to the brutal period of slavery.

"With constant fear of insurrection on one side," Moore pointed out, "and fear of massacre on both sides. penalties for slave offenses were most severe. For example: the penalty for escape consisted of three pinches with red hot irons and then hanging; for conspiracy to escape 150 lashes at the whipping post and the loss of both ears; for raising a hand against a white man, three pinches with red hot irons, then either hanging, or the loss of one hand and one leg, at the discretion of the accuser.

JUDGE MOORE

Exam By Torture

"Cross examination by torture was also provided in cases of doubt in slave testimony."

The brutal treatment handed the slaves resulted in what Moore described as the bloodiest uprisings in West Indian territory.

"There were many bloody uprisings, such as the one on the island of St. John in 1733," he said.

"The slaves wiped out the entire white population of the island and were, in turn, themselves wiped out by troops called in from the British and French islands of St. Kitts and Martinique, thus completely depopulating the island of St. John."

Cites Bitterness

Moore said that the Danish government, in 1846, freed all slaves but agreed to allow the masters to retain their estates and lands unmolested and to work for them as freedmen.

"What the law omitted in the matter of slave severity," the planters supplied in their treatment of the freedmen. Laws were tightened up concerning vagrancy, and relations of master and servant; wages were fixed at twenty cents per day and remained so until 1916 when they were raised to thirty-five cents a day.

"This created further bitterness between the land owners and the freedmen, which bitterness still exists to some extent, as was exemplified in the attitude of the masses in St. Croix after the shooting in the Beatty case."

Besides its ideal climate and tourist facilities, Moore pointed out that in the islands "standard American cigarettes sell for eight cents a package, and we still have some. The OPA has recently placed a limit of five packs at one time."

Judge Moore, now living at 5945 S. Michigan avenue, will return to the islands in September.

Federal Aid For V. D. Drive

Westend News

5-15-45

In furtherinig its campaign to promote health and sanitation in the Virgin Islands, the Department of Health has obtained federal grant-in-aid funds to train and employ sanitarians. The new laws and regulations concerning the handling of meat, milk, etc., and active prosecution of the permanent campaigns against venereal diseases, insect-bourne diseases etc. require a larger force than St. Croix has ever been able to afford. The current force of two Sanitary Inspectors represents a low mark in the history of the Sanitary Sevice because the position of Chief Sanitation Officer was abolished some years ago. (For one year thereafter two assistant Sanitary Inspectors were employed. in 1942, but these men were transferred to the supervision of the street cleaning under the Department of Public Works)

5-15-45

Funds are available beginning July 1. for a three months course (in English), and to be given in San Juan P.R A total of nine or ten men from the whole of the Virgin Islands will be sent to take the course, provided applicants of sufficiently high calibre are available. The number of positions as assistant sanitarians will depend on the number satisfactorily completing the course.

Interested persons should apply in writing to the Office of the Chief Municipal Physician. The Public Health Service has recommended that those taking the course be high school graduates. Young men who consider themselves particularly fitted, or who are especially interested should apply even though they may not have completed high school. 5-15-45

Governor Asks Aid For Tyhpus Control

Westend News

5-16-45

A press release to hand gives the information that Governor Harwood has asked the U.S.P. Health Service to aid in controlling the spread of typhus fever in St. Thomas. The release will begin in tomorrow's. Meanwhile a campaign has been started in the sister island to exterminate the rat said to be the common carrier of the germ of the disease. In St. Croix there have been several cases of typhus' bnt health authorities believe rigtd rat control will prevent the spread of the disease.

Governor Goes All-Out For Typhus Control

West End News

5-17-45

It was announced today that Hon. Charles Harwood, Governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States, after urging local authorities for almost two years to take appropriate measures for the control of endemic typhus, without any result, made direct representation on February 20, 1945 to the Surgeon General of the U S. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. certifying that an emergency situation existed in the Municipality of St. Thomas and St John requiring drastic measures to exterminate rats, requesting the U S Public Health Service to undertake and carry through a standard program of rat extermination on the island of St. Thomas at the earliest possible moment. In his message to the Surgeon General on this matter, Governor Harwood stated, among other things, that in spite of publicity, recommendations, and personal pleas, the local authorities have failed and neglected to provide suitable measures, or any measure whatsoever, for control of endemic typhus fever, or the other diseases which the rats are apt to carry in their wake. 5-17-45

Governor Hsrwood also secured the services of Assistant Solicitor Frederick K. Beutel of the Department of the Interior for the purpose among other things, of investingating the laws of the Virgin Islands, and to advise the Governor as to what effective measures night be taken for the protection of the health of the commuity by controlling the spread of endemic typhus and other rat-borne diseases and infections.

Excerpts from Governor Harwood's letter of February §20 1945 to the Surgeon General, U.S.A. Public Health Service, follow:

5-17-45

"In view of the fact that I have failed to obtain the assistance and co-operation of local authorities in the Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, Virgin Islands of the United States in connection with measures to protect the public health, by controlling the spread of murine or endemic typhus fever and other rat-borne diseases and infections associated with the unsanitary conditions which are present wherever rats are found & which are particularly present here in St. Thomas, and in view of the fact that Dr. Samuel Morris, Protozoologist, U.S.P.H.S., has had a conference with our local Council and, too, has been unable to persuade them to pass necessary legislation, I hereby certify to the U.S. Public Health Service that an emergency situation exists in the Municipality of St Thomas and St. John, requiring drastic measures to exterminate rats, and I request the U.S. Public Health Service to undertake and carry through a standard program of rat extermination on the island of St. Thomas at the earliest possible moment.

Governor Goes All-Out For Typhus Control

West End News

(Continued from Yesterday's)

"It appears to me, in view of this situation, that an emergency condition exists which would warrant the direct action by the U. S. Public Heslth Service in the interest of the health of the people of the Virgin Islands, and the members of the Armed Forces residing therein, and I therefore urgently request that you give us aid and assistance in this matter.

5-19-45

"I transmit herewith a copy of letter from the Commissioner of Health dated February 13, 1945, requesting action on this important health measure and stating that there has been an alarming increase in the incidence of endemic typhus fever, and that the summer of 1945 will show a greater increase in victims of this disease."

In response to the Governor's pleas, the U S. Public Health Service has sent experts to the Islands to study the situation and advise with local authorities. The U. S Public Health Service hss also at the Governor's request offered substantial financial help, and has sent Dr. Samuel Morris, their protozoologist who is in charge of rat extermination work in Puerto Rico to outline and develop the program.

Appropriate legislation has been re-introduced into the Municipal Council, has passed the first discussion, and its early enactment is expected. 5-19-45

Such enactment will bring to a successful conclusion Governor Harwood's long and strenuous fight for measures to control endemic typhus in St. Thomas.

Governor Goes All-Out For Typhus Control

West End News

(Continued from Yesterday's)

5-18-45

"The records of my office show that on September 28, 1943, the Commsssioner of Health of the Virgin Islands called my attention for the first time to the increasing incidence of murine typhus in the Island of St. Thomas, and recommended a program of rat extermination based upon the enactment of local legislation for permanent reduction of rats and the cooperation of the Typhus Fever Control Unit of the U S Public Health Service, and that on October 1, 1943 I advised the Commissioner of Health that I was in agreement with his recommendation and requested him to prepare, with the assistance of the U. S Public Health Service, drafts of suitable legislation as well as budget estimates for personnel and materials. Also, I authorized the Commissioner of Health to open negotiations with the U. S. Public Health Service for the purpose of having the Public Health Service institute a program of rat extermination on this Island. The Commissioner of Health addressed a communication on October 12, 1943 to you requesting that an inspector be detailed to the Island for the purpose of making a survey and recommendations for legislation, estimates, and to aid in the establishment of a typhus fever program. 5-18-45

"On Ostober 1, 1943 I advised the Chairman of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John of the increasing incidence of murine typhus in this Island and my authorization to the Commissioner of Health to prepare drafts of suitable legislation and an estimated budget. On the same date, I requested the District Attorney of the Virgin Islands to lend his legal assistance to the Commissioner of Health and his staff in the preparation of suitable legislation. On December 30, 1943, the District Attorney advised me that the Commissioner of Health had prepared a draft of proposed legislation patterned after a standard model, that the draft was being considered by the Health Commission, and that the final draft would be submitted in the near future. I thereupon requested the District Attorney to submit the draft to me before my departure for Washington. A short time thereafter I left for Washington on official business without any further action by local authorities and remained in Wash ington for sometime. 5-18-45

"It appears that no further action was taken on this matter until June 28, 1944, when the Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands inquired of the District Attorney as to the status of the final draft referred to in his communication of December 30, 1943. As a result of this inquiry, the final draft was submitted to the Acting Governor on July 1, 1944, and on July 7, 1944, it was submitted to the Chairman of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John for action. On November 21, 1944, the Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands sent another inquiry to the Chairman of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John requesting information as to the status of this important legislation. On January 3, 1945 after a long absence in Washington and continental United States, I returned and I addressed a further communication to the Municipal Council in which I stated that I was advised by medical officers that there had been new cases of murine typhus during the past months and that it was important to provide for correction of the unsanitary conditions which are present wherever rats are found, and which are a menace to the health of the community. I stated to the Council then that as the Federal Government was getting ready to spend large sums of money in the Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John for the correction of basic insanitary conditions, and to provide for modern institutions, I thought it only proper for the Municipality to provide promptly for the correction of these conditions which come within the scope of health control legislation. Up to this date, no action has been taken by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John on this legislation. In spite of publicity, recommendations, and personal pleas the local authorities have failed and neglected to provide sutable measures for any measure whatsoever, for control of endemic typhus fever o or the other diseases which the rats are apt to carry in their wake. 5-18-45

661-1945

British Colonials Face Good Times

Montgomery Advertiser Ala.

By DAVID FERNSLER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. — (AP) — The New Year brings an implied promise of better things for colonial peoples under Britain's rule—a promise based on an Anglo-American laboratory experiment in the Caribbean.

Preparing for "increased activity in colonial development after the war," the British government announced today that Sir Frank Stockdale, comptroller of development and welfare in the West Indies and chairman of the British section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, had been appointed to a newly created post of adviser on development planning.

The Caribbean commission from which Stockdale emerges has been hailed as demonstrating that it is possible for two or more powers having direct concern in backward areas to "adjust common problems on a regional basis with the object of assuring colonial communities a greater measure of prosperity and stability." 1-2-45

In evaluating the work of the commission in that fashion last month the Foreign Policy Association said that the Caribbean is one area of the world which "offers a preview of the structure of the postwar order as well as an example of practical international planning." Various other unofficial appraisals of the work of the commission have reached similar conclusions.

The commission has spent much of the first three years of its existence on problems of food supply, shipping, unemployment, labor, wages, cost of living and uniform venereal disease control. It is now engaged in broad planning for inter-island trade, coordinated development of fisheries and industries and land use, and expansion of educational and health facilities of every type. Intensification of that planning is indicated in today's announcement. 1-2-45

J. S. MacPherson, present head of the British colonies supply mission in Washington, will succeed Stockdale in the dual capacity as British co-chairman of the commission and comptroller of development and welfare in the West Indies. Charles W. Taussig is American co-chairman of the commission.

Jamaica's New Constitution Its Structure And Meaning

Amsterdam News—New York, N.Y.

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET 1-6-45

Much is being said about Jamaica's new Constitution which became effective on November 20, but very little seems to be known about the structure and operation of the organic instrument of government which has put the island on the road toward dominion status.

The old Constitution which was adopted after the fatal Morant Bay rebellion in 1865 and its amendments placed the island in the Crown Colony group with semi-representative institutions for 80 years. The new Constitution, however, confers Representative Government, one step below Responsible Government —dominion status—on the people of Jamaica.

A Profile of Jamaica

It is well to remember that, with the possible exception of Barbados and one or two other outposts of empire, Jamaica is the oldest colony or pillar of the British empire system. The island came into the possession of the British during the hectic days of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, and after suffering under the yoke of chattel slavery for centuries, she saw the emancipation of the African slaves 110 years ago. In the meantime, Jamaica has, through a process of racial mixture and education, reached the stage where her culture and civilization have been accepted as European.

The island has been fortunate in many ways. She lies in the direct route to and from Europe, North and South America and the Pacific. She has become a successful melting pot, where Europeans, Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Africans, Chinese, Indians and other racial stocks have crossed and produced a new race with all the separate and distinct elements living together in respectful harmony.

As Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell had pointed out, the island has escaped the difficulties and problems spawned by those racial prejudices, fractions and discriminatory practices so often encountered where the so-called Anglo-Saxon races meet and rule people of African or Asiatic descent. According to Dr. Buell:

Race Prejudice Missing

"Jamaica is remarkably free from racial prejudice. In other British territories plenty of examples of Anglo-Saxon superiority and racial discrimination can be found. But in Jamaica there is no color bar. Here is one spot in the empire where Cecil Rhodes' doctrine, 'equal rights for all civilized men,' is taken seriously. When a colored Jamaican is given a position in the government he is paid exactly the same salary as the Englishman in a similar position. White men frequently take orders from colored superiors."

Considered in England as one of the brightest jewels in the British Imperial Crown, Jamaica has for centuries maintained a loyal and devoted connection with England as the "Mother Country," and it is noteworthy that in the words of Dr. Buell, this colony which is about half the area of Wales with its overwhelming black and brown population of 1,250,000, should become what may be the testing ground of the capacity of the African race for modern self-government.

The shaping of the island's new Constitution has taken about four years. It is the result of discussions which began before the war, after the visit of the Royal Commission to the West Indies in 1938-1939, and worked out by an exchange of views between the Colonial Office in London and the representatives of all responsible groups in Jamaica.

The New Order

There is now to be a legislature consisting of two houses, the House of Representatives elected by universal adult suffrage, and the Legislative Council of members nominated by the governor, with a clear majority of unofficials, or members elected by the people and those nominated by the governor, but holding no office under the government. Thirty-two members will sit in the House, and the upper House or Legislative Council will consist of 15 members, three of them, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, to be ex-officio; two of them may be holders of official positions, and at least 10 members to be un-official persons, that is to say persons not holding a salaried office under the Crown.

While the Upper House or Legislative Council will provide the necessary checks and balances deemed desirable in the legislative processes in a democracy, it will be seen that the elected members in the House of Representatives far outnumber the membership in the Council, and at that only about five members of that body are in duty bound to vote with the government. The truth is, the Council is more of an advisory than a legislative body. It is hoped to be the more conservative and deliberate of the two houses.

The organization of the Executive Council also marks a very definite advance. Of its ten members, five are to be elected by the House of Representatives. It will be the function of the Executive Council to prepare the budget and initiate all money and other bills or pieces of legislation. In fact, it will be responsible for the administration of the government and will be the principal instrument of policy.

General Purposes

In order to develop the cabinet or ministerial system of government in Jamaica, a number of committees are to be set up in the House of Representatives to deal with: General Purposes, Agriculture, Education, Social Welfare and Communications. Thus, the foundations are laid for a departmental system such as exists under the Constitution of the United Kingdom. The five members of the House of Representatives elected to the Executive Council are to be separate from the chairmen of those five committees, but the five chairmen will form a general committee for the control of the internal affairs and business of the House, and the chairman of this general committee will hold the position of the Leader of the House.

The progress of the Jamaica towards self-government depends chiefly on two factors, namely, the powers and functions of the Legislature and the power of the governor; as the one increases, the other becomes more limited. Limitation of the governor's powers proved one of the most difficult problems to be solved in Jamaica's struggle for a larger measure of self-government. The new constitutional system is to be worked and tried out for a full electoral period of five years, during which all sections of the island will have an opportunity of testing out the effectiveness of the new system of Representative Government.—M.

Britain Expands W. I. Council

Chicago, Ill. Defender

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON.—Arising out of the San Francisco conference, colonial experts here envisage big developments in the West Indies in the near future. The London Times, which is usually well informed about British colonial policies even before they are officially announced, published a significant comment on future West Indian developments in a leading article this week entitled "The Changing Caribbean."

7-21-45

"An important stage in Caribbean development is marked by the joint announcement recently issued by the British and American governments that the membership of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is to be increased from three to four on each side 'for the purpose of associating the peoples of the Caribbean more closely' with its work and of including in its membership representatives of those people," explains the newspaper article.

"The announcement," adds the Times, "was accompanied by an obscurely worded statement from the colonial office which explained that, while the British government had sympathized with the local demand for unofficial representation on the commission, means could not be devised for the appointment of one West Indian who would be sufficiently representative of all the colonies, but that the expansion of the commission would now permit the appointment of two."

Statement Criticized

Commenting upon the colonial office communique, the Times asserts that "What the statement did not explain was that a third of the British official representatives was not a permanent member but was appointed specially for each meeting of the commission with special reference to the business before it. This appointment will now lapse and the British section will in future be composed of two British official and two West Indian unofficial members.

"The new form to be given to the Caribbean Commission is the result of recent advances towards self-government which, so far from concentrating the attention of enlarged electorates and more representative councils of local issues, has stirred latent feelings of Caribbean unity," declares the Times.

7-21-45

"This is a welcome development, since, as Col. Stanley pointed out in his recent dispatch, the movement towards unity must come from within. It is significant that the Caribbean labor conference, now about to meet in Barbados, proposes to concern itself not merely with matters of labor policy, but with the contribution which local labor parties can make towards West Indian Federation.

Americans Will Attend

"American and Dutch representatives are taking part in this conference, and their presence will raise the question of the relation between Caribbean unity and national sovereignities. The area of common interests covers British, American, French and Dutch possessions, and no project of union would receive, or deserve, consideration if it challenged existing political loyalties, some of them ancient and all of them cherished.

West Indies Colonies May Become British Federation

Atlanta Daily World - Ga.

Question Of Federation Sent Seven Governors

8-15-45

LONDON — (ANP) — The question of political federation has been addressed to governors of seven Britist colonies in the Caribbean area.

That revelation was made here recently by the secretary of state before the house of commons. A dispatch has been sent to the governors of Bahamas, Barbades, Britist Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward islands, Trinidad and Winward islands he said.

The question of political federation is in line with British policy to quicken the progress of all colonial peoples toward self-government, he declared. The ultimate of aim of such federation will be full internal self-government within the Britist commonwealth.

In the Birtish Caribbean colonies, the more immediate purpose of developing self-government institutions in the individual territories should keep in view the large project of their political federation as being the end to which the policy, should be directed in accordance with the view of the Royal commission of 1938-39, he pointed out.

POLITICAL ASPECT

An important point emphasized in the dispatch is that attention should not be concentrated solely on the political aspect of federation. The work of the Anglo-American Caribbean commission, notably the West Indian conference hold in Barbados in March 1944, and the organizatoin under the comptroller for development and welfare, have brought the West Indies much closer together.

No outsde force will be employed to make the colonies accept federation, the secretary of state declared. Such political unity "come from within and not from outside the area," even though the British government will attempt to promote such a unity and remove obstacles that may block federation.

The question of one or two federation is to be decided by the colonies themselves. A Windward islands conference on constitutional reform was held in January with a recommendation that a joint conference should be held with the Leewards to discuss federation. The Bahamas may or may not desire to join the western group.

661-1945

West Indies Labor

St. Thomas Council Threatens To Override Veto

St Croix Avis

The St. Thomas Municipal Council on Tuesday night, last, condemned the Acting Governor's Veto of the appropriation to cover the cost of a delegation to go to Washington, and threatened to pass the bill over the executive's veto. Members declared it is imperative that something be done to relieve unemployment & it is felt that a delegation would be able to exert considerable influence for release of federal funds to start certain public works projects in the Virgin Islands. 5-14-45

According to information received, Hon. Omar Brown was of the opinion that no work would start until next March if local action were not taken, while the Hon. Oswald Harris expressed the conviction that work would be under-way shortly after June 1945. 5-14-45

The Council also criticized Acting Governor for releasing information giving credit to Governor Harwood for his efforts on behalf of the passage of the ordinance concerning anti-typhus. Councilmen said but for the public health and welfare they would have voted against the bill.

EX-FARM HAND'S PAY OVER A YEAR OVERDUE

Public Opinion

John Powell of Maroon Town worked almost continuously for seven months in the U.S.A. as a farm hand.

He returned ho e on January 3, last year; yet all that he has received up to now for his labour, is £18. Powell's story to *Public Opinion* yesterday was that a total of $250 is lies to his credit in the chests of four American farms while he stil has to be wasting his own money trying to collect it. Fact is said the ex-farm worker, it was an official notice from the Government Saving Bank that brought him all the way from Maroon Town yesterday, only to be told that he still was "out of luck"; the Bank had no money for him although the notice had said that he would be paid. The farms would pay him, said the Bank. 3-26-45

Powell first worked on Jack's Farm, Akron, Michigan, for one month. No pay. Next place of employment was Ocanto Farm, same state. Here he stayed for 2 months and at the end of the job received a fraction of his pay. Then Cranmore. He put in 3 months' work here; v as paid nothing He worked on a Florida farm for a month; was part paid.

After waiting for over a year for the balance of his money and futilely writing several letters to his formerm ployers in America, he saw a notification in the press on Thursday that workers whose numbers fell in his series, should call at the Bank for their overdue wages. For Powell the notice prove but a-delusion.

TUC Delegate

2-9-46

Public Opinion

MR. KEN HILL Jamaica's delegate to the World Trade Union Congress now in session in London. Mr. Hill cabled yesterday that the Congress had been officially opened and that delegates looked forward with optimism to the decisions to be taken on behalf of World Labour. 2-17-45

'I Will Give The Order' When Sugar Crop Is To Be Taken Says Bustamante

Public Opinion

1-6-45

Another crisis loomed in the sugar industry as BITU Leader 1-6-45 Bustamante ordered the 22,000 sugar workers not to start taking off the crop until he gives them the word.

Last week Friday Bustamante started negotiations with the Sugar Manufacturers Association led by Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, but no agreement was reached, and the conference was postponed for a date to be fixed.

Chief among Bustamante's demands are: a "Closed Shop" in the industry for the BITU; double time pay for work on Sundays and Public Holidays; one day off (with pay) each week for all field and factory workers; double time pay for workers on all estates where syphons are used; half-day's pay for field workers, injured on the job, for every day they lose through injury. 1-6-45

Declared Bustamante in a personal statement circulated among sugar workers yesterday: "This is to instruct sugar workers through the country that when the time comes for this year's sugar crop to be taken off, I will give the order. The condition of sugar workers in field and factories must be improved and I am determined to have this done."

On many sugar estates in the island, particularly in St. Thomas, crop-taking is due to begin.

Recruitment Of Agricultural Workers About To Begin

Public Opinion

4-9-45

A FURTHER 12,000 WANTED

Large-scale recruitment of Jamaican workers for employment in agriculture and industry in the United States is shortly to be commenced by the local government and the U.S. War Manpower representatives now in the island, Public Opinion learns.

Reliable sources close to the recruiting authorities report that in addition to the approximately 15,000 Jamaicans now on contract in the States at least another 12,000 are required.

The entire recruitment is scheduled to be in the United States and working on the farms or in the factories by the end of June.

Some 35,000 West Indians will be on contract in the United States this year, it is estimated, of which the far overwhelming majority will be Jamaicans. Only Bahamians and Jamaicans are being taken by the War Manpower Commission this year, it is understood.

Railway Union Head Wires Sec. Of State On Worker's Hours

Public Opinion

Railway Union President, Richard Hart, telegraphed the Governor and Secretary of State for the Colonies, Col. Oliver Stanley Thursday afternoon at King's House, seeking their intervention to relieve, according to the telegram, Railway workers' "Inhuman working hours."

1-6-45

Said the Union President's telegram: "Drivers, firemen, guards, brakemen, baggagemen, trackmen porters, watchmen, freight clerks working inhuman hours without extra pay. Running Staff must do 14 hours in one day before getting overtime. Station Masters and personnel average over 16 hours daily. Unjust method of calculating hours in locomotive workshops. Union has been negotiating over 2 years; patience of men exhausted. Hours of Work Committee has made no report after whole year sitting. We demand Government act immediately; workers cannot bear any longer conditions injurious to health without compensation. Urge you intervene at once."

The Government's Hours of Work and Leave facilities Committee referred to in Mr. Hart's telegram was appointed more than a year ago, completed its investigations in the middle of 1944 but has not yet made its report to the Government.

An enquiry by Chairman Ken Hill of the Federation of Government Employees' Organisations early in December last brought the reply from the Colonial Secretary that the "report has been delayed by the extreme pressure of work devolving upon its members but that it is expected that the report will be received shortly."

Union circles claim however that as far back as last September, the same answer was given to their queries.

Ken Hill Tells About Jamaica At Informal London Dinner

Public Opinion

That the World Trade Union Conference had brought together the leaders of the progressive working class movements throughout the world (40 nations represented by nearly 300 delegates), was one of the significant and heartening circumstances to which Mr. Ken Hill, Jamaica's delegate to the Conference, referred at a meeting of the Hon. H. N. Crichlow, delegate from British Guiana; Mr. Hill, and the reader of last Saturday's West Indies Newsletter over the BBC from London.

The announcer said that last Thursday he had dinner with Mr. Ken Hill and the Hon. Mr. Crichlow; heard what Mr. Hill had to say on the recent General Elections and the New Constitution, and the delegates' hopes and fears with regard to the WTUC.

2-19-45

THE COMMON MAN

Next morning, said the announcer, he again met the delegates who said that they were deeply impressed with the spirit of the people of London who had undergone so many years of the horrors of war. They felt that the common man of the world, of which the Londoner was typical, had demonstrated his capacity in time of war, to fight and endure, while convinced that there was something to fight for. 2-19-45

Messrs Hill and Crichlow observed that all the delegates at the Conference, seemed conscious of the opportunity to contribute their part to the real basis of true democracy from which alone could come the fruits of liberty and happiness. To these fruits, all mankind was entitled.

The Conference was an augury of the real hope of the future of the common man of the world.

Worthwhile proceedings were taking shape, which they felt, represented the sentiments of the delegates when they said they were resolved that the stand against domination by one people over others should be regarded in the same way as the fight to establish the triumph of democratic forces over Nazism. [illegible]-14-45

Sgt. Carlisle Of St. Croix Doing Orientation Work At Army Camp

5-25-45

St. Croix Avis

One of the two enlisted men assigned to do orientation work at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, in Indiantown, Gap, Pennsylvania, is Staff Sergeant Clarence Carlisle, a native of St. Croix, and son of Mrs. Sarah Carlisle, and the late Samuel Carlisle. According to The Tomahawk, the camp newspaper, Sgt. Carlisle is one of the backbones of the Army Service Forces Training Center's Orientation program at this camp. 5-25-45

Writes the Post newspaper: "It is strange that S-Sgt. Clarence A. Carlisle, who so nearly typifies the American Negro Soldier comes from sleepy little St. Croix in the Virgin Islands--a place whose culture is more Danish than American in origin.

"Son of a school teacher, Sgt. Carlisle--like many another Island youngster--emigrated to the mainland in 1925 in search of opportunity."

Carlisle took a year of collegiate preparatory work at De Witt Clinton High School in New York, then to City College, and the New York School for Social Research. 5-25-45

Eventually he became an instructor in the Adult Education program in New York, which was interrupted in June 1942 when he was called for military service.

His basic military training was with the Military Police unit at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., then he served with that unit at Camden, N. J., Glassboro, N. J., and at the Newark Aiport. 5-25-4

Sgt. Carlisle has started on a novel which he hopes to complete when the war is won. He will then return to the islands, which will give him an opportunity to see his mother and relatives, and complete work on his novel.

Two More DFCs For Jamaicans

Public Opinion

5-25-45

The award of the D. F, C. in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in execution of air operations has been gazetted to 24 year-old Flt. Lieut. Charles Malcolm ROSTRON (No. 109 Squadron). He was born in Kingston, in 1921 and educated at Clare House School, Kent and Clark's College, Bromley His home is at Beckenham Kent. He enlisted in 1940 and was commissioned in 1942. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs Charles Rostron and nephew of Messrs Willie and Harold Watson of Malvern. 5-25-45

The award of the D. F. C. on similar grounds has been gazetted to Flying Officer James Duncan Alexander ROBERTSON R. C. A. F. (No. 160 Squadron) He was born in 1923 and commissioned in 1943. He is the son of the Tourist Trade Commissioner, Mr. F.H. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, and was recently listed as missing.

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4 Puerto Ricans Cited In Belgium

Pittsburgh Courier

Pgh. Pa.

WITH U. S. FORCES IN BELGIUM—Four men of a Puerto Rican quartermaster unit of the U. S. Army recently were cited by Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee for their alertness in preventing the escape of four German prisoners.

They are Pfcs. Justino Vasquez Villegas, son of Mrs. Evangelista Villegas, of Maranjito; Juan Rojas-Bermudez, son of Mrs. Carmen Rojas Velasquez, of Las Piedras; Andres Cruz-Cruz, son of Jose Cruz, of Forado, and Pfc. Tomas Sol Fuentes of Santurge.

St. Croix Youth Was Hero Of Aircraft Carrier Franklin

St. Croix Avis 8-21-45

St. Croix, Virgin Islands 8-21-45

Terrence Benjamin, steward's mate, second class, whose home is in Christiansted, is revealed today as one of the heroes aboard "Big Ben", the now famous carrier USS Franklin, whose miraculous survival of an aerial bombing in the Pacific has become one of the most dramatic sea stories of the war.

U.S.A.

The Franklin was operating 60 miles off Japan with a fast carrier task force on the morning of March 19. Many of her planes were on deck, loaded with bombs, rockets and machine gun ammunitions, preparing to take off when a Jap dive-bomber streaked out of the clouds and released two 500 pound bombs. Within a minute the bombs had started a train of fires and explosions which for hours seared and shattered the carrier's frame resulting in fires fed with thousands of gallons of aviation gasoline. 8-21-45

It was when it seemed the FRANKLIN must be abandoned that her crew, among whom was Benjamin, wrote one of the brightest chapters in the long story of Naval heroism at sea. With 341 shipmates killed, 431 missing and 300 wounded, those who were left outfought the fires patched up the damage and brought the 27,000 ton ship 12,000 miles back to the United States.

Jamaican Given Military Honor By British King

The Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

11-17-45

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON—Daniel Jackson, Jamaican serving with the Britisl Royal Artillery regiment was decorated by King George at Buckingham palace for distinguished military service, this week.

Thoywell Henry, special representative of Mayor Seivwright of Kingston, the capital of Jamaica witnessed the decoration. Later that day Henry called upon Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's officia residence, bringing greetings fron the Mayor of Kingston, the aldermen, citizens of the island capital and the municipal council.

The Lord Mayor chatted witl Henry for thirty minutes, inquiring about the economic, politica and cultural conditions in Jamaic where the former Lord Mayo Beckford made a fortune out sugar and slaves.

The Lord Mayor was so highl impressed with Henry, one of Jamaica's leading young colored bus ness men and editor of the Jamaic "Who's Who" that he invited Henr to occupy a special stand provide for the diplomatic corps at the Lor Mayor's show which took plac Nov. 9.

Henry has also been elected member of the Royal Empire society, a leading organization o colonial affairs.

Rehabilitation Plans Outlined

Jamaica 5-15-45

Public Opinion

His Excellency the Governor and the Acting Colonial Secretary at the Governor's Press Conference Saturday last, gave an outline of the basis on which servicemen and women will be re-absorbed into civilian life after the war.

Sir John said that Mr. E. A. Rae who has been appointed executive officer of the organization set up by Government for the purpose, will assume his duties on June 1. Mr. Brown, the Acting Colonial Secretary, said that already circulars are being sent to people serving in England — approximately 8,000 — asking for particulars These would be classified when filled in and returned to Jamaica.

5-15-45

WAR WORKERS TOO

The reabsorption plan includes all categories of service people — those in the various branches of the armed forces and those working in factories. Every endeavour would be made to meet the wishes of the men and women as regards the types of post-war employment preferred.

FINANCIAL AID

Mr. Brown said that some would be absorbed on the lands. But it was not proposed to repeat what was done the last time — setting up special land settlements for ex-soldiers. The men would have lands in the general land settlements and as near their homes as possible. They would receive financial assistance from Government and they would already have been in receipt of their gratuities and leave pay.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACETIME

5-15-45

Sir John said that plans were being made to train service men and women in England to fit them for the work they will want to do on their return to Jamaica. The courses would be short. Some might study poultry rearing, dairying, garage management. He promised to give the Press a fuller list of the various occupations men and women would be encouraged to take training in at the next Press Conference.

As regards the men in the U.S.A., His Excellency said they would be absorbed in land settlements. Many of these men already had their own holdings which they would improve on their return. Some who had returned had already improved their holdings.

A Committee had been set up by the House of Representatives, Sir John said, which would tackle this problem.